THE

NEWARK PATRIOT,

AND NEW-JERSEY GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"It was the glorious spirit of REPUBLICANISM, which animated Millions in America to prefer *Poverty* with LIBERTY, to *Gilded Chains* and *Sordid Affluence*—and to die in defence of their Rights, as M.. ..!—as ....!—*who can resist this* spi.. po
CHATHAM.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1819. *PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY PARES & SON.* VOL. I.—NO

☞ The NEWARK PATRIOT, *will be published every Friday morning, opposite* Moses Roff's Tavern, Broad-Street, *and delivered to subscribers at* Two Dollars *per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be neatly and conspicuously inserted three weeks for One Dollar a square; and Twenty-five Cents for each additional insertion. Longer ones in proportion. Advertisements to be paid for in advance.

*** *Postage must be paid on all letters with Subscriptions, Advertisements, and Communications.*

DISSOLUTION,

WHEREAS the co-partnership now existing under the firm of DAYTON & PIERSON, will be dissolved by its own limitation, on the first of April next. All those having unsettled accounts are requested to call and settle without delay; and those having demands will please present them for settlement.

GEO. C. DAYTON.
ELIHU PIERSON, Junr.

Newark, Dec. 29, 1818

To Coach-makers and others.

J. ADAMSON,

COACH TRIMMER, & HARNESS MAKER

WISHES to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business, opposite the Upper Common, in the place lately occupied as a printing-office.

J. A. flatters himself, that as he has for a series of years been employed in the above line; and has had an opportunity of acquiring an extensive practical knowledge of its various branches; he shall by moderate terms, and an assiduous attention, to the wishes of his employers, be able to give full satisfaction to those who may be disposed to favor him with their custom.

Newark, Dec. 29, 1818.

NEW BOOKS.

For sale at the Book Store of

BENJAMIN OLDS,

Memoirs of Miss Smelt.
———————Mrs. Cooper.
———————Mrs. Thayre.
———————Mrs. Osborn.
———————Mrs. Baley.
———————Mrs. Newell.
———————Miss Woodbury.
———————Mrs. Fletcher.
———————Mrs. Waters.

Together with a general assortment of Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, Prayer Books &c. &c.

ALSO,

A general assortment of Medium, Demy, & Fools-Cap Ledgers, Day Books, &c.

Bookbinding of every description done as usual.

Newark, Jan 1 1819.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber on the morning of the 2d. inst an apprentice to the shoe making business, by the name of Caleb Smith, about 15 years of age, of a light complexion, rather of a sour and downcast look. All persons are forbid harbouring or employing said apprentice, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be paid; but no charge.

AARON NOYES

Newark, Dec. 29, 1818.

NOTICE.

JOHN Y. BALDWIN & Co.

REQUEST all persons indebted to them to call and pay their accounts before the first of February next. Those of six months standing unpaid will then be put in suit.

They have for sale a quantity of excellent imported SHOE THREAD, worth the attention of Shoe-Makers.

Newark, Dec. 30, 1818.

WILLIAM WARD,

IN addition to his former stock of goods of various kinds, has just received a fresh and well selected assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

which he will sell at the lowest New-York prices, at his store opposite to the first Presbyterian Church.

Among the books just received are—

The Emigrant's Guide to the Western and South-western States and Territories: comprising a Geographical and Statistical description of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio;—the Territories of Alabama, Missouri, Illinois, and Michigan; and the western parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New-York. With a complete list of the road and river routes, west of the Aleghany mountains, and the connecting roads from New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington City, to New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Pittsburg. The whole comprising a more comprehensive account of the soil, productions, climate, and present state of improvement of the regions described than any work hitherto published. Accompanyed by a map of the U. S. including Louisiana, projected and enlarged expressly for this work: by William Darby. 1 vol. 8 vo.

Essay on the Theory of the Earth, by M. Cuvier; with Mineralogical Notes, and an account of Cuvier's Geological discoveries, by professor Jameson To which are now added Observations on the Geology of North America, by Samuel L. Mitchell 1 vol. 8 vo.

Travels through the Canadas, by George Heriot, Esq 1 v. 12 mo.

Demetrius,—A Russian Romance.

Bonaparte's Letters to Lord Liverpool, date Longwood, Oct. 7, 1817

Capt Riley's Narrative.

The Clerk's Magazine.

History of the late War, by H. M. Brackenridge, Esq.

Blind Farmer and his children, by Mrs. Hofland.

Emily—from the French.

Chalmer's Discourses.

Voyage to Abyssinia, and Travels into the interior of that country; illustrated with a map of Abyssinia, by Henry Salt, Esq. F. R. S. &c.

Readings on Poetry, by Miss Edgeworth.

Adopted Daughter; a tale, by Miss Sandham.

Elegant Extracts. A copious selection of instructive, moral, and entertaining passages from the most eminent poets, 6 vols. 12 mo.

Plutarch's Lives, by J. & W. Langhorne, 8 vols. 12 mo.

Female Scripture Biography: including an Essay on what Christiany has done for women. By Francis Augustus Cox, A. M. v. mo.

Letters from a younger to an elder brother on the conduct to be pursued in life.

Coeleb's in search of a wife.

Memoirs of Harriet Newell.

——— of Martha Laurens Ramsay.

Life and Writings of Mrs. Isabella Graham.

Contemplations on the Sacred History, by Joseph Hall, D. D.

View of Ecclesiastical History by John Newton.

The Traveller, by James Meikle.

Saurins Sermons.

Sincere Christian, by Rev. Thomas Vincent.

The Evidence and authority of the Christia Revelation; by Rev. Thomas Chalmers.

Jenk's Devotion.

Buck's Practical Expositor.

Stoddard's Guide to Christ.

An Easy Grammar of Sacred History; containing the principal events recorded in the Old and New Testaments, by Mary Ann Rundall—illustrated with maps.

The Power of Religion on the Mind, by Lindly Murray, author of an English Grammar, &c.

Pike's Religious Cases of Conscience.

The Christian's Great Interest.

Aikin's Life of Howard.

The Rules and Exercises of Holy Dying, by Jeremy Taylor, D. D.

A Companion for the Festivals and Fasts of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by John Henry Hobart, D. D

A Compendium of the Religious doctrines, religious and moral precepts, historical and descriptive beauties of the Bible, by R. Dickinson, Esq.

Force of Truth, by Doct. Thomas Scott.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth

Private Thoughts on Religion, by Rev. Thomas Adam

Buchanan's Works.

Bellamy's Works.

Buck's Theological Dictionary.

Watts' Sermons.

Mc Lauren's Sermons.

Watts' Lyrical Poems—a variety of other serious and miscellaneous books, too numerous to particularize in an advertisement.

Bibles of various sizes, from the common school Bible to Quarto, elegant, with plates.

School and Pocket Testaments.

Watts' Psalms and Hymns, large and small.

Hymns,—Dobell, Dwight, Hart, Olney, Cockburn, odman, Hartford selection.

Classcal and School Books.

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary,
Shreveiii Lexicon,
Perrin's Grammar,
Dilworth, Pike, and Daboll's Arithmetic,
Murry's Grammar,
——— Exercises,
——— Key,
Juvenile Instructor,
American Orator,
Columbian Orator,
Scott's Lessons,
English Reader,
New-York Reader,
American Preceptor,
Enfield's Speaker,
Morse's Geography,
Pickett's do.
Cumming's do. (chart.)
Willett's do. do.
Walker's, Entick's, Johnson's, and Allinson's Dictionary,
ett's Elements of General Knowledge,
Ferguson's Astronomy, &c. &c.
Spelling Books, Primers, Chap-Books, &c.

DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber, (opposite the first Presbyterian Church) has for sale, a variety of DRY GOODS, at the lowest market prices; to enumerate would be unnecessary.

All persons indebted are earnestly solicited to make payment without delay, which will prevent a transfer to a new set of books.

UZAL WARD

Newark, Dec. 29, 1818. 3w

PATRIOT OFFICE.

PARES & SON,

VERY respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newark and its vicinity, that they have received an assortment of NEW TYPE, for the immediate purpose of Printing in an elegant manner Job-Work of every description.

Newark, Jan 1, 1819

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME

HORSE & GIG,

MAY be seen at the stables of Mr. Ellis Noe The Horse is 5 years old, warranted sound and gentle. For further particulars enquire at the Patriot Office.

Jan. 1, 1819.

COPPER PUMPS.

TWO COPPER PUMPS, (*nearly new*) will be sold cheap, for cash. Enquire at the Patriot office.

Jan. 1, 1819.

AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

Hyde Park, Dec. 11, 1818.

MR. EDITOR,

The following letters, (one from Mr. Judge Mitchill of this county, and brother to Doctor Mitchill) relating to the *Swedish* turnip culture, appear to me to be of great public interest, and if, on a perusal of them, they appear in the same light to you, an insertion of them in your paper will greatly oblige, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

WM. COBBETT.

Ploudome, Dec. 7.

Dear Sir,—About the first of June last I received the first part of your "*Year's residence in the United States*" which I was much pleased with, and particularly the latter part of the book, which contains a treatise on the culture of the Ruta Baga Turnip. This mode of culture was new to me, and I thought it impossible that a thousand bushels should be raised from one acre of ground: however I felt very anxious to try the experiment in a small way.

Accordingly on the 6th day of June I ploughed up a small piece of ground joining my salt meadow, containing 65 rods, that had not been ploughed for nearly thirty years. I ploughed the ground deep, and spread on it about ten waggon loads of *composition manure*—that is to say, rich earth and yard manure mixed in a heap, a layer of each alternately: I then harrowed the ground with an iron toothed harrow, until the surface was mellow, and the manure well mixed with the earth.

On the 1st of July, I harrowed the ground over several times, and got the surface in good order; but in consequence of such late ploughing, I dared not venture to cross plough for fear of tearing up the sods, which were not rotten. On the 7th of July I ridged the ground, throwing four furrows together, and leaving the tops of the ridges four feet asunder, and without putting in any manure; I went very shoal with the plough, because deep ploughing would have turned up the sods.

On the eighth of July, I sowed the seed in single rows on the tops of the ridges, on all the ridges except eighteen. On eight of these I sowed the seed of the 19th July, when the first sowing was up, and severely attacked by the *flea*: and I was fearful of losing the whole crop by that insect. About the last of July there came a shower, which gave the turnips a start; and on the 8th day of August I transplanted eight of the remaining rows, early in the morning. The weather was now very dry, and the turnips sown on the 19th of July were just coming up. On the 19th of August I transplanted the 2 other rows at mid-day, and, in consequence of such dry weather, the tops all died, but in a few days began to look green, and, in a few weeks those that had been transplanted looked as thrifty as those that had been sown.

On the tenth of August I regulated the sown rows, and left the plants standing from six to twelve inches apart.

A part of the seed I received from you, and a part I had from France a few years ago. When I gathered the crop, the transplanted turnips were nearly as large as those that stood where they were sown.

The following is the produce;—Two hundred and two bushels on sixty five rods of ground—a crop arising from a mode of cultivation for which sir, I feel very much indebted to you.—This crop, as you will perceive, wants but two bushels and a fraction, of five hundred bushels to the acre, and I verily believe, that on this mode of cultivation an acre of land which will bring a hundred bushels of corn ears, will produce from seven to eight hundred bushels of the Ruta Baga turnip.

Great number of my turnips weigh six pounds each. The greens were almost wholly destroyed by a cater pillar which I never before saw, so that I had no opportunity of trying the use of them as cattle feed; but as to the root, cattle and hogs, eat up the little bits that remain attached to the gbres when these are cut from the balls.

ANSWER.

Hyde-Park, Dec. 9th 1818.

Dear Sir.—Your letter has given me very great pleasure; you have given it a very fair trial. Mr. Tull, when people said of his horse shoeing system, that they had tried it, and found it no to answer, used to reply, *What*? have they tried? All lies in the little word IT" You have lately tried it, and very interesting your account is. It is a complete answer to all those who talk about the loss of ground for feet ridges, and especially when we compare your crop with Mr. James Bird of Flushing whose ground was prepared at an early season—who manured rich—who had his land like a neat garden, and, in short, whose field was one of the most beautiful objects of which one can have no idea—but whose ridges were about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart instead of 4 feet, and who had 350 bushels to the acre, while you, with all the disadvantages of late ploughing and sods beneath, had at the rate of five hundred bushels.

From so excellent a judge as you are to hear commendation of my little treatise, must, naturally, be very pleasing to me, as it is a proof that I have not enjoyed the protection of America without doing something for it in return. Your example will be followed by thousands—a new and copious source of human sustenance will be opened to a race of free and happy people; and to have been, though in the smallest degree, instrumental in the creating of this source, will be a subject of great satisfaction to, dear sir, your most obedient and most humble servant

WM. COBBETT.

From the Providence Gaz. Dec. 19.

A valuable improvement in the plough has recently been made by Mr. Jethro Wood, of Delaware, which is considered one of the greatest modern improvements upon that important instrument. This plough "combines the powers of the wedge and screw, requires less team, and most effectually turns over a furrow. The share is of cast iron, and attached to the moulds by screws. The beam is raised or lowered at pleasure, also by means of a screw, and the plough executes with a greater degree of perfection, and more to the ease of the ploughman, as well as to the team, than the ploughs commonly in use."

From the National Intelligencer.

Friday, December 11.

The Militia.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Senate at its last session, requiring from the Department of War, statements of the strength and organization of the Militia of the United States, and of the Militia Laws of the several states, a report has been transmitted to that body by Mr. Secretary Calhoun, from the Adjutant General of the United States. We are sorry to find from the report that the returns are very defective, where returns are very defective, where returns are received, but that in some cases no returns at all have been received at the War Department; although letters were addressed, specially requesting returns to be made, and a request was made a second time to those who failed to attend to it in the first instance. From Vermont, from Delaware, from Georgia, from Tennessee, from Indiana, from Mississipi and from Michigan and Alabama territories, no returns have been received. From Maryland and South Carolina, returns have been received of the Militia Laws, but not the strength of the Militia; From Virginia the strength of the Militia. From Louisiana, Illinois and Missouri, the effective strenght, but not the organization of the Militia is returned.—"Letters have been says the Adjutant and Inspector General, from the Adjutant General of South Carolina, Maryland, Missisipi, and Delaware, stating that it is not within their power to report the orginization and strength of the Militia of their states, conformably to the resolution. The Adjutant General of Virginia reports that their Militia Laws are so distributed through the several Acts of Assembly that a digest cannot readily be made."

From such defective materials, it is obvious that much valuable information cannot be gleaned.

The returns made to the Department of War, exhibit the following result:

Massachusetts	70,739
New Hampshire	25,791
Rhode Island	8,350
Connecticut	20,537
Vermont	No return
New-York	112,586
New-Jersey	35,169
Pennsylvania	118,018
Deleware	No return
Maryland	No return
Virginia	35,753
North Carolina,	50,387
South Carolina	No return
Georgia	No return
Kentucky	52,745
Ohio	61,938
Tennessee	No return
Louisina	9,895
Indiana	No return
Mississipi	No return
Illinois	2,128
Missouri Territory	6,502
Michigan Territory,	No return
Alabama Territory,	No return

We are quite sure that if the returns were as precise as they might be, that the numbers enrolled in the militia, would be found considerably to exceed a Million.

OLIVER WAYNE OGDEN is reappointed Marshal of New Jersey for four years longer.

POETRY.

The beautiful lines of G—— of New-Jersey, we understand, were intended for the late *Messenger*.—We hope he will enrich the columns of the PATRIOT with the future efforts of his genius.

St. John xi chap. herse 35 —Jesus wept.

He wept !—yes holy Jesus wept !
But sacred were the tears he shed,
When o'er the tomb where Lazarus slept
He groan'd—and call'd him from the dead.

Not for Himself was shed the tear—
Not for Himself the inward groan—
—'Twas thus He made His love appear—
—Thus made His Heav'nly vision known !

But oh ! to Him, whose boundless view
Embrac'd all things—what pangs were giv'n
When crying out—" *come forth*"—He knew
He call'd a spirit back from Heav'n !

What pangs were *His* whose every pain,
Was thro' compassion for mankind,
To bring the body back again,
To feel the woes it had resign'd !

G—— of New Jersey.

St. Mark, chap. x. part of the 51st and 52d verses.

51st. The blind man said unto Him, Lord that I might receive my sight.

52nd. Jesus said unto him. go thy way thy faith hath made thee whole. And immediately he received his sight.

O how the light with glory broke,
Upon *his* sight of sense and soul ;
To whom the Saviour kindly spoke,
" Go—son—thy faith hath made thee whole."

How quick he throws his garment by,
And to the *Son of David* flies,
Continuing still the humble cry,
" Lord open my benighted eyes "

May I like him too cast away
My cloak of sin—like him aright,
Sincerely and devoutly pray,
" *Lord, that I may receive my sight*" !

Like *Him* supremely blest may I,
While mercy—mercy is my plea,
Receive from Heav'n the kind reply
" Go—live—*thy faith hath saved thee*" !

G—— of New-Jersey.

THE EMIGRANT.

The following are effusions from the pen of a youth, whose Friend and acquaintance died soon after his arrival in America.

Oh—cruel death could not thy mortal dart,
Spare the pale youth who lies beneath thy pow'r;
Was he not virtuous ?—Oh ! how keen the smart,
Which rent our union in one fatal hour !

I knew the youth when first from home he sped,
When fir'd with glory at the dangerous way ;
When by ambition's noblest passion led,
He ventured out on life's tempestuous sea.

The proud Atlantic roared it's rage in vain,
It could not shake his firm, his fixed resolve ;
Nor want, nor fell disease with all their train,
Could his high soul in coward fear involve

Scarce eighteen summers had their influence shed,
To nerve his powers for the arduous strife ;
When anxious on the world's wide stage to tread,
He boldl challenged all the storms of life

We left together England's much loved shore,
Together crossed the vast Atlantic main ;
Full many a plan of life he had in store,
But virtuous life alone, was all his aim.

From books alone, as yet he'd learnt mankind,
Unskilled in all the petty arts of life ;
His actions noble as his towering mind,
He scorned deceit, and fled the world's low strife

His faults were many, yet his good intent,
Bore a quick pardon for th' unwary crime ;
Ingenuous, candid, manly, innocent,
He formed himself a friend in every clime.

His hopes deceived, he fled the city's noise,
To seek in solitary woods a place ;
Where labor and content with all their joys,
Should calm and soothe the remnant of his days

'Twas here he thought the path of life to run,
In calm contentment and in so ial ease ;
To hail with rural joy the rising sun,
And thought of nothing that could mar his peace.

His best affections too were now engaged,
His heart he'd gave for one (if aught) more pure ;
His ardent soul had every bliss presaged,
That love could hope, or virtue could insure.

Oh ! how sweet the rapturous moments fled,
When with each others conversation blest ;
They heedless wandered by fair fancy led,
And felt that bliss, found but in virtue's breast.

Alas ! too quick they flew : the fever's fire,
In burning throbs h s beating heart oppress ;
Tear him at once from all his fond desires,
While strangers only, pity his distress.

His reason fled—alas ! how sad the scene,
Bending in agony of speechless grief ;
His faithful Helen's streaming eyes are seen,
To heaven upraised, in prayer for his relief.

My dearest Helen, dost thou weep ? Why weep ?
Are we not happy ? Sure I love thee best ;
'Tis I have wronged you—but then do not keep,
Those bitter tears they wound thy Edwards breas

To morrow I will make thee ever mine,
Why, 'tis to-morrow—dost not see my dear
I'm almost ready ? I'll be ever thine.
Then dry my love, dry up that falling tear.

But oh ! I lose thee—whither dost thou fly ?
Oh ! stay my Helen—grant me one request:—
I fall—farewell—remember—Oh ! I die—
He sunk a corpse upon her faithful breast.

W ——

MARRIED

In this town, on the 19th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Richards, *Alexander C. M'Whorter*, Esq to Miss *Frances Caroline*, daughter of the late John Lawrence, Esq. of New York.

On Wednesday evening the 23d inst by the Rev. Mr Jones, *Mr. Samuel N. Ward*, to Miss *Ann Gardner*, all of this town.

On the 24th inst by the same Rev. Gentleman, Mr *James Kanight*, of South Orange, to Miss *Sally Hedden* of North Farms.

On the same evening, by the same, Mr. *Clark Hikkok*, to Miss *Jane Ann Furman*, both of this Town.

In Middletown, (Monmouth,) Gaffer *Thomas Tilton*, in the 76th year of his age, to Miss *Mary Lucar*, in her 13th year. She is the daughter of Thomas Tilton's former wife ; so that this husband and wife were, at least, half grand-father and half grand daughter. At the same time *John Lucar*, the brother of the infant bride, to his half aunt, *Katy Clinton*, widow, daughter of Thomas Tilton, Bridegroom —— *Query* ; If both the above pairs should be blest with issue, how would genealogical readers rank them in the degrees of affinity ?

On Monday evening last by the Rev. Mr M Clay, Mr. *George Brown*, to *Miss Lydia Webster*, both of Bridgetown, New Jersey.

DIED.

On Monday, at Bridgtown, East Jersey, Mrs *Mary Ann Dennis*, aged 81 years, mother of Mr. Jonathan A. Lawrence, of New-York.

In this Town, on Tuesday last, Mrs. *Doroth Noyes*, aged 38 years.

On Tuesday night after a lingering illness, Mr *Thomas Bruen*, at an advanced age—His death was calm and resigned, as his life had been useful and exemplary.

At Orange, on Saturday the 19th suddenly, Mrs *Joggers*

On Sunday the 20th, Widow *Betsey Harrison*.

" A FRIEND" will be attended to in our next

THE PATRIOT.

FRIDAY MORNING JAN. 1, 1819.

PEACE continues to wave her olive branch over the extensive range of the United States. Her inhabitants 'greatly independent live'—her plains swell out with agricultural stores—her commerce spreads to earth's remotest bounds—each year beholds her giant stride to greatness, larger grow—from east to west, from north to south, her hardy sons roll like a whelming flood—the groaning forest falls beneath their stroke, a country springs to view, and hastes to join her Sister States, herself a mighty State.

The inhabitants of Newark and New-Jersey generally, have not been behind in their exertions to establish, and jealously in preserving the liberties of their country. The best regulated governments require vigilance on the part of the people. Our columns, therefore, will ever be a ready vehicle to the opinions and discussions of our correspondents.

Our Paper and the New-Year have commenced at the same time : should every thing be auspicious at their birth, their maturity will be perfect and strong. Without the kindly influence of the sun on the opening spring, the summer would be cheerless, the autumn would fail to replenish the granaries of the husbandman, and steril winter with all his horrors would close the rigid scene with death. On the contrary, should the gentle breeze, the soft refreshing rain, and Sols' bright face by turns assist the budding year, how cheering does the face of nature look—all is pleasing hope—summer comes forth in strength—autumn laden with fruits greets the husbandman with smiles, and, winter divested of his haggard features joins the general joy. Thus does the fate of our paper hang on the benign favour of our friends. Should our spring be blasted by their indifference or neglect, our summer will be barren, our autumn unfruitful, and winter would give the final stroke. But should they smile upon our endeavours, and reward our exertions, we have no hesitation in asserting that our columns will teem with the choicest refreshments for the unwearied mind, and form a rich continual intellectual feast—our spring will be fond anticipation—our summer ripening hope, and the full stores of autumn triumph over all the opposing storms of winter.

CHARACTERISTIC.

" The Patriot is the just, and most illustrious of human titles, the most honorable of names—he is the advocate of right, the strenuous opposer of wrong—the friend of the unfriended—the reliever, of the distressed—the champion of his country's cause ; and his impenetrable shield of national liberty. He is the just, unprejudiced magistrate—the disinterested counsellor—the impartial judge—the mild and merciful governor—the fraud exposing representative—the popular unpensioned statesman—the wise, the evil anticipating minister, that rectifies former errors in the state, redresses present grievances, and looks into futurity to discover the coming danger—he is the peace promoting legislator—the impassioned orator, that bears all before him with the irresistible torrent of his eloquence—the intrepid general, when his injured nation bids him unsheath the sword of bravery to support her rights—the able historian, that will not be silenced by the threats of power, or the alluring blandishments of glittering *Mammon*, when recording the divine dictates of undisguised truth, or tearing the mask off the hidden falsehoods of other times.

The Patriot is no title of man's creation—it is evinced in the fire of his nature during the earliest stages of youth—it grows with him from his cradle—he lisps its language in the dawn of infancy—it strengthens with his years—it ripens with maturity—it is incorporated with his being ; and, in manhood it bursts forth in persuasive oratory, noble achievements and magnanimous enterprises. Who listens when his country complains, and who is ever strictly attentive to her slowest murmurs ?—the Patriot. Who is always the first to hasten to her relief, to lift her drooping head, and wipe her trickling tears with filial affection ?—the Patriot. When evil ministers, and corrupt statesmen, for their own selfish views, would load her shoulders with unnecessary taxation, and insupportable oppression, who stands up to oppose the mal administrators that would plunge her interests in the profound abyss of eternal ruin ?—the jealous Patriot. Who searches her gloomy mind with the torch of fraternal love, to discover her secret griefs, her unrevealed distresses ?—the endearing Patriot. And when her heart bleeds for the cruelties of her undutiful offspring ; when her breast heaves with the sigh of inward sorrow, prompted by unnatural injustice of her ungrateful children ; and when the grasping hands of their avarice and self-interest would divest her of the last privilege and personal ornament, who, like an *unfeed* physician, heals the wounds of her bleeding heart, chases or suppresses the sigh of inward sorrow, and justly hurls indignation on the heads of her undutiful, selfish children ? Reader ! it is the heaven born Patriot ! The same who stands in senate to vindicate her rights—who pleads her cause at the bar—who arrays himself in armour to fight her battles in the hostile field—who exposes self interest to the scorn and derision of the incensed multitude ; and who endeavours to remove religious prejudices and ill-founded opinions, to substitute, in their stead, social harmony, brotherly union, and ever during peace. His soul is open, generous and brave—his person is ever exposed to the storm of civil discord, when it has not public good for its end. His country breathes no laudable wish, frames no attainable object of hope, in which he does not heartily join—his ear is ever attentive to her calls—his hand is always stretched between her and danger—his person is ever seen where she commands ; and he considers life only worthy of enjoying in her service. Hear it, ye nations of the earth ! this is the TRUE PATRIOT, who, having rendered his country every assistance in his power, and who, having sacrificed worldly interest on the alter of philanthropy, for her sake, at last, still actuated by the same noble zeal, ascends the scaffold to promote her welfare, lays down his head on the fatal block, and resigns into the hands of angels, in the sight of his distracted parent, that immortal soul, which animated through a glorious life, the minion of heaven, the favorite of mankind, and the consecrated of posterity.

Look under your beds—A few evenings ago a gentleman, lodging at one of the principal hotels in this city, went late to bed, and amused himself with reading Othello. At the period when he was most interested with the bed chamber scene, between Othello and Desdemona, a smothered sigh, or something like broken respiration, met his ear—he laid down the book to listen, imagining that the sound came from the adjoining chamber—when hearing it repeated louder and nearer, he left his bed cautiously and, raising the clothes, looked underneath where he discovered a man, who, on being dragged from his retreat proved to be a *gigantic black*, who had concealed himself there for the purpose of robbery, or something worse.—Here was *Othello* personified. Whether the scene, which the gentleman had just been reading, had created an alarming effect for the issue, we know not ; but looking around the chamber, and finding no sword, he seized the black with a furious grip, and dragged him from his retreat. Another gentleman, just entering with a candle to retire, assisted to transfer the negro into the hands of the watch ; and he is now confined. It appears that he had been only released a few days from the state prison. Lodgers in large hotels do well to ascertain, before they get into bed, that no one lurks beneath it.

Brigadier general Robert Bogardus has been promoted by the executive of the state, to the rank of *Major General*.—*Nat. Ad.*

The unlucky Thief.—A thief in Maryland having stolen a hog, and tied its legs together after killing it ; and for the convenience of carrying it, he let the hog rest on his shoulders while the rope with which he was tied went over his breast. On his way home, finding himself fatigued, he laid the hog in the crotch of a tree, about the height of his shoulders, in order to rest himself—but the hog slipping through, the rope that was round the man's breast slipped up to his throat, and immediately choaked him to death , and in the morning they were both found dead, the one on one side, and the other on the other side of the tree. Thus the thief killed the hog, and the hog in his turn, hanged the thief.

Government it is said, has ordered another *Steam Frigate* to be built in the city of New York. The model of this vessel is entirely different from the Fulton, and will give to the frigate all the qualities of ordinary ships of war.

Boston, Dec. 19.

U. S. frigate Guerriere. Captain Brown at Newburyport from St. Petersburgh, left the United States' frigate Guerriere, to sail in ten days for the straits of Gibralter : she has taken on board pig iron ballast. She fired a salute of 21 guns, after landing the American minister and his family, which was duly answered by the Cronstadt battery. Her appearance was spoken of with admiration by the Russians.

On Saturday last, at Boston, Abigail M. Baldwin, aged 9 years,—Her death was caused by her apron and clothes accidentally taking fire, and burning her most severely. Let this distressing event, operate as a caution to parents to clothe their children in woollen, rather than in cotton, to prevent future distressing accidents.

Cincinnati, (Ohio) Dec. 5.

Valuable discovery—Two wells have been sunk on the farm of Mr Demming, in Medina County, (Ohio) about twenty miles from Cleveland, one of which affords, from five to ten gallons of Seneca Oil per day, the other, a large quantity of water highly impregnated with salt.

The Pirates, which were brought home in the U. S. sloop of war Hornet, were indicted by a grand Jury in Boston, on saturday. The Boston Intelligencer remarks that "the testimony will detail circumstances, of the most blood thirsty cruelty and murder which has ever been brought before a Court of Justice."

The editor of the Newtown Telegraph mentions that a young lady of his acquaintance lately coughed up " a live frog ! about as large as a person's thumb," which she probably swallowed while drinking.

From a Bedford co. (Penn.) paper, Dec. 12.

Hunting.—On Friday, the 4th inst. about 700 men of the neighbouring townships, formed a hunting party. The signal for proceeding was given on French town mountain, which was answered by all the horns of the hunters, comprising a circuit of forty miles, in the space of fifteen minutes. The hunters then progressed towards a centre in Wysex township ; shooting and driving the game before them, until the circle became too small to use guns with safety ; the animals were then attacked with bayonets fixed on poles, clubs, pitchforks, &c. with such success, that nearly three hundred deer, five bears, nine wolves, and fourteen foxes were killed. It was calculated that six hundred deer, ten bears and twenty wolves escaped ; together with a great number of smaller animals. The expedition was attended with many circumstances highly interesting to the hunters, and closed, as usual, with great mirth.

We are told says the " Providence Patriot" that a friendly and animated correspondence has long been kept up between Presidents *Adams* and *Jefferson*, a part of which will shortly be published.

BONAPARTE

The London *Sun*, of the 29th of October, contains some letters from Count Bertrand, in relation to the treatment and indisposition of BONAPARTE. The following endorsement in the hand writing of Bonaparte, is on the back of a letter of Sir Hudson Lowe's, dated the 18th November, 1817.

This letter, that of the 26th July, and that of the 26th of October last, are full of lies. I have shut myself up in my apartment for the last 18 months, to shelter myself from the insults of this officer. My health is now impaired, and it no longer permits me to read such disgusting stuff. Send me no more of it.

Whether this officer conceives himself authorised by verbal and secret instructions from his ministry, as he has given it to be understood, or whether he acts from his own impulse, which one may suppose from the care he takes to disguise it, I cannot but think he is my assassin.

Had they sent out here a man of honor, I should doubtless have experienced less torment, but they would then, have escaped that odium with which they will be branded by Europe and History, whom this artful man's farrago of writing will not deceive.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Longwood, this 23 of Nov. 1817

Extraordinary Somnolency.—On Thursday, 17th inst, John Hogarth, of Filburth, Westmoreland, a young man, who for some time back has gone to Howgill school, arose from his bed fast asleep, went a distance of two miles and a half before he awoke, and to his great astonishment found himself sitting in Howgill Chapel porch, adjoining the said school. He afterwards went above a mile, to a friend's house, to borrow some clothes, as his only covering was a shirt and nightcap. He has not received the least injury, though the night was frosty, excepting in his feet, which were much bruised. The following day, in the road by which he went were found his Greek Testament and Bible, which he had been reading the night before, according to custom ; and a slate was also found at the school door. It appears that he had called to see a friend as usual by the way, and on approaching the door, had said, " what are you in bed yet !' and being asked what he wanted, replied, "I am going to school, sure," and marched off.—*Lon. pap. Sept. 27.*

New London, Dec. 23.—Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Buenos Ayres, Septem. 20.—" There arrived here the last of August, a transport of two hundred Spanish troops, which sailed from Cadiz in a fleet of 17 sail, under convoy bound to Lima. Off Cape Horn the soldiers mutinied ; took the ship, killed all the land officers, except three, (who joined them to save their lives) and ordered the captain and crew to navigate her to Buenos Ayres. They were headed by a senior serjeant.—They were escorted into the town by all the troops, shouting Viva la Patria; and proceeded to the public square, where they took the oath of allegiance to this government.

Married—In Poland (Mass) captain George Waterhouse, aged 75, to Mrs. Sally Tucker, aged 69.

Though cold winter's fast returning,
Yet Cupid's fire continues burning ;
Have courage then ye frozen souls,
The ice is melting at the poles.

In Amherst on the 17th instant by the Rev. Dr. Parsons, Mr. Abraham Merrill, aged 81, to Mrs. Huldah Rowe, aged 83—present their children, grand children, and great grand children !

South America.— It is stated that the Gazette Extraordinary, issued at Buenos Ayres, on the 14th of August last, details some successes of the patriots, and other operations, Morillo in Venezuela, authenticated as official by his excellency Lano de Clementti, the Buenos Ayreans express the greatest satisfaction at these happy events.

CONGRESS.

Proceedings on Monday, Dec, 21.

IN SENATE.

Mr, *Noble* submitted a resolution to instruct the committee on public lands to enquire into the expediency of so amending the act authorising a state constitution in Indiana, as to authorise the legislature of the state to locate the lands granted to it for the purpose of fixing their seat of government, in quarter sections and fractions.

The president laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual report of the Commissioner of the Revenue, respecting direct tax and internal duties.

The bill to enable the people of Alabama to form a constitution, &c. was read the second time.

The Senate went into consideration of Executive business; after which the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 22d.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to enable the people of Alabama territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states

The consideration and discussion of this bill was not concluded in to-day's sitting.

Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Mr. *Williams*, of Missisipi, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting by law to the state of *Missisipi*, certain portions of the public lands for the seat of government, and for the support of seminaries of learning within the said state.

Thursday Dec. 24.

On motion of *Mr. Noble*, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of Treasury be directed to lay before the Senate information relative to the effect of the act to suspend for a limited time the sale or forfeiture of lands, of the 18th of April last, upon the receipts into the Treasury, and the probable effect of continuing in force the act aforesaid for one year, with a condition that if the purchasers complete their payments on or before the expiration of the period aforesaid interest shall only be required on the instalments due, from the time that they become due untill paid.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 21.

[illegible] *[illegible]pbell*, from a select committee, reported [illegible] provide for taking the fourth census or enu[illegible] the inhabitants of the United States; which was twice read and committed

Mr *Johnson*, of Ky from the military committee, reported a bill "concerning the Military Establishment of the United States." This bill proposes a modification of parts of the Staff of the Army, without reducing it.

The bill was twice read and committed.

The bill from the Senate to extend the laws of the United States within the state of Illinois, was twice read and committed.

The verbal amendment made by the Senate to the bill granting a pension to Major General John Stark, was agreed to.

The resolution for a temporary adjournment of Congress, offered on Friday last by Mr. *Poindexter* was, on motion of Mr. *Taylor*, indefinitively postponed.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr *Holmes* in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the U. States for the year 1819.

The bill includes the following items:

For pay of officers and seamen,	$1,270,[illegible]33 50
Provisions,	594,0[illegible]7 50
Medicines, and all expenses of sick,	36,000
Repairs of vessels,	350,000
Contingent expenses,	300,000
Repairs of navy yards, docks, &c.	100,000
Completing medals and swords,	7,500
Pay and subsistence of Marine Corps,	122,898
Clothing the same,	2,038
For military stores for do.	[illegible],037
Contingent expenses,	18,000

The bill was then reported to the house, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Mr. *Johnson*, of Ky. from the military committee, laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of War, respecting the alterations proposed to be made, by a bill now before the house, in the military establishment, which was referred to the committee of the whole, to whom the bill was referred.

On the motion of *Mr. Johnson*, of Ky the committee of the whole were discharged from the further consideration of the bill authorising the people of Michigan territory to elect a delegate to Congress, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Mr. Smith reported a bill to increase the duty on cotton imported into the United States, and to prohibit the allowance of drawbacks on the exportation of gunpowder; which was twice read

Mr. Smith also reported a bill to authorise payment in certain cases, on account of Treasury notes which have been lost or destroyed; which was twice read and committed.

Thursday, Dec. 24

On a motion of *Mr. Pleasants*, the naval committee were instructed to enquire into the propriety of authorising, by law, the purchase of the timber particularly live oak, necessary for building twenty sloops or other small vessels of war.

On motion of *Mr. Lincoln*, the committee on Indian affairs were instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, that it be the duty of the several public agents employed by the United States to transact business with the Indian tribes to obtain all the information in their power relative to the population, manners and customs, history, languages, or any thing peculiar to said tribes, and report the same annually to the Secretary of War

On motion of *Mr. Cobb*, it was

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before this House, if in his opinion the same should not be inconsistent with the public interest copies of the correspondence, if any, between the Department of War and the Governer of Georgia, in answer to the letter of the latter to the former, dated on the first of June in the present year, communicated to this House on the 12th inst. and also the correspondence, if any, between the Department of War and General Andrew Jackson, in answer to the letter of the latter, of the date of 7th *May*, 1818, also communicated to this house on the 12th instant,

The resolution from the Senate, directing a survey of certain parts of the coast of North Carolina, was read a third time and passed.

And the House adjourned to *Monday* next.

From the National Intelligencer.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a Convention between the United States of America and His Catholic Majesty, made and concluded at Madrid, on the eleventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, by Charles Pinkney, at that time Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Spain, and Don Pedro Cevallos, Counsellor of State, Gentleman of the Bedchamber, First Secretary of State, and Superintendant of Posts and Pos Offices, fully authorised and empowered by their respective governments; was duly ratified by the then President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, on the 9th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four; and was ratified by the King of Spain, on the ninth day of July, last past: And whereas the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged, in this city, on the twenty-first day of December, by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State of the United States, on the part of the United States; and Don Luis de Onis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiay from Spain, on the part of Spain; which Convention is, word for word, as follows —

A Convention between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, for the indemnification of those who have sustained losses, damages or injuries in consequence of the excesses of individuals of either nation, during the late war, contrary to the existing treaty, or the laws of nations

His Catholic Majesty and the government of the United States of America, wishing amicably to adjust the claims which have arisen from the excesses committed during the late war, by individuals of either nation, contrary to the laws of nations or the treaty existing between the two countries: His Catholic Majesty has given, for this purpose full powers to his Excellency Don Pedro Cevallos, Counsellor of State, Gentleman of the Bedchamber in employment, first Secretary of State and universal dispatch, and superintendant General of the Posts and Post Offices in Spain and the Indies; and the government of the United States of America to Charles Pinkney, a citizen of the said States, and their Minister Plenipotentiary near His Catholic Majesty, who have agreed as follows.

1. A Board of Commissioners shall be formed, composed of five Commissioners, two of whom shall be appointed by His Catholic Majesty, two others by the government of the United States, and the fifth by common consent; and in case they should not be able to agree on a person for the fifth Commissioner, each party shall name one, and leave the decision to lot; and hereafter, in case of the death, sickness, or necessary absence of any of those already appointed, they shall proceed, in the same manner, to the appointment of persons to replace them.

2. The appointment of the commissioners being thus made, each of them shall take an oath to examine, discuss and decide on the claims, which they are to judge, according to the laws of nations and the existing treaty, and with the impartiality justice may dictate.

3. The Commissioners shall meet and hold their sessions in Madrid, where, within the term of 18 months (to be reckoned from the day on which they may assemble) they shall receive all claims, which in consequence of this convention may be made, as well by the subjects of His Catholic Majsety, as by citizens of the United States of America, who may have a right to demand compensation for the losses, damages or injuries sustained by them, in consequence of the excesses committed on Spanish subjects or American citizens.

4. The Commissioners are authorised, by the said contracting parties, to hear and examine, on oath, every question relative to the said demands and to receive, as worthy of credit, all testimony, the authenticity of which cannot reasonably be doubted

5. From the decisons of the Commissioners there shall be no appeal, and the agreement of three of them shall give full force & effect to their decisions, as well with respect to the justice of the claims, as to the amount of the indemnification which may be adjudged to the claimants; the said contracting parties obliging themselves to satisfy the said awards in specie, without deduction, at the times and places pointed out, and under the conditions which may be expressed by the Board of Commissioners.

6. It not having been possible for the said Plenipotentiaries to agree upon a mode by which the abovementioned Board of Commissioners should arbitrate the claims originating from the excesses of foreign cruizers, agents, consuls or tribunals, in their respective territories, which might be imputable to their two governments, they have expressly agreed that each government shall reserve (as it does by this Convention) to itself, its subjects or citizens respectively, all the rights which they now have, and under which they may hereafter bring forward their claims, at such time as may be most convenient to them.

7. The present Convention shall have no force or effect, untill it be ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

In faith whereof, we, the underwritten Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Convention, and have affixed thereto our respective seals.

Done at Madrid, this 11th day of August, 1802.

PEDRO CEVALLOS.
CHARLES PINCKNEY.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, James Monroe, President of the United States, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof may be observed, and fulfilled, with good faith, by the U. States, and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of December, in the year of our Lord (L. S.) one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of Independence the forty-third.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
JOHN QUINCEY ADAMS, Sec'ry of State.

THE AMERICAN *REVOLUTION.*

The sentiments expressed in the following letter by our political Patriarch are important.—Their effect is like a weighty body falling from a great height. Mr Jefferson has here, in his masterly manner, put to rest a question that might have agitated us hereafter *Who first began the American revolution?*—will never again be a question of dispute.—*Boston Patriot.*

Dear Sir—I have just received your favor of February 20, in which you observe that Mr Wirt in page 47, of his life of Patrick Henry, quotes me as saying that "Mr Henry, certainly gave the first impulse to the ball of the revolution." I well recollect to have used some such expression in a letter to him; and am tolerably certain that our own state being the subject under contemplation, I must have used it with respect to that only Whether he has given it a more general aspect I can not say, as the passage is not in the page you quote, nor, after thumbing over much of the book, have I been able to find it In page 417 there is something like it, but not the exact expression; and even there it may be doubted whether Mr Wirt had his eye on Virginia alone, or on all the colonies But the question, *Who commenced the Revolution?* is as difficult as that of the first inventor of a thousand good things. For example who first discovered the principle of gravity? Not Newton; for Galileo who died the year that Newton was born, had measured its force in the descent of gravid bodies Who invented the Lavoiserian chemistry? The English say Dr, Black, by the preparatory discovery of latent heat Who invented the steam boat? Was it Gerbert, the Marquis of Worcester, Newcomb, Savary, Papin, Fitch, Fulton? The fact is, that one new idea leads to another, that to a third, and so on, through a course of time, untill some one, with whom no one of these ideas was original, combines all together, and produces what is justly called a new invention. I suppose it would be as difficult to trace our revolution to its first embryo. We do not know how long it was hatching in the British cabinet before they ventured to make the first of the experiments which were to develope it in the end, and to produce complete parliamentary supremacy.—Those you mention in Massachusetts, as preceding the stamp act, might be the first visible symptoms of that design. The proposition of that act, in 1764 was the first here. Your opposition therefore preceded ours as occasion was sooner given there than here. And the truth, I suppose is, that the opposition in every colony began whenever the encroachment was presented to it. This question of priority is as the inquiry should be, who first, of the 300 Spartans, offered his name to Leonidas? I shall be happy to see justice done to the merits of all, by the unexceptionable umpirage of dates and facts; and especially from the pen which is proposed to be employed in it.

I rejoice indeed to learn from you that Mr. Adams retains the strength of his memory, his faculties, his cheerfulness, and even his epistolay industry. This last is gone from me. The aversion has been growing on me for a considerable time, and now, near the close of 75, is become almost insuperable. I am much debilitated in body, and my memory sensibly on the wane: still, however I enjoy good health and spirits, and am as industrious a reader as when a student at college —not of newspapers—these I have discarded. I relinquish, as I ought to do, all intermeddling with public affairs, committing myself cheerfully to the watch and care of those, for whom in my turn, I have watched and cared.

When I contemplate the immense advances in science, and discoveries in the arts, which have been made within the period of my life, I look forward with confidence to equal advances by the present generation: and have no doubt they will consequently be as much wiser than we have been, as we than our fathers were, and they than the burners of witches; even the metaphisical contest, you so pleasantly described in a former letter, will probably end in improvement, by clearing the mind of Platonic mysticism, and unintelligible jargon.

Although age is taking from me the power of communicating by letter with my friends, as industriously as heretofore, I shall still claim with them the same place they will ever hold in my affection; and on this ground I with sincerity and pleasure assure you of my great esteem and respect.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

Dr Benj Waterhouse,
Cambridge, Mass.

London, Nov. 1.

A Revolutionary Expedition.—It is understood that Sir G. McGregor's expedition will receive a considerable accession of force from continental volunteers He has chartered ten transports It is rumoured that they will rendezvous at Old Providence, off the Musquito shore, where Com. Aury has already made a lodgment; and thence, that Sir G. will direct his future movements, according to circumstances, so as either to open a direct communication with the Independents in the interior of New Granada, or to produce an important diversion in their favor, by landing on the Isthmus, of Darien It is by some conjectured that his ultimate views are not unconnected with the intended operations of Lord Cochrane, in the Pacific It is no longer a secret that his Lordship has proceeded to take the command of the Independent naval force at Valparaiso, and it cannot be doubted that successful attacks upon the wealthy Spanish settlements to the Northward of that port are contemplated by that enterprising officer Hence it is not unlikely that a part of the force now on the eve of sailing may be destined to penetrate across the Isthmus and to be employed by his Lordship as a corps of debarkation. Two of Sir G's transports left the river on Monday last They had a considerable supply of arms on board Large orders have been given for muskets to the Birmingham manufacturers.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2—Lord Cochrane will sail for S. America, in a few days, in the brig Hero.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he still continues the

Grocery Business,

at that noted stand, opposite *Moses Roff's* Tavern, and while he feels grateful for past favours, he earnestly solicits all those whose accounts are of more than six months standing, to call and settle them without delay by so doing they may save themselves some trouble, and will confer an infinite obligation on their humble servant,

WM S. BALDWIN.

Newark, Jan 1, 1819

Patriot Office.

BOOKBINDING.

THOSE who please to favor the Proprietors of the Patriot with commands in the above department of Business, will be gratified in having their Books bound in a firm and elegant manner. PARES SEN. *flatters himself that after thirty years experience, devoted in general to the variety of Bookbinding, to merit a share of Public Patronage.*

JAN. 1, 1819.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the Packet Ship, James Monroe, capt. Watkinson, on Sunday the 27th of Dec. instant the following news we have from the Courier up to the 1st of November.

A large portion of the British army had reached England. The allied Sovereigns and high military commanders were assembling at Paris, for the purpose of taking an affectionate, and it is hoped a long farewell, of the House of Bourbon

The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia were at Valenciennes on the 21st of October. The Duke of Wellington was to give the next day, a splendid fete to the sovereigns, and on the next day, a grand review of the troops; when, immediately after, the evacuation was to follow.

The Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, and many other illustrious personages of civil and military distinction, were expected at Paris on the 28th Oct.

On the 30th of Oct. fifty sail of vessels arrived at Dover from Calais, having on board a large body of British troops of the late army of observation in France. After landing the men, the vessels immediately returned to Calais.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—At the Lancaster quarter sessions on Tuesday week, Thomas Potter was found guilty of unlawfully having in his possession, certain machinery used in the cotton manufacture of this kingdom, with intent to export the same to America. The sentence of the court was, the goods to be forfeited, and Potter to be imprisoned twelve months in Lancaster Castle, fined *two hundred pounds*, and be further imprisoned until the fine be paid.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Treaty with the United States.

We yesterday announced the departure of the American Minister, Mr. Gallatin, for Paris. The result of his negociations with our Ministers during his visit to London, has transpired. It is understood that he has concluded a Treaty with the British Commissioners, by which all the chief points in negociation with the United States, were happily and satisfactorily adjusted. The boundary which has been in dispute ever since the Treaty of the Earl of Shelburne, is now accurately fixed. An arrangement has taken place as to the American right of fishing on the shores of Newfoundland. Provisions are also agreed on for the intercourse of the vessels of the United States, with the British West Indies. And the only unsettled point is that of the right of visitation and seizure of seamen found on board of the ships of either country during war. It is said that on this point Mr. Gallatin was to refer the proposition, which had been made by the British Commissioner to his government. The treaty itself we presume, will not be made public, till the return of advices from America, but report states that the above is the substance.—*Globe,*

Boston, Dec. 28.—On Monday a person by the name of Malbone Briggs was arrested, and counterfeit bills to the amount of $418 25 cts. found upon him. The bills were mostly of the southern banks, several of them of the small denomination of 25 cents; and some of those of a larger denomination on several of the banks in this town

Poughkeepsie, Decemb. 16.—We learn that *five hundred and twenty-five* waggon load of Pork was br[illegible] to this village on Saturday last, which will probably give our farmers fifteen thousand dollars.

In the Legislature of Maryland, now in session, the following bills have been introduced: 1st an Act to facilitate the recovery of debts due from the several banks in that state, and compel the said banks to pay specie for their notes, or forfeit their charters,

2nd. A bill having for its object the alteration of the Constitution so as to repose the election of Governor immediately in the people. And 3d a bill to extend to persons professing the Jewish Religion, the same civil privileges that are enjoyed by other religious sects.

Beware of the fifty dollar notes of the New York Bank.

A note for one dollar, of the late emission of small notes made by the Bank of New-York, has been presented at the bank for payment, after being altered to Fifty. This has been effected by taking out the word *one* in two places, and the figure 1 in two other places, (by means of some liquid) and substituting the word fifty, in two places, and the figures 50 in two other places, and by adding the letter *s* to the word dollar —*Even. Post.*

From the St Lewis Enquirer.

Expedition to the yellow stone River.

Advices from Fort Osage informs us, that the expedition had arrived at that place without accident, and would proceed one or two hundred miles further up the Missouri this winter.

Fort Osage is three hundred miles by water above the mouth of the Missouri, and is the present limit of our population to the west. The safety with which the expedition, consisting of ten boats, has ascended this stream is an evidence that the danger of navigating that river is more imaginary than real. Several boats carrying provisions to the Yellow Stone, have passed St. Louis within a few weeks past; one of which has been lost in the Missouri between St. Charles and Belle-Fontaine.

Orders and Advertisements will be thankfully received, opposite Roff's Tavern, Broad-street, Newark,

EXTRACTS FROM EMINENT AUTHORS

Reflections on the Heavens

The planets and comets which move round the Sun as their centre, constitute what is called the Solar System. Those planets which are near the Sun not only finish their circuits sooner, but likewise move faster in their respective orbits, than those which are more remote from him. The motions of the planets are all performed from west to east, in orbits nearly circular. Their names, distances, bulks, and periodical revolutions are as follow:

The Sun, an immense globe of fire, is placed near the common centre of the orbits of all the planets and comets, and turns round his axis in 25 days 6 hours. His diameter is computed to be 763.000 miles.

Mercury, the nearest planet to the Sun, goes round him in 87 days 23 hours, which is the length of his year. But being seldom seen, and no spots appearing on his surface, the time of his rotation on his axis, is as yet unknown. His distance from the Sun is computed to be 32.000,000 of miles, and his diameter 26,000. In his course round the Sun, he moves at the rate of 95,000 miles every hour. His light and heat are almost seven times as great as ours; and the Sun appears to him almost seven times as large as to us.

Venus, the next planet in order, is computed to be 59,000,000 miles from the Sun; and by moving at the rate of 69,000 miles every hour in her orbit, she goes round the Sun in 225 of our days nearly. Her diameter is 7.906 miles, and by her motion upon her axis the inhabitants are carried 43 miles every hour.

The Earth is the next planet above Venus in the system. It is 82.000.000 miles from the Sun, and goes round him in a little more than 365 days. It travels at the rate of 1,000 miles every hour on its axis; is about 8,000 miles in diameter. In its orbit it moves at the rate of 58.000 miles every hour, which motion, though 120 times swifter than that of a cannon ball, is little more than half as swift as Mercury's motion in its orbit.

The Moon is not a planet, but only an attendant upon the Earth: going round it in a little more than 29 days, and round the Sun with it every year. The Moon's diameter is 2,180 miles and her distance from the Earth's centre 240.000 She goes round her orbit in about 27 days, at the rate of near 2,[illegible]00 miles every hour.

Mars is the planet next in order, being the first above the Earth's orbit. His distance from the Sun is computed to be 125,000 000 miles, and by travelling at the rate of 47,000 every hour, he goes round the Sun in about 687 of our days. His diameter is 4,444 miles, and by his diurnal rotation the inhabitants are carried 556 miles every hour

Jupiter, the biggest of all the planets, is still higher in the system, being about 426 000,000 miles from the Sun; and going at the rate of 25,000 miles every hour in his orbit. His annual period is finished in about 12 of our years. He is above 1,000 items as big as the Earth, for his diameter is 81,000 miles, which is more than ten times the diameter of the Earth. Jupiter turns round his axis in near ten hours, and his year contains upwards of 10 000 of our days. His equatorial inhabitants are carried nearly 26,000 miles every hour, besides the 25,000 above-mentioned by his annual motion.

Jupiter has four moons. The first goes round him in about two of our days, at the distance of 22,900 miles from his centre: the second performs its revolution in about three days and a half, at 364,000 miles' distance: the third in a little more than seven days, at the distance of 580 000 miles, and the fourth in near 17 days, at the distance of 1,000,000 miles from his centre.

Besides these moons, Jupiter is surrounded by faint substances, called belts, in which so many changes appear, that philosophers are not agreed either concerning their nature or use

Saturn, the next to Jupiter, is about 780,000,000 miles from the Sun; and travelling at the rate of 18 000 miles every hour, performs its annual circuit in about 30 years. Its diameter is 67,000 miles; and therefore it is near 6 hundred times as big as the earth.

This planet has five moons: the first goes round him in near two days, at the distance of 149 thousand miles from its centre; the second in near three days, at the distance of 187 thousand miles; the third in four days and a half, at the distance of 263 thousand miles; the fourth in about 16 days, at the distance of six hundred thousand miles, and the fifth in about eighty days at the distance of 1 million eight hundred thousand miles.

Besides these moons, Saturn is attended with a thin broad ring. as an artificial globe is by an horizon; the nature and use of which are but little known at present.

Georgium Sidus, the remotest of all the planets yet discovered, is near forty thousand miles in diameter, and upwards of 83 years in performing its revolution. How many moons this planet is attended by is yet unknown. Two have already been discovered. And if the ingenious and indefatigable Mr. Herchel is spared with life and health, we may expect to be favored with still further discoveries.

Every person who looks upon and compares the system of moons together, which belong to Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgium Sidus, must be amazed at the vast magnitude of these three planets, and the noble attendance they have in respect to our little Earth, and can never bring himself to think, that an infinitely wise creator should dispose of all his animals and vegetables here, leaving the other planets bare and destitute of rational creatures. To suppose that he had any view to our benefit in creating those moons, and giving them their motions round their respective primaries: to imagine, that he intended these vast bodies for any advantage to us, when he well knew that they could never be seen but by a few astronomers peeping through telescopes: and that he gave to the planets regular returns of day and night, and different seasons to all, where they would be convenient, but of no manner of service to us, except only what immediately regards our own planet, the Earth: to imagine, I say, that he did all this on our account, would be charging him impiously, with having done in vain, and as absurd, as to imagine that he has created a little sun, and a planetary system with the shell of our Earth, and intended them for use. These considerations amount to little less than a positive proof, that all the planets are inhabited: for if they are not, why all this care in furnishing them with so many moons, to supply those with light, which are at the greater distances from the sun? Do we not see that the further a planet is from the Sun, the greater apparatus it has for that purpose, save only Mars, which being but a small planet may have moons too small to be seen by us.

We know that the Earth goes round the sun and turns round its own axis, to produce the vicissitudes of summer and winter by the former, and of day and night by the latter motion, for the benefit of its inhabitants.

May we not then fairly conclude, by parity of reason, that the end and design of all the other planets is the same? And is not this agreeable to the beautiful harmony which exists throughout the universe? Surely it is, and raises in us the most magnificient ideas of the Supreme Being, who is every where, and at all times present, displaying his power, wisdom and goodness, among all his creatures, and distributing happiness to innumerable ranks of various beings.

The comets are solid opaque bodies with long transparent tails, issuing from that side which is turned away from the Sun. They move about the Sun in very eccentric eclipses, and are of a much greater density than the Earth; for some of them are heated in every period to such a degree, as would vitrify or dissipate any substance known to us. Sir Isaac Newton computed the heat of the comet, which appeared in the year 1680, when nearest the sun, to be 2 thousand times hotter than red hot iron, and that, being thus heated it must retain its heat until it comes round again although its period should be more than 20 thousand years, and it is computed to be only 575.

It is believed that there are at least 21 comets belonging to our system, moving in all sorts of directions. But of all these the periods of three only are known with any degree of certainty. The first of the three appeared in the year 1531, 1682, and 1758 and is expected to appear every 75th year. The second of them appeared in 1532 and 1661, and may be expected to return in 1789, and every 129th year afterwards. The third having last appeared in 1680, and its period being no less than 575 years, cannot return until the year 2225.

This comet at its greatest distance is about 11 thousand, two hundred million miles from the sun, and at its least distance of the Sun's centre which is 49 thousand miles, is within less than a third part of the sun's semi-diameter from his surface. In that part of its orbit which is nearest the sun, it flies with the amazing swiftness of eight hundred and eighty thousand miles in an hour; and the sun as seen from it, appears a hundred degrees in breadth, consequently forty thousand times as large as he appears to us. The astonishing length that this comet runs out into empty space, suggests to our minds an idea of the vast distance between the sun and the nearest fixed stars; of whose attractions all the comets must keep clear, to return periodically, and go round the sun, and it shews us also, that the nearest stars, which are probably those that seem the largest, are as big as our sun; and of the same nature with him otherwise, they could not appear so large and bright to us as they do at such an immense distance.

The extreme heat, the dense atmosphere, the gross vapours; the chaotic state of the comets, seem at first sight to indicate them altogether unfit for the purposes of animal life, and a most miserable habitation for rational beings; and therefore some are of opinion, that they are so many hells for tormenting the damned with perpetual vicissitudes of heat and cold. But when we consider on the other hand the infinite power and goodness of the Deity; the latter inclining, the former enabling him to make creatures suited to all states and circumstances; that matter exists only for the sake of intelligent beings; and that wherever we find it, we always find it pregnant with life, or necessarily subservient thereto; the numberless species, the astonishing diversity of animals in earth, air, water, and even on other animals; every blade of grass, every tender leaf, every natural fluid, swarming with life, and every one of these enjoying such gratifications as the nature and state of each requires: when we reflect moreover, that some centuries ago, till experience undeceived us, a great part of the earth was judged uninhabitable; the torrid zone, by reason of excessive heat, and the frigid zones because of their intolerable cold; it seems highly probable, that such numerous and large masses of durable matter as the comets are, however unlike they be to our earth, are not destitute of beings capable of contemplating with wonder and acknowledging with gratitude the wisdom, symmetry and beauty of the creation; which is more plainly to be observed in their extensive tour through the heavens, than in our confined circuit. If farther conjecture is permitted, may we not suppose them instrumental in recruiting the expended fuel of the sun; and supplying the exhausted moisture of the planets? However difficult it may be circumstanced as we are, to find out their particular destination, this is an undoubted truth that wherever the Deity exerts his power, there he also manifests his wisdom and goodness.

to be continued

Chastity an additional Ornament to Beauty.

There is no charm in the female sex, that can supply the place of virtue. Without innocence beauty is unlovely, and quality contemptible; good breeding degenerates into wantonness, and wit into impudence. It is observed that all the virtues are represented by both painters and statuaries under female shapes; but if any one of them has a more particular title to that sex, it is Modesty. I shall leave it to the divines to guard them against the opposite vice, as they may be overpowered by temptations; it is sufficient for me to have warned them against it, as they may be led away by instinct,

A FATHER'S ADVICE TO HIS DAUGHTER, &c.

"Tho' fools spurn Hymen's gentle powers,
They who improve his golden hours,
By sweet experience know,
That marriage, rightly understood,
Gives to the tender and the good
A paradise below." COTTON.

The writer of the following pages having been solicited to allow them to be published to the world, has readily assented thereto, from the hope that the importance of the subject will excite that attention which in his estimation it so eminently deserves.

BELOVED AND ESTEEMED DAUGHTER

—Two words seldom united by a parent in addressing his child—you not only possess my most sincere affection, but my esteem; and to both you are entitled, not merely because you are my child, as in my opinion that would entitle you to neither, but because your character, mind, and disposition, render it impossible for me to withhold them; and nothing but a desire to promote your happiness, and perform my duty to my Creator, could induce me to part with you, who form so essential a part of my happiness. Nor would you I am assured, leave your paternal roof, the scene of so many comforts, but from sense of duty, which I trust will always reign paramount over all your thoughts and actions. You have realized all my expectations, and rewarded all my endeavours, and I flatter myself you are convinced that I have sincerely endeavored to fulfil all the duties of a parent. On this ground, and not because I bear the name of your father.

I lay claim to your love and esteem and I am sure I shall not be disappointed. Frequently have my anxieties for my children and the mode of education I adopted towards them, been the subject of ridicule to the thoughtless; and many their predictions that I should fail in my expectations. You my child have defeated those predictions, and with the blessing of God upon my endeavors, I have succeeded at least (and have reason to hope for the same success with the rest of my family) and have infallibly demonstrated that a wise and virtuous education of children is as certain in its consequences, as for any known effect to follow its natural cause.

I have laid down another axiom, which is as much disputed that it is possible, nay certain, that the marriage state may be made the source of unspeakable happiness; and it remains for you to do justice to this principle also, and to prove that Deity, in appointing this connection, has acted upon a wise and benevolent principle—and that if it fails to produce its natural and proper effect, it must arise from ignorance or vice, and not from the institution itself. That you will do this I entertain not a shadow of doubt, you have every requisite for the purpose, —religion—virtue, and a well informed mind, which wants but experience to develope the noble principles you have imbibed, and which I trust, when brought into action by the various circumstances and situations of life that your new condition will bring you into, will produce for yourself, and all connected with you, the most benign effects. Every step you have taken justifies my expectation. Conscious how advantageous my counsel has hitherto been, you are desirous of availing yourself of my experience and direction in respect to your duties in the marriage state. This is the beginning at the right end, most young women conceive advice on this subject unnecessary—they seldom doubt their own abilities to please, and too generally rely upon their person or sex alone (the most fragile of all dependence) to secure every thing they desire. You have doubled your own judgment, and the advice thus sought shall to the best of my ability be cheerfully given; and I trust that if the principles you have previously imbibed, and those which I shall now offer, are steadily adhered to and practised, you will not fail to enjoy the most refined and durable happiness.

I shall not darken the prospect by enumerating those natural evils which may embitter your cup and disappoint your efforts, because the ills of life are common, and none are so capable of bearing and turning them to a proper account as the truly virtuous. You and your future partner are both disciples of Jesus, and children of the Most High; and to such it is promised that no trial shall happen, but what they are able to bear, and that all things shall work together for good to those who love God and keep his commandments. Persuading myself that you are such characters as are here described, I feel satisfied that you will experience no ills but such as a wise and benevolent Father has ordained, to make you wiser and better, but every thing besides this gives me reason to hope that you will experience as great a share of happiness as can possibly be obtained in the marriage state, and that I am sure is the greatest of which human nature is susceptible, when entered into from right motives, with proper dispositions and enlarged minds, well-informed respecting its duties.

Most young women enter into that state at too early an age, with an ill chosen partner, and to gratify their passions or their vanity, and too often without any knowledge of its duties, or desire to perform them, perhaps with a view to escape the tyranny of their parents, and the mistaken hope of finding liberty and a freedom from all restraint in the marriage state.

You my child are actuated by no such motives,—you have remained single till the proper age—to a period of life when the judgment is more matured—and only enter into that state after a long and intimate acquaintance with the man who is to be your husband—with the full and entire approbation of your parents—without whose advice you would not have entered into the engagement, but they know his character so well, and estimate his worth so highly, that they esteem it one of the greatest blessings heaven has bestowed upon them, in having him to be the husband of their daughter. Indeed their love, affection, and esteem, can only be exceeded by that which you bear towards him, and that I believe is only surpassed by your love and reverence to the Creator, to his God and your God, his [illegible] brother your father! Under these circumstances, I rejoice in the well founded hope that should it please God to spare your lives you will find that what has been a source of misery to others, will to you be the greatest of blessings; and I have no doubt but your example will inspire such a noble ambition in the breasts of my other children, by whom you are so deservedly esteemed, that it will be their constant study how they may equal, if not excel their sister.

In offering my advice, I shall use no false delicacy, nor does there in your circumstances need any—a reciprocal regard and esteem, admitted, and avowed between two virtuous characters, is or ought to be their boast and not their shame. The man who has made you the object of his choice is worthy of you, and must necessarily from his principles, become more so every day he lives. I think you equally worthy of him, and it must be your constant study, seeing that you start fair, and upon equal grounds, not to let him outstrip you in the race of understanding, religion, and virtue.

There must be a generous and glorious emulation in the pursuit of every real excellency and perfection—you are both peculiarly blessed, and your gratitude to God should know no bounds; for I cannot but see his kind and gracious hand in this business, in having disposed two persons, with hearts and minds so fitted and formed for each other, to meet and to appreciate their mutual worth and excellence.

You have both the same God, as the object of your adoration—the same refined and exalted notions of religion—the same love of knowledge—and generally speaking the same pursuits. He cannot but display in the marriage state all the qualities which a husband should possess; and I flatter myself that you will demonstrate that you equally understand, and will perform all the duties of a wife: but as it often happens, that, for want of experience the best intentions fail to produce the desired effect, you have done wisely in soliciting my advice, because I have not only had considerable experience, but have made the causes of happiness or misery in the marriage state the subject of most deliberate and serious consideration. *(to be continued)*

THE

NEWARK PATRIOT,

AND NEW-JERSEY GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"It was the glorious spirit of REPUBLICANISM, which animated illions in Ame a to prefer *Poverty* with Lib ... ilded Chains and *Sordid Affluence*—and to die in defence of their Rights, as MEN!—as FREEMEN!—who can resist this spirit?" CHATHAM.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1819. *PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY PARES & SON* VOL I.—

☞ *The* NEWARK PATRIOT, *will be published every Friday morning, opposite Moses Roff's Tavern, Broad-Street, and delivered to subscribers at Two Dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be neatly and conspicuously inserted three weeks for One Dollar a square; and Twenty five Cents for each additional insertion. Longer ones in proportion. Advertisements to be paid for in advance.

*** *Postage must be paid on all letters with Subscriptions, Advertisements, and Communications.*

DISSOLUTION.

WHEREAS the co-partnership now existing under the firm of DAYTON & PIERSON, will be dissolved by its own limitation, on the first of April next All those having unsettled accounts are requested to call and settle without delay; and those having demands will please present them for settlement.

GEO. C. DAYTON

ELIHU PIERSON, Junr.

Newark Dec 29, 1818.

To Coach-makers and others.

J. ADAMSON,

COACH TRIMMER, & HARNESS MAKER.

WISHES to inform his friends and the Public, that he has commenced business, opposite the Upper Common, in the place lately occupied as a printing-office.

J A. flatters himself, that as he has for a series of years been employed in the above line; and has had an opportunity of acquiring an extensive practical knowledge of its various branches; he shall by moderate terms, and an assiduous attention, to the wishes of his employers, be able to give full satisfaction to those who may be disposed to favor him with their custom.

Newark Dec 29 1818.

NEW BOOKS.

For sale at the Book Store of

BENJAMIN OLDS,

Memoirs of Miss Smelt.

———— Mrs. Cooper.

———— Mrs. Thayre.

———— Mrs. Osborn.

———— Mrs. Baley.

———— Mrs. Newell.

———— Miss Woodbury.

———— Mrs. Fletcher.

———— Mrs. Waters

Together with a general assortment of Bibles Testaments, Psalm Books, Prayer Books &c &c

ALSO.

A general assortment of Medium, Demy, & Fool-Cap Ledgers, Day Books, &c

Bookbinding of every description done as usual

Newark Jan 1 1819

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber on the morning of the 22d. inst an apprentice to the shoe making business by the name of Caleb Smith, about 15 years of age, of a light complexion, rather of a sour and downcast look All persons are forbid harbouring or employing said apprentice, under the penalty of the law The above reward will be paid; but no charges

AARON NOYES

Newark, Dec. 29, 1818.

NOTICE.

JOHN Y. BALDWIN & Co.

REQUEST all persons indebted to them to call and pay their accounts before the first of February next. Those of six months standing unpaid will then be put in suit.

They have for sale a quantity of excellent imported SHOE THREAD, worth the attention of Shoe-Makers.

Newark, Dec. 30, 1818.

WILLIAM WARD,

IN addition to his former stock of goods of various kinds, has just received a fresh and well selected assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

which he will sell at the lowest New-York prices, at his store opposite to the first Presbyterian Church.

Among the books just received are—

The Emigrant's Guide to the Western and South-western States and Territories: comprising a Geographical and Statistical description of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio;—the Territories of Alabama, Missouri, Illinois, and Michigan; and the western parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New-York. With a complete list of the road and river routes, west of the Aleghany mountains, and the connecting roads from New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington City, to New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Pittsburg. The whole comprising a more comprehensive account of the soil, productions, climate, and present state of improvement of the regions described than any work hitherto published. Accompanyed by a map of the U. S. including Louisiana, projected and enlarged expressly for this work: by William Darby. 1 vol 8 vo.

Essay on the Theory of the Earth, by M. Cuvier. with Mineralogical Notes, and an account of Cuvier's Geological discoveries, by professor Jameson To which are now added Observations on the Geology of North America, by Samuel L. Mitchell' 1 vol. 8 vo.

Travels through the Canadas, by George Heriot, Esq 1 v. 12 mo.

Demetrius,--A Russian Romance.

Bonaparte's Letters to Lord Liverpool, date Longwood, Oct. 7, 1817

Capt Riley's Narrative.

The Clerk's Magazine.

History of the late War, by H. M. Brackenridge, Esq.

Blind Farmer and his children, by Mrs. Hofland

Emily—from the French

Chalmer's Discourses.

Voyage to Abyssinia, and Travels into the interior of that country; illustrated with a map of Abyssinia, by Henry Salt, Esq F. R. S. &c

Readings on Poetry, by Miss Edgeworth.

Adopted Daughter; a tale, by Miss Sandham

Elegant Extracts. A copious selection of instructive, moral, and entertaining passages from the most eminent poets, 6 vols. 12 mo.

Plutarch's Lives, by J. & W. Langhorne, 8 vols. 12 mo.

Female Scripture Biography: including an Essay on what Christiany has done for women. By Francis Augustus Cox, A. M v mo

Letters from a younger to an elder brother on the conduct to be pursued in life.

Coeleb's in search of a wife

Memoirs of Harriet Newell

——— of Martha Laurens Ramsay

Life and Writings of Mrs. Isabella Graham.

Contemplations on the Sacred History, by Joseph Hall, D D.

View of Ecclesiastical History by John Newton.

The Traveller, by James Meikle.

Saurins Sermons.

Sincere Christian, by Rev. Thomas Vincent.

The Evidence and authority of the Christia Revelation, by Rev. Thomas Chalmers.

Jenk's Devotion.

Buck's Practical Expositor

Stoddard's Guide to Christ.

An Easy Grammar of Sacred History; containing the principal events recorded in the Old and New Testaments, by Mary Ann Rundall--illustrated with maps.

The Power of Religion on the Mind, by Lindly Murray, author of an English Grammar, &c.

Pike's Religious Cases of Conscience.

The Christian's Great Interest.

Aikin's Life of Howard

The Rules and Exercises of Holy Dying, by Jeremy Taylor, D. D

A Companion for the Festivals and Fasts of the Protestant Episcopal Church by John Henry Hobart, D. D

A Compendium of the Religious doctrines, religious and moral precepts, historical and descriptive beauties of the Bible, by R. Dickinson, Esq.

Force of Truth, by Doct. Thomas Scott

Burnet's Theory of the Earth

Private Thoughts on Religion, by Rev. Thomas Adam

Buchanan's Works.

Bellamy's Works

Buck's Theological Dictionary.

Watts' Sermons.

Mc Lauren's Sermons

Watts' Lyrical Poems—a variety of other serious and miscellaneous books, too numerous to particularize in an advertisement

Bibles of various sizes, from the common school bible to Quarto, elegant, with plates.

School and Pocket Testaments.

Watts' Psalms and Hymns, large and small.

Hymns.—Dobell, Dwight, Hart, Olney, Cockburn, odman, Hartford selection

Classcal and School Books.

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,

Lempriere's Classical Dictionary,

Shrevelii Lexicon,

Perrin's Grammar,

Dilworth, Pike, and Daboll's Arithmetic,

Murry's Grammar,

——— Exercises,

——— Key,

Juvenile Instructor,

American Orator,

Columbian Orator,

Scott's Lessons,

English Reader,

New-York Reader,

American Preceptor,

Enfield's Speaker,

Morse's Geography,

Pickett's do.

Cumming's do. (chart.)

Willett's do. do.

Walker's, Entick's, Johnson's, and Allinson's Dictionary,

ett's Elements of General Knowledge,

Ferguson's Astronomy, &c. &c.

Spelling Books, Primers, Chap-Books, &c.

DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber, (opposite the first Presbyterian Church) has for sale, a variety of DRY GOODS, at the lowest market prices; to enumerate would be unnecessary.

All persons indebted are earnestly solicited to make payment without delay, which will prevent a transfer to a different set of books.

UZAL WARD

Newark, Dec. 29, 1818. 3w

PATRIOT OFFICE.

PARES & SON,

VERY respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newark and its vicinity, that they have received an assortment of NEW TYPE, for the immediate purpose of Printing in an elegant manner Job Work of every description.

Newark, Jan 1, 1819

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME

HORSE & GIG,

MAY be seen at the stables of Mr. Ellis No The Horse is 5 years old, warranted sound and gentle. For further particulars enquire at the Patriot Office.

Jan. 1, 1819

COPPER PUMPS.

TWO COPPER PUMPS, (*nearly new*) will be sold cheap, for cash. Enquire at the Patriot Office. Jan 1, 1819

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the publi, that he still continues the

Grocery Business,

at that noted stand, opposite *Moses Roff*'s Tavern, and while he feels grateful for past favours, he earnestly solicits all those whose accounts are o more than six months standing, to call and settle them without delay; by so doing they may save themselves some trouble, and will confer an infinite obligation on their humble servant,

WM S. BALDWIN.

Newark, Jan 1, 1819.

Patriot Office.

BOOKBINDING.

THOSE who please to favor the Proprietors of the Patriot with commands in the above department of Business, will be gratified in having their Books bound in a firm and elegant manner. PARES SEN. *flatters himself that after thirty years experience, devoted in general to the variety of Bookbinding, to merit a share of Public Patronage.*

JAN. 1, 1819.

GENERAL JACKSON.

It is a matter of proud reflection that the Congress of the United States are composed of gentlemen of too much liberality and intelligence to be influenced by prejudice, or operated upon by newspaper tirades. It is not for that reason, however, the less worthy of reprobation, that any man possessing the ability to string words together in all the forms of denunciation, should be so wanting to a sense of propriety—not to speak of justice—as to seize upon this moment to distort the proceedings of General Jackson, in regard to the Seminole war, when they are pending before Congress, the highest tribunal of our country, whose deliberations upon that subject I shall purposely be silent—I will not give offence to those distinguished citizens of the country who are to make the investigation, by presuming any opinions of mine - but will leave with them to say, whether he who has so well and faithfully served his country be entitled to their thanks, or deserve to be *crucified.*

Some faithful sentinel of his countries rights, in the Enquirer, with a lavish hand has ransacked the volume of the General's life and come forth before the public, with the mighty gleanings he has made. If he had confined himself to probabilities and truths, it might have been well; but when he is reminded that he has proved too much, even more than the circumstances, to which he has so freely adverted will warrant, he stands in a situation which attaches suspicion to all he has said.

Without pretending a formal defence of Gen. Jackson, who needs no such vindication; nor designing to call up for that purpose the many distinguished services he has rendered to his country, I proceed to make a few observations on the notices which the writer of the Enquirer has taken of some of the leading events of General Jackson's public life.

The refusal of Jackson to discharge his troops in the Mississipi state, when ordered to do so by Gen. Armstrong is adverted to, in the author's black catalogue, as an unparnonable offence, and as an additional evidence of an insubordinate temper.

It requires but little in reply to show, that this so far from being at all criminal or improper, may be justly considered a praiseworthy act, and is marked by the strongest traits of benevolence and feeling. The troops when under the command of Jackson had descended the river to Washington, at a most inhospitable season; they were the best blood in the country: children of men, respectable and patriotic; on reaching their destination, with six or seven hundred, who were worn down and exhausted with sickness, was this order for their discharge received, an order, which had it been regarded, would have entitled the general in command to the execrations and curses of his country It is unfortunate for the writer in the Enquirer that he had not been in possession of this fact, that Gen. Wilkinson, simultaneously with the reception of this order, (which proves a concert between himself and Armstrong) had dispatched his subalterns to recruit those young men into the army; and that Jackson only got clear of them by declaring he would put them under guard, if they did not forthwith depart. Here is another evidence of insubordination, and might have been of great service to the author, while he might have carefully concealed from public observation, that those men were five hundred miles from their homes, without money, transportation, or any of the means of returning to the places which they had left for the service of their country.—What man, of generous and benevolent feelings would have acted differently? And who would not have felt excitement at the ungenerous and illiberate advantage attempted to be taken of men who had manifested the most praiseworthy efforts in the cause of his country. If, however, this ungenerous writer had not been so warmly influenced by his prejudices, he might have learned from the book he so freely quotes, that the President of the United States approved what he had done, and directed the troops to be immediately paid. That their discharge was ordered by the executive I have no doubt; but that it was directed to be done at the place it was, or with that sort of concert as was arranged and agreed upon by Wilkinson and Armstrong, is what no one can believe who think as favorable of Mr Madison as I do.

I pass over the hacknied matter of the New-Orleans *martial law*, which no man ever pretended to justify but upon the ground of strong necessity and shall only remark, that most men of intelligence have proclaimed it well done, believing, that without it, the country could not have been protected and saved. When, however, the writer says, that the judge would not hear the general's defence because it was abusive, it may be worthy of inquiry, with his discriminating mind, how the judge could possibly have had a knowledge of its contents, when it was not permitted to be read.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

CONGRESS AT AIX LA CHAPEELE.

One very important step was taken towards South America, and that was a decision not to oppose the revolution by force of arms. This appears to have been originally determined upon by Great Britain, who yielded to other points in order to carry this. A British writer speaking of the proceedings of this Congress concludes as follow:

"One power only, appears to form no object of the contemplations of the Congress, and yet perhaps, there is none whose present attitude and future prospects the Legitimates should keep more in view—we mean the United States of America. Whilst European Statesmen are in close cabinet, arranging their political bargains, those of America are aiming at the glorious objects of national independence, and commercial success. *They alone rank in importance at this moment, with the Aristocrat of Russia.* For whilst circumstances promise him the preponderance in the territorial rule of Europe—the American emulate the freedom and independence of the seas. Their success is progressive and unquestionable; and whilst the tone of their interference in the contests which distract their neighbouring Continent becomes more wild and obstrusive, they strengthen space in their claims to that neutrality, on which their commercial interests will require to be founded.

From the York Pa. Gazette, Dec. 24.

ROBBERY.

On Saturday last, Mr. Geo Ebert, of Hanover, was robbed of about one thousand dollars. Two men travelling in a gig with a gray horse came to Hanover a few days before, one of whom took lodging at Mr. Ebert's and the other at Mr. Eichelberger's. During their stay in Hanover they were frequently seen walking through the streets and alleys of Hanover, and consulting together. On the morning of the day when the Robbery was committed, the one lodger with Mr. Ebert asked him to change a ten dollar note. Mr. Ebert to make change had to go up stairs, by which the robber obtained a knowledge where Mr Ebert kept his money, which he in the course of a few hours afterwards, pilfered, and might have made his escape, quite snugly, had not another person called on Mr Ebert for change, when he had occasion to have recourse to his fiscal repository, when by unlocking the same he found to his great surprise all his money in bank bills and a small amount in specie was gone. The one who had the money, decamped with it on foot, and the other followed him with the horse and gig, taking different roads, expecting to meet at some point previously agreed on.

The alarm was sounded and pursuit was so prompt that they were taken before they met again—The money was found upon the one who was on foot. Between thirty and forty keys were found in their possession, together with files, and a blood stained dagger. On Sunday last they were brought to jail of this county. They were direct from Baltimore, and are supposed to have visited Hanover for the special purpose of taking Mr. Ebert's money, they having been there a few weeks before, reconnoiting the object of their pursuit.

During last week, there were sixteen deaths in Philadelphia of Typhus Fever all adults.

The Newark Patriot, and New-Jersey General Advertiser.

POETRY.

For the Patriot.

ANACREONTIC.

I saw a flower, fair, newly blown,
And thought to make its sweets my own:
But Oh! within its downy breast,
It fondly lulled a bee to rest.
A truant bee who left his hive,
With her in sweets and love to live,
Shook from his rose at couch of bliss,
The flower's soft breast and honied kiss;
On me he flew with angry wing,
And anguish tells how keen the sting.

'Tis thus with beauty—fair it blows,
As fair and sweet as Persia's rose;
But wouldst thou seek it—O beware,
For LOVE the BEE doth nestle there.

CLAUDIA.

For the Patriot.

Of mazy Faction, Politics and Love,
Of ... of youthful married pair,
Or bitter rue of age, with sweetes bud
Of rosy youth, by frolic Hymen tied
In grotesque bundle—of weeping Widow
And orphan babes by dreadful accident
Bereaved—of monstrous births' and monsters bro't
From distant climes to feast the curious eye
And ... the treasured cent from gazing youth—
Of patent points and pills—and trader sly,
T... Lawyer, ruthless writ and jail
His trembling Debtor—or tardy Hectic
Or Pestilence, swift winged—vindictive Storm,
Appalling Earthquake, and Tornado foll—
Of War, far more destructive in its rage,
The PATRIOT shall tell.—O as you read,
Let deep reflection mark the varied tale.

A FRIEND.

Extract from a new Poem, by W S. Barrett.

WOMAN.

Oh give me, Heaven! to sweeten latter life,
And soothe my wayward heart, a tender wife,
Who soothes me, tho' herself with anguish wrung.
Nor renders ill for ill, nor tongue for tongue;
Sways by persuasion, kisses off my frown,
And reigns unarmed, a queen without a crown,
Alike to please me, her accomplished hand,
The ... and homely needle can command;
And learning ... with such grace her tongue applies,
Her very maxims ... wear a gay disguise
Neat for my presence ... as if princes came,
And modest e'en to me, with bridal shame;
A friend, a playmate, as my wishes call,
A ready nurse, though summoned from a ball;
She holds in eye the conquest youth achieved,
Loves without pomp, and pleases unperceived.

From Moore's Sacred Melodies.

Were not the the sinful Mary's tears
An offering worthy Heaven,
When o'er the faults of former years
She wept—and was forgiven?—

When, bringing every balmy sweet
Her day of luxury stored,
She o'er her SAVIOUR'S hallowed feet
The precious perfume poured;—
And wip'd them with that golden hair,
Where once the diamond shone,
Though now those gems of grief were there,
Which shine for God alone!

Were not those sweets, so humbly shed—
That hair—those weeping eyes—
And the sunk heart, that inly bled—
Heaven's noblest sacrifice?

Thou that hast slept in error's sleep,
Oh! would'st thou wake in heaven,
Like Mary kneel, like Mary weep,
"Love much"*—and be forgiven!

* "Her sins, which are many, are forgiven, for she loved much."—Luke vii. 47.

From the Philadelphia Union

WINTER.

HARK! 'tis the requiem of the closing year!
The hollow dinge of summer's reign has sped:
Loud howls the tempest to the startled hear—
Deep moans the blast o'er autumn's glory fled.

'Tis winter! and I hail the Monarch's reign!
I love to gaze upon the rugged brow,
When 'neath its frown the slowly falling rain,
Congealing, glitters on those locks of snow,

I love to meet that stern unaltered eye;
I love to grasp that cold and icy hand—
To mark the embattled whirlwinds of the sky,
When Winter waves the sceptre of command.

Winter, thou com'st not with a villain's smile—
Thou bring'st, unseen, no keen envenomed dart;
Thy cold and bloodless lips are free from guile—
Thy frozen bosom shrouds a candid heart

BOSTON BARD.

AGRICULTURAL

Columbia's sons, spurn not the rugged toil,
Your nation's glory is a cultured soil!
Rome's Cincinnatus of illustrious birth,
Increased his laurels while he till'd the earth.

CONGRESS.

Proceedings on Monday Dec 28.

THE SENATE.

Were occupied, the principle part of the day, on executive business, always transacted with closed doors. The Legislative business was of minor interest—the bill providing for the admission of Alabama into the Union, and the other matters of interest, being deferred to future days.

Dec. 29.

After referring several petitions, and acting on some unimportant business

The Senate again went into the consideration of Executive business; after which it adjourned.

Dec 30.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the following resolution, offerred by Mr. Roberts on the 29th instant, and agreed thereto

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be, and they are hereby instructed to inquire whether the rules, regulations and instructions for the naval service of the United States, communicated by the message of the President, of the 20th April last, are conformable to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts for establishing a Navy Department," by adding thereto a Board of Navy Commissioners; and whether or not they inconveniently interfere with other acts of Congress relating to the naval establishment, and how far they may appear to be expedient; and also whether any, and, if any, what legislative provision may be necessary to give them the force and effect of law.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Executive business; after which it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 28

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr J. J Monroe, his private secretary, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of this House of the 15th inst. a report of such further correspondence and proceedings, in relation to our affairs with Spain, as it should not be inconsistent with the public interest to divulge. The message report and documents accompanying it, (comprising a volume of about 360 pages) were ordered to lie on the table and be printed

Mr. Johnson of Ky from the committee on military affairs, made a report on the petition of Gen. Robert Swartwout, accompanied by a bill for his relief

The Speaker laid before the House a letter of the Attorney General, in relation to the accounts of James Thomas, a quarter master general in the late war, which were referred to him by the House; which letter was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Ky. it was

Resolved, That the committee on post offices and post roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising the Post Master General to contract for the transportation of the mail by steam boats, or otherwise, on navigable waters, in the same manner that he is authorised to contract for the transportation of the mail by land.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copies of instructions given by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the 8th section of the act of the 21st April, 1806, to the several boards of land commissioners in the state of Louisiana, and territory of Missouri, rendered in obedience to a resolution of this House of the 17th instant; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from Thomas Dunn, the Sargean at Arms of this House, stating that John Anderson has instituted a suit against him on a charge of false imprisonment, in consequence of his having arrested and held in custody the said Anderson, under an order of the House; which letter was referred to the Judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge, it was

Resolved. That the committee on the Judiciary committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of the Clerks of the several district courts of the United States, and also to require from them greater security for the performance of their duties.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Basset in the chair, on the bill for the relief of Ebenezer Stephens, Lucretia Stephens, late Lucretia Sands, and others—the question to strike out the first section being still under consideration.

Mr. Sherwood supported the bill in a speech of considerable length, and very minute investigation He was followed by Mr. Rhea, in opposition to the bill; and, after refusing to strike out the first section, and a little discussion on its details, the bill was filled with the sum of 21,431 dollars, with interest from October, 1787, and the bill reported to the house.

The sum with which the blank was filled was agreed to by the House, and, after some further remarks from Mr. Rhea in opposition to the bill,

The question was taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays; yeas 63, nays, 72

So the bill was rejected—and

The House adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec 29.

The bill reported at the last session, authorising a subscription to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, being called, as the order of the day.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, after stating that the gentleman (Mr. M'Lane, of Del) who reported this bill, and who was particularly interested in its discussion, was absent from the House, as one of the Bank Committee; and that the information directed by a resolution of the last session to be collected by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of internal improvements, had not yet been received respecting the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; moved that the committee of the whole, to whom the bill had been referred, be dischargehed therefrom, and that it be referred to the committee on internal improvement;

Which motion prevailed, and the bill was accordingly so referred, and the house adjourned.

Dec. 30

On motion of Mr. Holmes, two thousand additional copies were ordered to be printed of the Message of the President and Documents, transmitted to Congress on the 28th (respecting our relations with Spain.)

On motion of Mr. Newton, a resolution directing the distribution of the copies of Seybert's Statistics, subscribed for by Congress, was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The committee of the whole, took up the bill for the relief of John Delafield, (to allow him to fund forty-three loan office certificates, of 400 dollars each, with the balance of interest.)

The documents were read, and Mr. Ruggles spoke some time in favour of the claim; after which the committee rose, reported progress, and the house adjourned

THE PATRIOT.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1819

It is with sincere pleasure we are able to present to our readers, the elegant little production of Claudia: not doubting, that they will with ourselves, hail the appearance of this first favor of our fair Author, as the harbinger of a fanciful budget in store. We shall ever esteem her classical effusions as they deserve, aud shall not fail to give them our best attention.

From unavoidable circumstances, arising chiefly from our being strangers in the place, we have been unable to deliver the paper to some few of our subscribers; but the arrangements we have now made, will enable us to overcome this difficulty in future.

Our paper has had an extensive circulation, beyond our most sanguine expectations, thereby raising its value infinitely to those, who choose to favor us with advertisements, &c.

The Legislative news we have just received, it contains nothing of importance at present: we expect to enlarge it next week.

The principal news from England is the death of the Queen, and Sir Samuel Romily, an important lesson to all: that neither eminent abilities, nor the pageantry of a crown can ward off the stroke of death. The Queen has been carried slowly by age, to the brink of that grave into which she has tranquilly dropt, to mix with the same earth which forms a resting place for the meanest peasant. If no monument of virtuous deeds is left behind, she will soon be forgotten: the memory of her will pass away as a shadow. From her let us turn to Sir S. Romily, a man adorned with all the most dignified virtues, that shed a lustre round excellence.

He was the endearing Husband, the tender Father, the firm Friend, the engaging Companion, the benevolent Christian, the able and dignified Counsellor, the strenuous and uncorrupted Representative of the People in Parliament, and the "Heaven-born Patriot," His house was the seat of hospitality, charity held her throne in his breast. His heart bled for his country's woes, he was the Peoples friend. United with the most amiable of women. His susceptible feelings could not sustain the shock; their souls formed in the same mould, could not brook a seperation; his ardent spirit burst the bonds of feeble mortality, and fled triumphantly to join her's in eternal felicity.

We have offered this tribute to the memory of a great man, as a justice due to superior talents in whatever station, or of whatever country.

To the Editors of the Patriot.

GENTLEMEN.

It is amusing enough to observe the various shapes which pedantry has assumed among literary men of different ages At the beginning of the last century, a scholar never sat down, even to write an ordinary letter of business or compliment, without first preparing himself with a dozen or two of verses from some Latin poet, or at least, a string of allusions to the heathen mythology. When he assumed the dignity of an author, still greater parade of learning was necessary; an immense folio common place-book, filled with extracts from great writers of every age, was always ready to furnish quotations, which were sprinkled over the pages with no sparing hand, and never failed to be ushered in on every occasion, in due form, with some grave preface, as "thus saith the divine Plato," "as sweetly singeth the majestic Pindar," or "as the Stagyrite most rightly and sagely observeth." Open a modern book—and the contrast is striking indeed. No barbarous Greek characters disfigure the hot pressed page; but the eye is every now and then agreeably relieved by pretty rows of inverted commas, "thus"—"thus" enclosing some choice morsel of French prose or English verse. Doubtless, under this modest exterior lurks as much pedantry as in the learned folios of our forefathers. Yet I am far from finding fault with the change; for, like most of my countrymen, I read Shakspeare with more pleasure than Euripides, and had rather meet with a line from Pope, than one from Theocritus. This new mode of pedantry, however, or (as a scholar might call it) this literary degeneracy, has produced a most curious and singular change in the language of conversation. Some dozen years ago, every man was content to express his own ideas in his own words; but of late we have become, from the most thundering orator in our national councils, down to the most insignificant beau that ever lounged at a tea-party a nation of quoters. Shakspeare is the universal author, the mine which supplies all these glittering ornaments of speech. The antiquated and sometimes uncouth phrases of the old bard, when mixed with the fashionable SLANG and cant terms of the day, from a compound as ludicrous as it is strange. So universal has this pye bald jargon become, that I fear before long a gentleman will be afraid to show himself in any decent company without a concordance to Shakspeare in his head, or his pocket Of all the proficients in this odd dialect among my acquaintance, my friend Bob Smatter is the greatest. When I first knew Bob, he was a good-natured idle fellow, who managed to lounge away his mornings in sauntering about the streets, and his evenings in yawning at the tavern. But suddenly, he was seized with a strong desire for literary fame; he purchased an index to Shakspeare, locked himself in his room for a fortnight, and came out a wit and a scholar. Bob's head is now so well stowed with quotations, that he disdains to speak of the most trifling occurrence, except in the language of Hamlet or Macbeth. I met him yesterday in the street; and upon my enquiry where he had been for the last fortnight, he answered with the utmost solemnity that, "an untimely ague had stayed him a prisoner in his chamber." The other day, when he trod on Judge M——s toes, after asking his pardon, he gravely assured the astonished Judge that "he confessed his crime and vowed "his deep repentance." If he meets an officer, he salutes him with "good morrow, master lieutenant;" and some evenings ago, when a couple of epicures were disputing about the best mode of cooking a beef steak, he observed with Macbeth, "if it were "done, when 'tis done, then 'twere "well 'twere done quickly." Bob never sees a tea-kettle on the fire, but he is reminded of "bubble, bubble, "toil and trouble, fire burn and caul "dron bubble;" and if he dirties his hands forsooth, "he must retire to his "chamber, and let a little water clear "him of the deed." In short, so prevalent has this quotation mania become, that the other day I overheard Mr. R—'s black coachman (who, by the way, is a gentleman of no small taste and reading) spouting from Othello, about the "cannibals that do each "other eat, and men whose heads do "grow beneath their shoulders"

J. M.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, January 6, 1819.

At ten o'Clock, A. M. the Speaker took the chair, and but eighteen members appearing in their seats, the House adjourned to 3 o'Clock, P. M.

The House organized and sent a message to Council, that they were ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Kinney from the committee, reported a bill to dissolve the marriage between Silas Hayes and Julia his wife; ordered a second reading.

A message came from Council that a quorum of that body had appeared and proceeded to business.

Mr. Darcy presented a petition of Elizabeth Williams, of Essex, praying to be divorced from her husband, Linus Williams.—Referred to Messrs *Darcy, Shreve, and Mayhew.*

—Adjourned.

We are rapidly approximating to the habits and customs of Europe, but more particularly in following the movements of men in power—sometimes of men of fashion. We find our papers announcing the intended departures and the actual departures, the expected arrivals and positive arrivals, of men in office, with a zeal and promptness, as if some public event of importance depended on their presence, and that the wheels of government stood still without them.

Cannot these citizens repair to their posts without a horn being blown before them? To day the Vice President and Secretary of the Navy will leave town, says one paper—not to day, says another paper, but to morrow, and in a private coach! How anti-republican, how little. Besides, another manouvre is played off Several persons who have business at Washington, and several that have no business there, make their arrangements to leave town in company with these public functionaries, and they are announced as having arrived in company; this has effect—it may help to create influence—to carry a point—to swell importance. It should be discountenanced.—*Nat. Adv.*

MARRIED

On Friday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. James Bowie, to Miss Elizabeth Young, both late of New-York.

On Saturday evening, by the same Rev. Gentleman, Mr. Rynear King, of Belleville, to Miss Rhoda Baldwin, of Bloomfield.

On the 5th of Dec. by the Rev. Barnabas King, Mr. Ephriam Moshier to Miss Lydia Stilwell, both of Horse Pond.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. M'Dowell, Mr Gilbert Long-street, to Miss Sarah T. Pool, both of Elizabeth. Town, N. J.

The following little tale is the production of Charles Miner, Esq. Editor of the Village Record.

MARY.

One afternoon in the month of October, a young gentleman from Philadelphia, who had visited Luzern to enjoy the pleasures of the chase, was standing with his rifle on the verge of one of those high precipices which bound the river Susquehannah, watching the eagle as she sailed far below him along the breast of the cliff, when he was suddenly awakened from his reverie by the shriek of a female voice. Turning suddenly around, he saw a young horse which being frightened, had ran-away with his rider, and was rushing impetuously towards the precipice. He was too far off even to attempt to throw himself before the affrighted animal. One expedient only presented itself. With unerring aim he drew up his rifle, and the horse fell on the very brink of the cliff.

The stranger ran to the assistance of the unfortunate female. Though pale as the tenant of the grave, a lovelier object never met his view. Her dark hair fell loosely on her cold bosom.

She was lifeless. He raised her in his arms, and bore her to the hamlet at the foot of the hill. By the assistance of the cottagers, Mary was soon sufficiently restored to be removed to the house of her father which was not far distant. A fever ensued, and William, whose extensive studies had given him some knowledge of medicine attracted by a charm which he could neither resist nor define, resolved to remain and prescribe for Mary until her fate should be determined.

Mary was just eighteen, when the accident happened which introduced the accomplished and fascinating stranger to her knowledge. By his kindness, and that of her parents, she slowly recovered but the lively radiance of her fine blue eyes was changed to a mild and pensive sweetness, less dazzling, but, oh, to the heart of sensibility how interesting. The lily stole the rose's blossom; the trobbing heart and expressive flush that rose when William entered the room too plainly told that, love, obtrusive urchin, had left the city, and entered the cottage of Mary with the stranger.

William was the most accomplished man Mary had ever seen. Pleasing in his manners, insinuating in his address, sensible and handsome, and, too, the preserver of her life! What female heart could be insensible to so much excellence! The affectionate and assiduous attentions of William soon restored Mary in some degree to her former health, and the chain that had so long detained him, gathering new strength, he found it impossible to break a connection that was already so dear to him.

All Franksburg talked of the courtship, and when I saw William and Mary lead down the dance together, I could not help thinking they were formed for each other. I went up to Franksburg last fall to visit my old friend, and to congratulate him on the purposed connections. It was one of those pleasant moonlight evenings in the month of September, when I arrived at the gate, such as had always been enlivened by the song and the dance, under the old elm by the door.

But the sound of joy was no more heard on the green. William was gone; the cheek of the soldier was wet with anguish; and the wife of his bosom seemed fast declining in sorrow to the grave.

Pale and dejected, Mary sat by the window, her head reclining on her hand. Her eye moistened by a tear, was fixed on vacancy, or wandering heedlessly from object to object. Seduced by the man who saved her life, she was soon to become a mother.

The old man took my hand—pressed it between his;—"Oh! this is an ungrateful world," said he. His heart swelled; he turned away to conceal his emotion. An aged missionary, whose hair was silvered with the frosts of 70 winters, endeavoured to turn their affections on another world, and to lead them for consolation beyond the tomb.

Ye votaries of pleasure; ye gay, ye wanton seducers of the fair, whom you should protect; O! could you have seen the cottage of poor Freeman your infamous trophies over deluded innocence would have been scorpions to your consciences.

Such ruins—Hark! the watch dog announces a stranger! The door opened, and in a moment we beheld William at the feet of her father. Mary shrieked and fainted. "I come, I come," said he "for forgiveness; I come to offer all the reparation in my power. Not a moment of happiness have I known since I left you."

Noble youth! thou hast set a pattern by thy return to virtue most worthy to be followed.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

Courier Office, Nov. 17, 3 o'clock. The fatal event, which our readers must have been prepared to expect, has taken place.—THE QUEEN IS DEAD.—A mortification took place in her Majesty's leg last night, and it was evident to her medical attendants that she could not survive many hours. At half past twelve o'clock the Prince Regent and the Duke of York arrived at Kew. At one o'clock her Majesty departed this life, quite tranquil, without a struggle. An Extraordinary Gazette will be published this evening, and expresses sent off to such members of the Royal family as are abroad. A letter has been sent to the Lord Mayor. [The Queen was born May 1, 1744—Died Nov. 17, 1818.]

A grand expedition is still spoken of, as intending soon to sail from Spain for South-America.

An order in council has been issued prohibiting the exportation from England, of gunpowder, arms or ammunition to Africa, the West-Indies, or any part of the continent of America, except with permission—to continue for six months from the 30th of Nov.

Our London papers mention the death of Sir Samuel Romilly, who, having lost his wife, made away with himself in a fit of despair. Sir Samuel is said to have annually netted from his profession, from 16,000 to 17,000 sterling.

INTERESTING ANECDOTE OF SIR S. ROMILLY.

The following anecdote of this most revered and lamented man has come to us from a very respectable quarter. We give it publicity with the more pleasure, that it not only tends to illustrate, the mournful circumstances of his death, but casts an affecting and ennobling light on the moral excellencies of his character. It will, perhaps, be asked, what anecdote of his life would not tend to make his memory more esteemed, and his loss more regretted? He commenced his career at the bar, a young man, liberally educated, with those high principles of honor, and that susceptibility of amiable and generous sentiment, which distinguished his life, but without paternal fortune, and, still more, with both his parents dependant upon his professional success. In this situation, he became acquainted with a young lady, the charms of whose mind and person won his affections.—His conduct was worthy of his head and his heart. He declared his sentiments to the object of his affections; but added, that he must "acquire two fortunes" before they could be married: the first for those to whom he owed his first duty—his parents; the second for her. The lady knew how to appreciate his merit and his motives, and their vows were mutually pledged to each other. He entered upon his career of profit and honor with that assiduous energy, which forms a chief feature of genuine talent. In a comparative short period he realized a considerable sum, and with it purchased an annuity for his parents. Having put them in possession of this provision for their lives, he formally declared to them, that his obligations to them was now fulfilled, and he was about to enter into other relations, which must exclusively govern him in their turn. He began again, a second time with fresh spirits—acquired a second fortune, all within a few years—settled it upon her on whom he had bestowed his heart, and married her. To lose Lady Romily after an attachment so formed, and after years flown away in the tranquility of domestic joy, disturbed only by the splendid pursuits of an ambition, synonimous with virtue, was one of those shocks which must be felt, undefiled, to the imagination of such as know what it is to feel....*Morning Herald.*

South American soldiers.—For some time past Buckingham street, the Strand, has presented a motley assembly of men, sometimes to the number of two hundred, tendering their services for the Patriot service in South America. A colonel in the Patriot service resides in that street, and it appears, receives such persons as are disposed, voluntarily, to enrol themselves in his corps. No bounty is given; and the men are promised to be conveyed to ships in the river, provided with immediate subsistence, and finally dispatched to the transatlantic shores. The preference is given to men who have been already in the army, as a disciplined body is thereby secured without the tedious process of drilling; many of the poor fellows who are drawn to the spot, exhibit the most wretched appearance.

Napoleon.—The following curious detail appears in a letter from Nerviers, situated in the low Countries.—A rich Bachelor, whose social habits had rendered him very popular in that city, and who appeared to live in the enjoyment of all the blessings of life, waited on his Notary, with whom he had an interview of an hour, and, on his return home, destroyed himself with a pistol. The Notary declared that he had been dictating his Testament in due form, and left four millions of livres to Napoleon and his heirs. This is not the first time a similar donation has taken place; the Patriarch of Venice, bequeathed his property in the same way, as did Count Papoli of Bologna, who named the Emperor of Austria, executor of his will.

Dreadful Catastrophe.—We are concerned to record the melancholy fate of Mr. Wilkie, at Bonnington, in the parish of Ratho. On Monday last that gentleman having just returned from his ride, proceeded to loosen the girths, in order to take off the saddle, when his mare, a spirited animal, turning suddenly round, bit him in the belly, and lacerated him in a shocking manner. Medical assistance was called in, both from the vicinity of the place and from Edinburg; but, notwithstanding all their efforts, Mr. Wilkie died on Tuesday evening, after enduring the most excruciating agony. The same animal bit one of the farm servants severely some time before, but he soon after recovered. A few years ago a brother of Mr W. lost his life by an infuriated

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AGRICULTURAL

From the Albany Argus of Tuesday

Indian Wheat.—We saw in our market last week, two loads of wheat of a kind new to us, which, from peculiar properties which it posseses, promises to be a valuable acquisition to our country. The owner said the seed was first obtained from Philadelphia and had been partially cultivated in Onida county for two or three years. The kernel is very large, the head rather short, and bearded. When well filled it weighs 69 or 70 lbs. per bushel.

The peculiar properties of this wheat, which is a spring grain are,

1. It is much more hardy than common grain. The straw is small, strong, and almost solid, which prevents its lodging.

2. On account, it is presumed, of this quality in the straw, it is never injured by the fly or insect. It has yielded a large crop by the side of common wheat, that has nearly been destroyed by the fly.

3. It has never been known to be affected by smut.

The owner informed us that notwithstanding the unfavourableness of the season, he obtained 33 bushels per acre.

A disposition for improvement and experiment in Agriculture is manifesting itself throughout the state. We observe the following notice in an Albany paper. "The Executive Committee of the Albany County Agricultural Society give notice, that they have procured specimens of several improved Agricultural Implements' vis. Corn Shellers, Turnip Slicer, Expanding Horse Hoe, Churn, Scotch Harrows, Turnip Drill, and Bonnet's broadcast Sowing Machine, which are exhibited for inspection at the Capitol,

The Committee respectfully invite Artists, Mechanics and Inventors, who have valuable Implements of Husbandry to dispose of, to send specimens for exhibition to their apartment.

FOR SAVANNAH,

THE Schr. GEN. A. JACKSON, Thomas Christie, Master, lying at Jones' Wharf, west side Coffee-house Slip; has the principal part of her cargo engaged; for freight of the remainder, or passage, having good accommodations, apply to Bogart and Neiland, No. 70, South street, or the master on board.

⁂ The Subscriber returns thanks for past favours in the above line, and hopes a continuance of the same, notwithstanding the unfavorable reports of a certain character, named Wm. C—p, or more generally known, by the appelation of B—ll S—p; whose only view in propagating such scandalous talshoods, are well known to be of an interested nature; such as obtaining a cheap passage, or the like. It is hoped therefore, that the enlightened citizens of Newark, before they withdraw their confidence, will be pleased to enquire at some more worthy oracle, or that at all events, they would apply to authority where interest would be no temptation to tell lies

Jan 8, 1819. THOMAS CHRISTIE

BOTANY.

PETER DUDGEON,

INFORMS the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of *Newark*, that he intends commencing a course of Botanical instruction at the building attached to the Academy. His method of instruction is upon the Lancastrian plan, aided by 120 yards of transparent paintings whereby he is enabled to give the student a complete knowledge of the Linnean System in three weeks. It has been acknowledged by the first judges in America, that more knowledge can be acquired from this method of teaching in three weeks than by any other in three years.

The room will be open this day and to-morrow, also in the evenings from seven till eight o'clock. Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly invited to attend, to witness this mode of instruction.

The lovers of Arts and Sciences, have now an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of this useful and delightful study, if rejected, perhaps may never return.

NEWARK, Jan. 8, 1819

MISCELLANIES.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Any person who will give information at the office of the Columbian, where John Young, or James Buchanan, or William Alaston, who resided in the city of New-York in the year 1792, or where their heirs may be found, will confer a peculiar favour on them or their heirs.

☞ Editors in different parts of the United States who are friendly to the cause of humanity, are requested to give this one insertion.

The governor of Pennsylvania has signed the death warrant of James Munks, convicted of murder in Centre County. He is ordered for execution on Saturday, 23d inst. betwe n the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.—*Dem Press.*

Steam boat sunk.—The large and elegant steam boat Orleans, ran on a snag about four feet under water, on her way up, on the 30th ult. four miles below Baton Rouge, and sunk. Much of her valuable cargo will be saved, but much damaged.

It is worthy of remark, that several thousand weight of American made Cheese was shipped on board the Ann Maria, for Liverpool. We have no doubt this new experiment will prove productive to the shipper, and satisfactory to the consumer, as it is believed, that all the *American* Cheese wants to make it equal to any in the world, is age and a sea voyage.

Corn Brooms have also been found to answer the European market. This is flattering to our Jersey neighbours, as it increases the demand for their great staple.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

"Old Iron Sides."—We understand, (says the Boston Gazette) that an examination has lately been made of the decks of the frigate Constitution, now lying at the Navy Yard, and that they were found, after the most faithful search, to be as firm and sound, as when first laid. This fact presents a high eulogium on the skill and integrity of those, who have been engaged in the U. S. ship building at his place.

The Sussex (N. J.) Register, of the 28th inst. states, that George Sharp, of Frankford, and his wife, were last Saturday evening committed to the Jail in that town, for whipping or beating a bound child so as to occasion its death. It is stated that the child was about 7 years old, and had been indented to them by the Overseers of the poor, it died the next day after receiving a severe beating. A jury of inquiry was held, who were of opinion that whipping and other cruel usage had occasioned its death.

Murder.—Yesterday morning was taken on board the Atlantic, Captain Weyman, from Cold-Spring, Jack Hodges, a black, who is supposed to have killed Richard Jennings, a respectable farmer in Orange county, M. Jennings was murdered on the 21st. ultimo, and his body was found last Sunday in the woods, near his residence. He had been shot through the head, and it was supposed afterwards beaten with the butt of the gun, Hodges had been hunting, and returned on the night of the 21st. ult. with his gun broken. After the body of Mr. Jennings was found, the black man immediately left the neighbourhood, crossed the river at Newburgh, walked down to Cold Spring, and there agreed to work his passage down in the Atlantic, just at the moment of her leaving the dock. Four persons from the neighbourhood pursued him, and yesterday morning had him taken from the sloop and lodged in Bridewell.—*Gaz.*

BOSTON, DEC 31.

TRIAL OF THE PIRATES.

On Monday last, before the Circuit Court of the U. S. present, Hon. Judges *Story* and *Davis*, came on the Trial of John Williams, Francis Frederick, John P. Rog, Nils Peterson and Nathaniel White, who have been charged with Piracy and murder, in five several indictments, on board the schr. Plattsburg, of Baltimore, which sailed from that port for Smyrna in July 1816. They were tried upon the indictment for the murder of Thomas Baynard, the supercargo of that vessel. The prosecution was managed by Geo. Blake, Esq. the U. States Attorney; and the prisoners were defended by S. L. KNAPP and STEPHEN HOOPER, Esq's. The testimony exhibited a most diabolical complete case of Piracy and Murder, unequalled, we venture to say, in the records of jurisprudence. The prisoners adduced no witnesses, relying entirely upon any defects in the government's evidence, and upon the hope of invalidating the testimony of the two principal witness brought forth by the U. S. to wit—the second mate and steward of the vessel. The Jury returned their Verdict of GUILTY, on Tuesday afternoon, against the four first named above, and NOT GUILTY as to White. They have had the benefit of a fair and impartial trial, and the zealous assistance of able counsel. The charge by Judge STORY was remarkably perspicuous and enlightened, displaying all the legal learning and prudential judgment for which we are proud to say, he is eminently distinguished. The argument by Mr. Blake was one of his happiest efforts, and evinced to us, that although his talents and exertions could be employed, as a public agent, in the detection of crime, and on this occasion, were uncommonly perspicuous, powerful, and eloquent, yet that he would not divest himself of the proper and humane feeling of the man.

The Prisoners were brought into Court yesterday morning, to receive the awful sentence of the law. They were asked if they allege any thing why the sentence should not be then pronounced. Rog said he was a foreigner and could not speak English.

The rest entered into a detail of the horrid circumstances, with an intention to excuse themselves, and particularly Williams, who seems to have been the ringleader, and we are sorry to say, that what fell from these miserable men directly tended to inculpate all of them in the participation of this high-handed Murder and Piracy.

The Judge in a most solemn and impressive manner then proceeded to deliver the sentence, which was, "That they should be executed agreeably to the law, on Thursday, the 21st of January next."

EXTRACTS FROM EMINENT AUTHORS.

Reflections on the Heavens. *(concluded.)*

The fixed stars, as appears from several considerations, are placed at an immense distance from us. Our Earth is at so great a distance from the Sun, that if seen from thence, it would appear no bigger than a point, although its circumference is known to be upwards of 2 ,000 miles. Yet that distance is so small, compared with the Earth's distance from the fixed stars, that if the orbit in which the Earth moves round the Sun were solid, and seen from the nearest star, it would likewise appear no bigger than a point, although it is at least 162 000,000 miles in diameter. For the Earth in going round the Sun is 162,000 000 miles nearer to some of the stars at one time of the year, than at another; and yet their apparent magnitudes, situations, and distances from one another still remain the same; and a telescope which magnifies above 200 times does not sensibly magnify them: which proves them to be at least 400,000 times farther from us than we are from the Sun.

It is not to be imagined, that all the stars are placed in one concave surface, so as to be equally distant from us; but that they are scattered at immense distances from one another through unlimited space. So that there may be as great a distance between any two neighbouring stars, as between our Sun and those which are nearest to him. Therefore an observer, who is nearest to any fixed star, will look upon it alone as a real sun; and consider the rest as so many shining points placed at equal distances from him in the firmament.

By the help of telescopes we discover thousands of stars which are invisible to the naked eye; and the better our glasses are, still the more become visible; so that we can set no bounds either to their number or their distances. The celebrated Huygens carries his thoughts so far, as to believe it not impossible, that there may be stars at such inconceivable distances, that their light has not yet reached the Earth since its creation, although the velocity of light be a million of times greater than the velocity of a cannon bullet; and Mr. Addison very justly observes, this thought is far from being extravagant, when we consider, that the universe is the work of infinite power, prompted by infinite goodness; having an infinite space to exert itself in; so that our imagination can set no bounds to it.

The Sun appears very bright and large in comparison of the fixed stars, because we keep constantly near the Sun, in comparison of our immense distance from the stars. For a spectator, placed as near to any star as we are to the Sun, would see that star a body as large and bright as the Sun appears to us; and a spectator, as far distant from the Sun as we are from the stars, would see the Sun as small as we see a star, divested of all its circumvolving planets: and would reckon it one of the stars in numbering them.

The stars being at such immense distances from the Sun, cannot possibly receive from him so strong a light as they seem to have; nor any brightness sufficient to make them visible to us. For the Sun's rays must be so scattered and dissipated before they reach such remote objects, that they can never be transmitted back to our eyes, so as to render these objects visible by reflection. The stars therefore shine with their own native and unborrowed lustre, as the Sun does; and since each particular star, as well as the Sun, is confined to a particular portion of space, it is plain, that the stars are of the same nature with the Sun.

It is no ways probable, that the Almighty, who always acts with infinite wisdom, and does nothing in vain, should create so many glorious suns, fit for so many important purposes, and place them at such distances from one another, without proper objects near enough to be benefited by their influences. Whoever imagines they were created only to give a faint glimmering light to the inhabitants of this globe, must have a very superficial knowledge of astronomy, and a mean opinion of the Divine Wisdom: since, by an infinitely less exertion of creating power, the Deity could have given our Earth much more light by one single additional moon.

Instead then of one sun and one world only in the universe, as the unskilful in astronomy imagine, that science discovers to us such an inconceivable number of suns, systems and worlds, dispersed through boundless space, that if our Sun, with all the planets, moons, and comets belonging to it, were annihilated, they would be no more missed by an eye that could take in the whole creation, than a grain of sand from the sea shore. The space they possess being comparatively so small, that it would scarce be a sensible blank in the universe, although Saturn, the outermost of our planets, revolves about the Sun in an orbit of 488,400,000 miles in circumference, and some of our comets make excursions upwards of 10,000,000,000 miles beyond Saturn's orbit: and yet, at that amazing distance, they are incomparably nearer to the Sun than to any of the stars; as is evident from their keeping clear of the attractive power of all the stars, and returning periodically by virtue of the Sun's attraction.

From what we know of our own system, it may be reasonably concluded, that all the rest are with equal wisdom contrived, situated, and provided with accommodations for rational inhabitants. Let us therefore take a survey of the system to which we belong; the only one accessible to us; and from thence we shall be better able to judge of the nature and end of the other systems of the universe. For although there is almost an infinite variety in the parts of the creation which we have opportunities of examining, yet there is a general analogy running through and connecting all the parts into one scheme, one design, one whole!

And then, to the attentive consider-er, it will appear highly probable, that the planets of our system, together with their moons, are much of the same nature with our Earth, and destined for the like purposes. For they are all solid opaque globes, capable of supporting animals and vegetables. Some of them are bigger, some less, and some much about the size of our Earth. They all circulate round the Sun, as the Earth does, in a shorter or longer time, according to their respective distances from him; and have, where it would not be inconvenient, regular returns of summer and winter, spring and autumn. They have warmer and cooler climates, as the various productions of our earth require: and, in such as afford a possibility of discovering it, we observe a regular motion round their axis like that of our Earth, causing an alternate return of day and night; which is necessary for labour, rest, and vegetation, and that all parts of their surfaces may be exposed to the rays of the Sun.

Such of the planets as are farthest from the Sun, and therefore enjoy least of his light, have that deficiency made up by several moons, which constantly accompany, and revolve about them, as our Moon revolves about the Earth. The remotest planet has over and above, a broad ring encompassing it; which, like a lucid zone in the heavens, reflects the Sun's light very copiously on that planet: so that if the remoter planets have the Sun's light faintly by day than we, they have an addition made to it morning and evening by one or more of their moons, and a greater quantity of light in the night-time.

On the surface of the Moon, because it is nearer us than any other of the celestial bodies are, we discover a nearer resemblance of our Earah. For, by the assistance of telescopes, we observe the Moon to be full of high mountains, large valleys, deep cavities, and even volcanoes. These similarities leave us no room to doubt, but that all the planets and moons in the system are designed as commodious habitations for creatures endowed with capacities of knowing and adoring their beneficent Creator.

Since the fixed stars are prodigious spheres of fire, like our Sun, and at inconceivable distances from one another, as well as from us, it is reasonable to conclude, they are made for the same purposes as the Sun is; each to bestow light, heat, and vegetation on a certain number of inhabited planets, kept by gravitation within the sphere of its activity.

What an august! what an amazing conception, if human imagination can conceive it, does this give of the works of the Creator! Thousands of thousands of suns, multiplied without end, and ranged all around us, at immense distances from each other, attended by ten thousand times ten thousand worlds, all in rapid motion, yet calm, regular, and harmonious, invariably keeping the paths prescribed them; and these worlds peopled with myriads of intelligent beings, formed for endless progression in perfection and felicity.

If so much power, wisdom, goodness, and magnificence is displayed in the material creation, which is the least considerable part of the universe, how great, how wise, how good must he be, who made and governs the whole!

A Father's advice to his Daughter, on entering into the Marriage State, continued.

In the first place, I would recommend (though to you it is I hope unnecessary) the avoiding one of the greatest of all evils, that of a desiring to imitate the follies and extravagances of others—it will be your glory that you are as different from the generality of women, as it is possible for any two things to be distinct and different from each other: besides which, your education, principles, and circumstances, call upon you not to follow, but to give the tone and example to others. In doing this, you will have much to endure, and much to guard against; you must patiently expect and bear, the envy and sarcasm of those whose conduct will be exposed by your example; you must rise superior to that false shame which too often attends and retards the performance of what we know to be right and proper, especially when it is contrary to general practice; and likewise the vanity which, unless we keep an ever watchful eye upon our feelings and motives, will sometimes arise from the contemplation of our own superiority. True virtue consists in rising above all these, and in acting that part which right reason, on the closest examination, will approve. To do this with effect and certainty, it will be well each day, before you enter into your family, to reflect on all the various duties you have to perform, and the circumstances in which you are likely to be placed; that so you may be prepared for every event, and at night retrace all the occurences of the day. By doing this it will prepare you for that private communion with your Creator which no Christian will neglect, fit you to perform all your duties with alacrity and propriety, and enable you to correct any errors you have incautiously fallen into, as well as guard you against the designs of others; so that your actions, being all the result of calm and mature reflection, it will be of little import what the world may think or say of you; for being conscious of the rectitude of your own motives and conduct, you will be content to bear the illiberal and ignorant censures of others with patience, leaving it to time and circumstances to alter their opinion and do you justice. But as it respects your husband, let him know all your motives to actions: if you err, cancel the fault by a kind, prompt, frank, and decisive acknowledgment, and study to act in that way which will inspire him at all times with the most exalted opinion of his wife.

I am satisfied that you will never, upon any account, descend to those foolish familiarities which are generally considered to be authorised by marriage, and on that account are often reluctantly submitted to by the husband; but if practised with a wise man they cannot fail to lessen his esteem. Marriage does not destroy, but makes only necessary, a strict regard to the nicest delicacy in thought, word, and action. In all places, and upon all occasions, give your husband the most decided preference—let it be your business to consult him in all you do—encourage no desires, nor seek for any pleasures, but what are approved of by him—let every the most minute action exhibit your regard and your desire to please him, and to ensure his esteem—let it be your pride to acknowledge his authority, and to show that all your actions are regulated by his will; and to prove that this submission is cheerful and voluntary, always exhibit such a ready obedience, that all may see it springs from choice and a full conviction of its propriety as appointed by God, and agreeable to the dictates of reason and nature!—let it be your study to give him all the honour of which you are capable, even placing your own actions that are praiseworthy to his account. The glory that he obtains must be reflected back on you, and with a generous mind it will double your reward.

Never indulge a jealous disposition, either as it respects his motives or his conduct; in all companies, and upon all occasions, let it be seen by every delicate attention, that he is the person you regard above all others; but in thus acting, you will undoubtedly be careful that you do not violate the nicest rules in decorum. I have seen instances where this marked preference has been exceedingly disgusting. Be particularly careful to deserve and to gain the confidence of your husband; this can only be obtained and ensured by a candid and generous confidence on the part of yourself toward him, of which be sure to make a prudent and generous use. At all times show a readiness to hear all he has to communicate, and a heart to sympathise with him under all circumstances, whether prosperous or the contrary. Let none of his actions excite reproach, because I flatter myself you will have good ground to believe, that upon all occasions he will have acted from the best of motives. To preserve affection and confidence, it will be well for you frequently to request him to tell you frankly any thing he may have seen in you that he would wish to be corrected; by doing this you will prevent the accumulation of error, and give an opportunity of having small defects pointed out, which, while they are unpleasant to the man, are too trifling to be mention ed, unless it is asked for, though the multiplication of these trifles often destroys affection, and produces great uneasiness. Should he at any time ask for your advice, or you have occasion to offer it, you will not on any account, I am persuaded, allow it to assume the appearance of command or complaint, but as dictated by the kindest, the purest, and most sincere friendship, and conveyed with a manner and in a language the most gentle and delicate.

Let no temporary lowness of spirits make your company unpleasant—the severest illness cannot justify this—but should you be really ill, candidly say so, and study to bear it with calmness and resignation, if not with cheerfulness. I have known many women with a view to obtain their husband's pity, make their company absolutely miserable: you will never make use of peevish expressions or irritating language, but upon all occasions will let the law of kindness dwell upon your lips. Should you happen to differ, never decidedly contradict him, however confident you may be of being in the right. Listen with patience and attention to all he says, and if you are convinced, yield your opinion with grace and good nature. Pertinacity of opinion is frequently the source of great uneasiness, because between husband and wife there admits of no umpire to decide; and unless the thing is very unreasonable, it is wise in the woman to give way, and she will always find that kindness and gentleness are the best means of convincing a wise man, if he happen to fall into error, and the most certain of obtaining the end desired. But should it happen that with all your endeavours, misapprehensions and misunderstandings should arise, never suffer them to rankle on the mind, for the want of a frank and generous explanation; many families are made completely wretched, when a few words of an explanatory and conciliatory nature would have set all right. Should your husband, enraptured by your general good conduct, be willing to indulge your every wish, rightly distinguish between what his affection will prompt him to offer, and what you ought to take; by this means you will induce and procure a generous confidence and emulation in offices of kindness, neither of you putting any limits on your mutual indulgences, because you will each be assured that the other will never pass the bounds of propriety.

Never seek to obtain an argument or an object by tears—they are cowardly weapons, and ought rarely if ever to be resorted to; as with a feeling man they stop all argument or reproof, and prevent a fair and full investigation. Upon those occasions, when you enter into private examinations of your own heart, and especially if you observe any diminution of esteem on the part of your husband, do not, like most women, seek to lay the fault on him, but first inquire if the cause is not in yourself, and the remedy in your own power. Ask yourself this question—have I been as circumspect and as anxious to please since marriage as I was before; and is my conduct and disposition such, that I can feel assured that my husband would prefer me to all others were he now unmarried? If you can answer in the affirmative, well; if not, immediately endeavour to become that character, and remove all grounds of complaint; otherwise you subject him to the most hateful bondage, and become the object of his abhorrence, and the cause of his misery, instead of being, what you once deservedly were, the object of his love, and the best promoter of his joy; and instead of posessing his sincere love and esteem, you compel him to play the hypocrite, by treating you with pretended regard, for the sake of peace and his own character, whilst inwardly he despises and accounts you the greatest evil of his life. No woman of a noble and generous mind could bear the thought of subjecting her husband to such degrading conduct; but when she was convinced that this was the case, a discovery of it would be sufficient to excite her endeavours to become all he would wish, and all she ought to be. This would be the happy result of such inquiry to the truly wise and virtuous wife.

The management of your house and household concerns, next to your immediate conduct to your husband personally, is of grand concern. There are some wives who are such outrageous managers, that their husbands often wish they were the greatest slovens instead of what they are. Every thing they do must be seen and felt by him and his visitors; let it be your study to watch over your department in such a way, that all the springs and wheels may be out of sight; let him only feel the effects in the nice and delicate arrangement of every thing, and the comfort that results from your prudent management. I have seen some women so affectedly kind in consulting their husband on trifles, as for instance what he would have for dinner, as to be exceedingly offensive and troublesome, insisting upon a choice when he had none, or when to stop her importunity, he has mentioned the first thing that came into his thoughts, and afterwards, having nearly gone through the routine of the butcher's and poulterer's shop, has failed to hit on that which she had previously fixed upon in her own mind, has been at last obliged to choose that which he did not like, to please the previous fancy of his wife. This ought not to be; the husband should be consulted, but immediately he declines to choose, there should be no teasing. The woman should use her own discretion, and provide that which experience has convinced her is most agreeable to him and useful for her family; and if she should even be mistaken, the kind intention would be the best and surest apology.

(to be concluded in our next.)

Pride fills the World with Harshness and Severity.

Let me advise you to view your character with an impartial eye; and to learn, from your own failings, to give that indulgence which in your turn you claim. It is pride that fills the world with so much harshness and severity. In the fullness of self estimation, we forget what we are, we claim attentions to which we are not entitled. We are rigorous to offences, as if we had never offended; unfeeling to distress, as if we knew not what it was to suffer. From those airy regions of pride and folly, let us descend to our proper level. Let us survey the natural equality on which Providence has placed man with man, and reflect on the infirmities common to all. If the reflection on natural equality and mutual offences be insufficient to prompt humanity, let us at least consider what we are in the sight of God. Have we none of that forbearance, to give one another, which we all so earnestly entreat from Heaven? Can we look for clemency or gentleness from our Judge, when we are so backward to show it to our own brethren?

THE

NEWARK PATR

AND NEW-JERSEY GENERAL A

"It was the glorious spirit of Republicanism, which animated Millions in America to prefer *Poverty* with Li[illegible] [illegible]ans and *Sordid Affluence*—and to die in defence of their Ri[illegible]

FRIDAY, JANUARY [illegible]5, 1819. *PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY PARES & SON.*

☞ The NEWARK PATRIOT, *will be published every Friday morning, opposite* Moses Roff's Tavern, Broad-Street, *and delivered to subscribers at* Two Dollars *per annum payable half-yearly in advance.*

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*** *Postage must be paid on all letters with Subscriptions, Advertisements, and Communications.*

[illegible] WEEKLY [illegible]

1819. JANUARY	Sun rises	Sun sets
15 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16 Saturday,	7 22	[illegible] 38
17 Sunday,	7 [illegible]	[illegible] 39
18 Monday,	7 [illegible]	4 40
19 Tuesday,	7 1	[illegible] 41
20 Wednesday,	7 [illegible]	[illegible] 42
21 Thursday,	7 [illegible]	4 43

New Moon 25[illegible]. 8h [illegible] m. eve.

PRICES CURRENT, IN NEWARK,

Corrected Weekly.

Flour, Wheat, pr Cwt.	$ 5 to 6
do Rye,	2 50
do Indian,	1 75 to 2
Oats, per bushel,	50
Corn	68 3-4
Cider spirits, per gallon,	50 to 53
Butter, per lb.	20 to 25
Lard	14 to 16
Plaister, per ton.	6 50 to 7
Salt, coarse, per bushel,	75 to 87 1-2
do. fine	75 to 87 1-2
Shad, per barrel,	12 to 14
do. half barrel,	7 to 8 50

DISSOLUTION.

WHEREAS the co-partnership now existing under the firm of DAYTON & PIERSON, will be dissolved by its own limitation, on the first of April next. All those having unsettled accounts are requested to call and settle without delay; and those having demands will please present them for settlement.

Geo. C. DAYTON.
ELIHU PIERSON, Junr

Newark, Dec. 29, 1818

To Coach-makers and others.

J. ADAMSON,

COACH TRIMMER, & HARNESS MAKER.

WISHES to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business, opposite the Upper Common, in the place lately occupied as a printing-office.

J. A. flatters himself, that as he has for a series of years been employed in the above line; and has had an opportunity of acquiring an extensive practical knowledge of its various branches; he shall by moderate terms, and an assiduous attention, to the wishes of his employers, be able to give full satisfaction to those who may be disposed to favor him with their custom.

Newark Dec. 29. [illegible]18.

NEW BOOKS.

For sale at the Book Store of

BENJAMIN OLDS,

Memoirs of Miss Smelt.
———— Mrs. Cooper.
———— Mrs. Thayre.
———— Mrs. Osborn.
———— Mrs. Baley.
———— Mrs. Newell.
———— Miss Woodbury.
———— Mrs. Fletcher.
———— Mrs. Waters.

Together with a general assortment of Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, Prayer Books &c. &c.

ALSO,

A general assortment of Medium, Demy, & Fools-Cap Ledgers, Day Books, &c

Bookbinding of every description done as usual.

Newark, Jan. 1. 181[illegible]

WILLIAM WARD,

IN addition to his former stock of goods of various kinds, has just received a fresh and well selected assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

which he will sell at the lowest New-York prices, at his store opposite to the first Presbyterian Church.

Among the books just received are—

The Emigrant's Guide to the Western and Southwestern States and Territories: comprising a Geographical and Statistical description of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio;—the Territories of Alabama, Missouri, Illinois, and Michigan; and the western parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New-York. With a complete list of the road and river routes, west of the Aleghany mountains, and the connecting roads from New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington City, to New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Pittsburg. The whole comprising a more comprehensive account of the soil, productions, climate, and present state of improvement of the regions described than any work hitherto published. Accompanyed by a map of the U. S. including Louisiana, projected and enlarged expressly for this work: by William Darby. 1 vol. 8 vo.

Essay on the Theory of the Earth, by M. Cuvier with Mineralogical Notes, and an account of Cuvier's Geological discoveries. by professor Jameson To which are now added Observations on the Geology of North America, by Samuel L. Mitchell 1 vol. 8 vo.

Travels through the Canadas, by George Heriot, Esq. 1 v. 12 mo.

Demetrius,—A Russian Romance.

Bonaparte's Letters to Lord Liverpool, date Longwood, Oct. 7, 1817.

Capt Riley's Narrative.

The Clerk's Magazine.

History of the late War, by H. M. Brackenridge, Esq.

Blind Farmer and his children, by Mrs. Hofland.

Emily—from the French.

Chalmer's Discourses.

Voyage to Abyssinia, and Travels into the interior of that country; illustrated with a map of Abyssinia. by Henry Salt, Esq. F. R. S. &c.

Readings on Poetry, by Miss Edgeworth.

Adopted Daughter; a tale, by Miss Sandham.

Elegant Extracts. A copious selection of instructive, moral, and entertaining passages from the most eminent poets, 6 vols. 12 mo.

Plutarch's Lives, by J. & W. Langhorne, 8 vols 12 mo.

Female Scripture Biography: including an Essay on what Christiany has done for women. By Francis Augustus Cox, A. M. v. mo.

Letters from a younger to an elder brother on the conduct to be pursued in life.

Coeleb's in search of a wife.

Memoirs of Harriet Newell.

———— of Martha Laurens Ramsay.

Life and Writings of Mrs. Isabella Graham.

Contemplations on the Sacred History, by Joseph Hall, D. D.

View of Ecclesiastical History by John Newton.

The Traveller, by James Meikle.

Saurins Sermons.

Sincere Christian, by Rev. Thomas Vincent.

The Evidence and authority of the Christia Revelation; by Rev. Thomas Chalmers.

Jenk's Devotion.

Buck's Practical Expositor.

Stoddard's Guide to Christ.

An Easy Grammar of Sacred History; containing the principal events recorded in the Old and New Testaments, by Mary Ann Rundall—illustrated with maps.

The Power of Religion on the Mind, by Lindly Murray, author of an English Grammar, &c.

Pike's Religious Cases of Conscience.

The Christian's Great Interest.

Aikin's Life of Howard.

The Rules and Exercises of Holy Dying, by Jeremy Taylor, D. D

A Companion for the Festivals and Fasts of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by John Henry Hobart, D. D.

A Compendium of the Religious doctrines, religious and moral precepts, historical and descriptive beauties of the Bible, by R. Dickinson, Esq.

Force of Truth, by Doct. Thomas Scott.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Private Thoughts on Religion, by Rev. Thomas Adam.

Buchanan's Works.

Bellamy's Works.

Buck's Theological Dictionary.

Watts' Sermons.

Mc Lauren's Sermons.

Watts' Lyrical Poems—a variety of other serious and miscellaneous books, too numerous to particularize in an advertisement.

Bibles of various sizes, from the common school Bible to Quarto, elegant, with plates.

School and Pocket Testaments.

Watts' Psalms and Hymns, large and small.

Hymns.—Dobell, Dwight, Hart, Olney, Cockburn, odman, Hartford selection.

Classcal and School Books.

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary,
Shrevelii Lexicon,
Perrin's Grammar,
Dilworth, Pike, and Daboll's Arithmetic,
Murry's Grammar,
———— Exercises,
———— Key,
Juvenile Instructor,
American Orator,
Columbian Orator,
Scott's Lessons,
English Reader,
New-York Reader,
American Preceptor,
Enfield's Speaker,
Morse's Geography,
Pickett's do.
Cumming's do. (chart.)
Willett's do. do.
Walker's, Entick's, Johnson's, and Allinson's Dictionary,
[illegible]ett's Elements of General Knowledge,
Ferguson's Astronomy, &c. &c.
Spelling Books, Primers, Chap-Books, &c.

DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber, (opposite the first Presbyterian Church) has for sale, a variety of DRY GOODS, at the lowest market prices; to enumerate would be unnecessary.

All persons indebted are earnestly solicited to make payment without delay, which will prevent a transfer to a different set of books.

UZAL WARD

Newark, Dec. 29, 1818. 3w

PATRIOT OFFICE.

PARES & SON,

VERY respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newark and its vicinity, that they have received an assortment of NEW TYPE, for the immediate purpose of Printing in an elegant manner Job Work of every description.

Newark, Jan. 1, 1819

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME

HORSE & GIG,

MAY be seen at the stables of Mr. Ellis Noe. The Horse is 5 years old, warranted sound and gentle. For further particulars enquire at the Patriot Office.

Jan. 1. 1819

COPPER PUMPS.

TWO COPPER PUMPS, (*nearly new*) will be sold cheap, for cash. Enquire at the Patriot Office.

Jan. 1, 1819

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he still continues the

Grocery Business,

at that noted stand, opposite *Moses Roff's* Tavern and while he feels grateful for past favours, he earnestly solicits all those whose accounts are of more than six months standing, to call and settle them without delay; by so doing they may save themselves some trouble, and will confer an infinite obligation on their humble servant,

WM. S. BALDWIN.

Newark, Jan. 1, 1819.

Patriot Office.

BOOKBINDING.

THOSE who please to favor the Proprietors of the Patriot with commands in the above department of Business, will be gratified in having their Books bound in a firm and elegant manner. PARES SEN. *flatters himself that after thirty years experience, devoted in general to the variety of Bookbinding, to merit a share of Public Patronage.*

JAN. 1, 1819.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber on the morning of the 22d. inst an apprentice to the shoe making business, by the name of Caleb Smith, about 15 years of age, of a light complexion, rather of a sour and downcast look. All persons are forbid harbouring or employing said apprentice, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be paid; but no charge.

AARON NOYES

Newark, Dec. 29, 1818.

NOTICE.

JOHN Y. BALDWIN & Co.

REQUEST all persons indebted to them to call and pay their accounts before the first of February next. Those of six months standing unpaid will then be put in suit.

They have for sale a quantity of excellent imported SHOE THREAD, worth the attention of Shoe-Makers.

Newark, Dec. 30, 18[illegible]

AGRICULTUR[illegible]

RUTA BAGA OR SWEEDISH [illegible]

Hyde Park, Long Island, Jan. [illegible]

Sir—My publications of la[illegible] on the amount of the crops of [illegible] Baga, were, by many persons, c[illegible]ered *romantic*; or at least, a [illegible] deal *strained*. I am happy, ther[illegible] to be able to communicate to the [illegible]lic, through your obliging colum[illegible] letter from an *American Farme*[illegible] the subject. You may remembe[illegible] you did me the honour to read [illegible] treatise on the cultivation of this r[illegible] (in Part 1. of the Years Residenc[illegible] that I carried the amount of my be[illegible] Botley-Crops no higher than *one thousand three hundred* bushels to the acre. The following interesting letter will, I think, convince every one, that I kept in all my statements, below the mark. *Here* we have *an average* weight of roots of *six pounds and a half.*

I beg Mr. TOWNSEND to accept of my best thanks for his letter, which has given me very great satisfaction, and which will, I am sure, be of great use in promoting the cultivation of this valuable root.

I take this opportunity of notifying to the great number of gentlemen who have written to me for *seed*, that I shall *advertise* as soon as I receive my *seeds*, which may not be *untill March*; for, it is necessary that seeds of an *oily* nature have time to dry and *harden* before they be put into a ship.

Many gentlemen have written to me with regard to the mode of *preserving* the Ruta Baga. I have, in the SECOND PART of my *Year's Residence*, which will be published at New-York, in a few days, given a very full account of this matter.

I am, sir, your most humble, and most obedient servant,

WILLIAM COBBETT.

NEW YORK, December 30, 1[illegible]18

DEAR SIR—

I take the liberty of sending to you the following experiments upon the culture of your Ruta Baga, made by my uncle, Isaac Townsend, esq. of Orange county, in this state. The seeds were procured from your stock, and the experiments, I think, will tend to corroborate the sentiments which you have so laudably and so successfully inculcated on the subject of this interesting article of agriculture.

A piece of stony dry loam, ten feet square, on the N. E. side of a mountain in Monroe township, Orange co. was thoroughly cleaned of stone and dug up twelve inches deep on the 10th of June last. It was then covered by a mixture of ten bushels of charcoal dust and twenty bushels of black swamp mould, which was well harrowed in. About the 9th of July it was sown with your Ruta Baga, in *drills* of twenty inches apart, the turnips being ten inches distant from each other. They came up badly, and were weeded out on the 10th of August.—On the 15th of August a table spoonful of ashes was put round every turnip, which operation was repeated on the 20th of September. The ground was kept perfectly clean through the whole season. Six seeds of the common turnip were, by accident, dropt into the patch, and received the same attention as the rest. These common turnips weighed two pounds a piece. The whole yield of the Ruta B[illegible]g[illegible] was three bushels, each turnip weighing from four to eight pounds. The roots penetrated about twelve inches into the ground, although the season was remarkably dry.

A piece of rich, moist, loamy land, containing four square rods was ploughed twice in June, and the seeds of your Ruta Baga sown on the 4th of July *in broad cast*, and kept clean through the season. This patch produced *twenty five bushels* of turnips, weighing from four to nine pounds. This, you perceive, is at the enormous rate of 1000 *bushels per acre!*

[illegible] [illegible]ooney, brothers, have been committed to jail, charged with the perpetration of this diabolical act. The reports are various as to the manner in which the deed was done. The accused was returning home from a military parade; Mr. Gadsden fell under several wounds inflicted by bayonets. We forbear to say more. A jury of their country must decide upon their fate, and to the decision of that tribunal we leave them. Mr. Gadsden, who has been thus torn from the bosom of a beloved family, has left behind him an agonized wife and 8 children, wrung to the heart with distress and wretchedness. Mr. Daniel M'Dowal a young gentleman interfered on this occasion, was severely hurt, but is said to be out of danger.

FASHIONABLE VOCABULARY.

Age—An infirmity, nobody knows.

Adultery—A venal peccadillo, in its common acceptation, but a heinous offence as it regards tea.

Buying—Retaining goods without any purpose of paying,

Conscience—Something to swear by.

Common sense—A vulgar quality.

Charity—A golden ticket to any fashionable performance.

Debt—A necessary evil.

Dress—Half naked.

Day—Night.

At Home—The domestic amusement of three hundred visitors—a route.

Not at Home—Sitting in one's own parlour.

Fortune—The summum bonum,

Husband—A person employed to pay a lady's debt.

Chariot—A vehicle for English servants, the dicky being appropriated to the ladies and the coach-box for the gentleman.

Drunk—Happy.

Love—The meaning has been unknown, since the ossification of the heart has become a fashionable disease. The term is mentioned in novels and romances.

Modest—Sheepish.

Nonsense—Polite conversation.

Economy—Obsolete.

Old—Insufferable.

Pay—Only applicable to visits.

Quiz—Any inoffensive person in one's own circle whose understanding is dull.

Spirit—Contempt of decorum.

Religion—Occupying a seat at some genteel chapel.

The London Courier announces, that William Allston, of Boston, in America, has been elected a member of the royal academy, of London.

A new novel is announced from the pen of lady Morgan, author of the "Wild Irish Girl," and excites much interest.

In West Greenland, the women are subjected to carry heavy loads, even from their younger years: their dress is chiefly skins, and they perform the officers of butcher, cook, currier: they make also cloths, shoes, boots, build and repair their houses and tents as far as regards the masonry; the men only doing the carpenter's work.

Life's bleak Wintry Day

Tho' my eyes are grown dim, and my locks are turned grey,
I feel not the storms of life's bleak wintry day,
For my cot is well thatched, and my barns are full stor'd,
And cheerful content still presides at my board;
Warm-hearted benevolence stands at my door,
Dispensing her gifts to the wandering poor,
The glow of my heart does my bounty repay,
And lightens the cares of life's bleak wintry day

From the summit of years I looked down on the vale,
Where age pines in poverty, helpless and pale;
There the sunshine of fortune scarce deigned to bestow,
One heart cheering smile to the wand'rers below;
From the sad dreary prospect this lesson I drew,
That those who are helpless are friended by few,
So, with rig'rous industry I smoothed the rough way,
That leads thro' the vale of life's bleak wintry day.

Then, my son, let the bard of Glenullin advise,
For age can give counsel—experience make wise;
Midst thy wand'rings let honour for ay be thy guide
O'er thy actions let honesty ever preside;
Then tho' hardships assail thee, in virtue thou'lt smile,
For light is the heart that's untainted with guile;
But if fortune attend thee, my counsels obey,
Prepare for the storm of life's bleak wintry day.

The Shield of Innocence

O! grant me, heaven! howe'er thy will
My cup with bitterness shall fill,
Howe'er thy wisdom shall deny
Each other good for which I sigh,
O! grant from ills the best defence,
A shield of *Conscious Innocence*.

Then, though each storm that others dread,
Should burst on my devoted head;
Though every friend on earth were lost,
And every flattering prospect crost;
My peace shall know one sure defence,
The shield of *Conscious Innocence*.

In ev'ry scene supreme its power,
How shall it bless my parting hour,
Content, when thou shalt will, to die,
My guardian Angel hov'ring nigh,
Shall ease the pangs that call me hence,
By whisp'ring *Conscious Innocence*.

To Tranquility.

Dear smiling source of everlasting joy!
Still o'er my bosom hold thy gentle sway,
Still give the peace that knows no sude alloy,
Still ev'ry hour, in thy white robes array.

Far from the wearying world thy spirit flies,
To where the vestal breathes her silent prayer,
There thy mild accents court her to the skies,
And bid her seek thy richest blessings there.

Thy modest beauties fly from vulgar fight,
To scenes where contemplation loves to rove.
While the mild moon emits her azure light
O'er the still lake, or gently-waving grove.

Dear smiling spirit! still these haunts pervade,
Soothe ev'ry breast with thy benignant pow'r,
For like these flowers, which only bloom to fade,
Give but the blessing of a fleeting hour.

For the Republican Chronicle.

ON THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

In days of yore, when bleeding *Knowledge* lay
Enslaved in adamantine chains;
When savage *Ignorance* ruled the gloomy day,
And all her children bore unbounded sway,
Mankind endured a thousand pains.

The mind, in bondage kept so many years,
At length to light and life is given;
To lift the veil of night, and dry their tears,
The Saviour CHRIST, the son of God, appears,
And shows the glorious path to heaven!

C. H.

CONGRESS.

Proceedings on Friday Jan. 8.

THE SENATE.

The petitions presented to day, was one ...son and others of Georgetown, praying ...of the act which exempts the City of ...n from taxes for county purposes.

...ion made by Mr Johnson, on the 9th ...all on the executive for the corres.on...cting the cession of the Floridas, was ...thdrawn, by him, on being called up, ...ving been attained by the communica...quently made by the President.

...hnso from the committee on public ...orted a bill for adjusting the claims to ...t for establishing land-offices in the dis...ast of the island of Orleans, which was read

...Goldsborough, agreeably to notice, obtained ...and introduced a bill to amend the charter ...City of Washington, which was read.

...e act for the relief of James H. Clark, was ...the second time.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of ...bill, providing for the erection of a monument ...the remains of General George Washington, ...re they now lie.

Mr. Barbour moved that the bill be recommit...d, with instructions to report a bill appropriating ...money for the erection of an equestrian statue of General Washington, in conformity with the reso...ution of Congress of 1783.

(This resolution was passed on the 7th of August, 1783, and directs substantially, that an equestrian statue of bronze be erected at the seat of government, that the general be represented in a Roman dress, holding a truncheon in his right hand, his head encircled with a laurel wreath; that the pedestal be of marble, on which to be represented in relief the following principal events of the war, in which General Washington commanded in person, viz. the evacuation of Boston, the capture of the Hessians at Trenton; the battle of Princeton; the action at Monmouth, and the surrender of York The resolution directed also the inscriptions, that it shall be executed by the best artists, &c. &c.)

The motion produced a short debate, and was finally decided in the affirmative.—Yeas, 30—Nays, 6.

Mr Talbot, from the committee on finance, reported a bill supplementary to the act concerning the coasting trade, which was read.

The President communicated three several reports from the Secretary of the Navy, comprehending contracts with the Navy Commissioners, the names and salaries of clerks in that office, and the expenditure and application of monies in that department.

The President also communicated a letter from William Lambert, of Washington, transmitting 50 copies of abstracts of calculations for ascertaining the longitude of the Capitol, from Greenwich observatory

Mr. Morrow, from the committee on the public lands, made an unfavourable report on the petition of John Buchanan and Hugh Milling; and,

After the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned to Monday

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 31.

In consequence of the decease of George Mumford, Esq. a Representative from North Carolina, no business was transacted in Congress this day. The order of his funeral was arranged to take place to-morrow, (Jan 1, 1819)—and in respect to the memory of this estimable Gentleman, each House agreed to wear crape on the left harm for one month

Monday, Jan 4.

A report was laid before the House from the Navy Commissioners, showing the liberal progress made in the execution of the law for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States. The naval committee, about the same time reported a bill to provide for the purchase of live oak timber, for building sloops of war and smaller vessels.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury:

Treasury Department, Jan 1, 1819.

Sir—I have the honour to transmit a statement of the exports of the United States, during the year ending the 30th of September, 1818, amounting in value, in articles of Domestic Produce and

Manufacture, to	$ 73,854,437
Foreign do. do.	19,427,696
	$ 93,281,133

Which articles appear to have been exported to the following countries, viz.

	Dom.	For.
To the Northern countries of Europe	1,554,259	1,081,424
To the dominions of the Netherlands	4,192,776	3,022,711
Of Great Britain	41,425,553	2,292,280
Of France	10,656,798	5 283,791
Of Spain	4,587,661	2,967,252
Of Portugal	2,650,019	848,158
The Hanse Towns & ports of Germany	2,260,002	1,073,491
All others	3,515,355	4,915,589
	$ 73,854,437	19,426,696

I have the honour to be, &c.

WM H. CRAWFORD,

On motion, the committee of commerce and manufactures were instructed to enquire into the expediency of fixing the standard of weights and measures—and the committee of Ways and Means were instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the 5th section of the act laying a duty on imported salt, &c so that the owner of every vessel above 20 tons, employed in the fisheries, shall receive an allowance of four dollars for each and every ton of such vessel's burthen: Provided that the allowance aforesaid, for any one vessel, for one season, shall not exceed 340 dollars.

BENEVOLENT INTERFERENCE

In behalf of the Indians.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:—

The memorial of the Representatives of the Religious Society of Friends in the state of New-York, and parts adjacent, Respectfully showeth:

That your memorialists have been many years engaged in endeavouring to promote the civilization and improvement of some of the Indian Tribes residing within the limits of the United States, have become intimately acquainted with their wants and their sufferings.

In reflecting on the situation of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country who enjoyed unmolested possession of extensive tracts of land, of which they have in many instances been forcibly dispossessed, and in most others received a very inadequate consideration, it must be acknowledged that the condition of their descendants presents strong and peculiar claims on both individual and national justice; and it is believed by your memorialists that these claims will be best satisfied by furnishing means sufficiently ample, and making them acquainted with the arts and advantages of civilized life.

Your memorialists are sensible, that this subject has engaged the attention of the constituted authorities of the United States, and that in consequence of their benevolent exertions to produce this desirable result, some of the tribes in times past made material advancement in the adoption of habits and usages, which have become necessary to their subsistence.

In the prosecution of this work, the endeavours which have been used to improve the condition of the Indians, have been often defeated by the unjust conduct of persons engaged in commercial dealings with them, who by the free introduction of ardent spirits, and preventing their improvement in civilization, ruining their morals and accelerating their extinction

It is not necessary to enumerate the various evils, which an untutored people must unavoidably experience from the uncontrouled acts of the unprincipled and the avaricious, and indiscriminate admission to an intercourse with them, must obviously be fraught with widely extended misery, And your memorialists can scarcely imagine a greater imputation on our benevolence, or a more just cause of regret, than to see a population whose ancient domains we are now so peacefully possessing, receiving in return, not deeds of kindness and consolation, but the bitter inheritance of injury and affliction.

Contemplating with feelings and reverence the great religious consideration that we are all the children of one universal Parent, and that in this interesting relation every species of cruelty and oppression must be a direct departure from the design and duties of our existence, your memorialists cannot but conceive, that injuries inflicted on this people, must be highly offensive to that Great and Holy Being, who has made of one blood all the nations of men, and who fails not to regard with displeasure whatever has a tendency to disturb the harmony and happiness of his creation

Feeling for this afflicted portion of the great human family, and desiring the prosperity and happiness of our beloved country, in the firm belief that righteousness exalteth a nation—your memorialists respectfully solicit the attention of the Legislature of the United States to this momentous subject, earnestly desiring that, Congress, in their wisdom, may make such provision for the protection of the Indian tribes, and such disposition of funds for their further instruction and improvement in the arts of civilized life, as may make reparation for the privations to which they are subjected, and which justice and our christian profession demand

Signed by direction and in behalf of a meeting of the Representatives aforesaid, held in the city of New-York, the 31st of 10th month, 1818.

(Signed) SAMUEL PARSON, Clerk.

A petition of the same nature has been presented from the Religious Society of Friends in the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and the adjacent parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

A New-Jersey paper states, that a Mr. George Clark and his wife, of Franklin, Sussex county, (N. Jersey) have been imprisoned, charged with having been guilty of the murder of a child of seven years old. The child was ordered to fodder cattle on the cold morning of the 23rd of Dec.—he returned crying, with his fingers frozen—he was whipped and sent to churning, and afterwards cut or stabbed in several places on the thigh—he died the day following, and was buried. He was taken up again to be examined by a jury, who not agreeing, buried him: when a new jury had him a second time taken up, and found his skull fractured.

[We published a similar article on the 1st inst. from the Sussex Register of the 28th of Dec. with a difference in the name of the supposed perpetrators, of *Sharp*, instead of *Clark*; and in the name of the town, *Frankford*, instead of *Franklin*.]—*Nat. Ad.*

Fat Hogs.

Mr. Joseph Camp, of Camp-town, last week, butchered two hogs that weighed, (including 41lb. of tal) *Eleven Cwt. and Eighty four lbs.*

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, January 7.

Messrs. Griffith, Maxwell and Mackey, appeared and took their seats.

Petitions Presented—By Mr. Ely from inhabitants of Middlesex, for compensation to land holders through whose property public roads are laid: by Mr. Evans, from Nathan Bullock of New-Hanover, for a divorce from his wife Matilda: by Mr Griffith, from the President and Managers of Rancocus toll-bridge company relative to the concerns of said company: by Mr. Yarrow, from Henry Guest and Uriah Banks, of Upper Penn's Neck, sureties for Henry Kitts, an absconding constable: by Mr. Prior, from the President and directors of the Jersey Bank for an alteration in their act of incorporation: by Mr. Schenck from a number of the inhabitants of the counties of Hunterdon and Sommerset, for a law to authorize a reasonable compensation to jurors: by Mr. Parvin, from inhabitants of Cumberland for a law to authorize the stopping of Oron Ocon creek for the improvement of the meadows thereon: by Mr. Sibley, from the owners of certain meadows in the county of Cumberland for a supplement to the act respecting the same. Which petitions were severally read and committed.

Mr. Kinney presented a bill to divorce Betsy Williams from her husband David Williams—ordered a second reading.

Mr. Kille, agreeably to leave presented a bill, entitled, "An act to incorporate the New-Jersey and Pennsylvania communication company," whereupon:

Mr. Evans presented a memorial from Richard M. Cooper and others against the passing of the said bill, and also sundry counter petitions from inhabitants of Burlington county—Messrs. Kille and Yarrow presented petitions from Gloucester, Salem and Burlington in favor of said Bill. All which were ordered to be read with the second reading of the said bill. Adjourned.

Three o'clock the House met Petition presented—By Mr. Day, from persons interested in the navigation of South river, for a law to oblige the Bordentown and South-Amboy Turnpike company to construct a draw in the bridge erecting over said river; by Mr. Ayres, from inhabitants of Middlesex, for Authority to erect a draw-bridge across the sound at the New Blazing Star; by Mr. Ten Eyck from Monmouth in favor of compensation for lands through which public roads are laid: by Mr. Farley from Andrew Hoff, of Hopewell, Hunterdon county, for authority to sell and convey certain real estate; and from N E. Melick for a law to authorize Tunis Melick to fulfil a certain contract made with P. Melick. dec. which petitions were read and committed.

Mr. Griffith reported a bill relative to the affairs of the Rancocus toll bridge company—ordered a second reading.

The order of the house respecting the bill to incorporate the New-Jersey and Pennsylvania communication company, was reconsidered, reversed and the bill committed to Messrs. Darcy, J. Parker, Evans and Schenck. Petitions in favor of said bill from inhabitants of Cape-May, Cumberland, Salem and Gloucester, were presented by members from those counties.

The bill directing the places of holding the courts of common pleas, of the county of Sussex, was taken up and committed to Messrs. R. Thompson Newbold and Hoppar. Mr. Darcy presented a petition from Jonathan Tomkins, of Essex, for a divorce from his wife Jane, and Mr. Day a counter petition from Jane, his said wife—Read and committed.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock.

Friday, Jan. 8.

The report relative to the case of Ann Rogers, brought in during the last sitting, was taken up and re-committed.

The bill supplementary to the act of 1818 relative to Rancocus Toll-bridge, passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Prior reported a bill supplementary to act incorporating the Jersey Bank—ordered a second reading.

Mr J Parker presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the state, for a law to make further compensation to jurors.—Referred to the committee on that subject.

Mr. Kinney proposed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to consider and report on the expediency of adopting measures to call for, or compel, an account from the Trustees of Queens College, of the money raised by the Lottery authorised by an act passed January 1812; which was adopted, and Messrs. Kinney, Sibley, and Schenk accordingly appointed.—Adjourned to 3 o'clock.

Monday, Jan. 11.

Mr. Schenk presented a Petition from Somerset, praying for an increase of compensation to Jurors. Referred to the committee on that subject

A message from Council informed that they had prepared a bill, authorising the confinement of prisoners taken by process, or sentenced by authority in Bergen County, in the county jail of Essex. This bill is to be in force untill the new jail of Bergen is completed.

Council also have passed a bill altering the annual meeting of the chosen freeholders of Bergen county.

Tuesday, Jan. 12

Mr. J. Parker presented a petition from Middlesex in favour of a bridge at Camden, opposite to Philadelphia. Referred to the committee on that subject

Mr. Parker also presented petitions or remonstrances from Middlesex, against the bridge across the sound at the Blazing Star. Referred to the committee.

Mr. Kinney presented a petition of the Newark and Morris turnpike company, for a law to authorise them to raise $10,000 by lottery to complete the road. Referred to Messrs. Kinney, Halliday and Board

The house took up the bill to divorce Silas Hayes from his wife Julia and ordered it to be engrossed

The engrossed bill, making certain amendments in the charter of the Jersey bank was passed, and sent to council.

Mr. Farley & Mr. Maxwell presented petitions from Hunterdon, praying an additional compensation to jurors. Referred to the committee on that subject.

Mr. Parker presented 2 petitions from Middlesex for a law to restrain pedlars of foreign merchandise. *Mr. Farlee* also presented a petition of the same purport. Referred to Messrs. *J Parker, Miller, & Annin.*

The house took up the bill from council, altering the annual meeting of the board of chosen freeholders of the county of Burgen, from the second Wednesday of May to the third Monday in April, and after spending some time thereon, is was committed to Messrs. *Board, Day and Haires.*

The bill for the relief of Ann Rogers was taken up on a second reading and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill from council, authorising the prisoners from Bergen to be confined in the Essex jail, untill the court house in the former county shall be completed, was taken up and committed to Messrs *Day, Stryker & Board*

Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Mr. Killee presented a memorial from Gloucester, in favour of the Bridge across the Delaware at Camden. Referred to the committee.

Mr. Annin presented a memorial from Somerset, against Hassert's dam, across the Rariton. Referred to Messrs *Annin, Griffith and Darcy.*

Mr. Darcy presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Morris County, for a division of the township of Pequanock, in that county Also a remonstrance against said division. Referred to Messrs. *Darcy, Gould and Board.*

Mr. Darcy also presented a petition from inhabitants of Morris county, residing at, or near Passaic and Rockaway rivers, for a law to authorise them to clear out said rivers. Referred to Messrs. *Darcy, Day, & Stopper.*

Mr. Day, from the committee reported the bill, authorising the temporary confinement of prisoners from Bergen in the Essex jail with amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time.

Mr Stryker, with leave, presented two bills, authorising two several dams across the Rariton river, which were taken up, and committed to Messrs. *Annin, Griffith & Darcy.*

M. [illegible] [illegible] ned memorials against the above dams.

Mr Ayres from the committee, reported a bill for a bridge across the sound at the Blazing Star. Ordered to a second reading, and to be printed.

Mr. Board from the committee, reported against the bill, changing the time of the annual meeting of the board of chosen freeholders of Bergen, which was agreed to.

The bill for the relief of Ann Rogers was passed unanimously, and sent to council for their concurrence. This bill releases to her, all the right of this state to certain real estate in the county of Bergen, which belonged to her husband, and supposed to have escheated in default of heirs.

Mr. Day presented a petition from the Franklin turnpike company, for authority, to alter the route of said turnpike. Referred to Messrs. *Maxwell, Stryker & Beardslee.*

Mr. Maxwell also presented several petitions from various parts of the state for an increase of compensation to Jurors. Referred to the committee on that subject.

The bill to repeal the supplement to the act incorporating the Bordentown and Perth Amboy turnpike company was called up, on a second reading, and gave rise to an animated debate. The original act forbade the erection of a gate on any part of the old road, and the supplement passed last year repealed that restriction. The present bill repeals the supplement and revives the restriction. *Mr Griffith* moved a postponement of the bill until the next session of the Legislature, and advocated his motion with great earnestness. He was opposed by Mr. *J Parker* and *Mr Darcy* with equal warmth, in the course of which the power of the Legislature over chartered rights, became a subject of discussion. The motion was lost, and the bill postponed a fortnight.

The bill authorising the temporary confinement of Bergen prisoners in the Essex jail, was read a third time and passed.

A communication was received from the Governor, covering certain propositions and resolutions from other states relative to amendments of the Constitution of the United States.

Adjourned.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Inhabitants of Newark are respectfully informed that it is proposed to deliver a course of *Lectures on Mnemonics*, or a system of *Artificial Memory*, in this Town, on Fridays 22d and 29th Jan. and 5th Feb The application of this art to facilitating knowledge of every kind will be shown, and its principles rendered plain to the meanest capacity. The Terms of subscription to the Course may be seen on application to the Patriot Office.

Jan. 15, 1819

Eratum—in the first line of the third verse of the lines signed CLAUDIA, for "rose at" read "arose at."

THE PATRIOT.

FRIDAY MORNING JAN [illegible]

By the pressure of Legislative news this week, several important articles are unavoidably postponed.

The letter of J. M. is inadmissible, and the lines signed A. although possessing considerable merit, are too redundant in poetical images; if the author would take the trouble of pruning them, they would be much better, and more fit to meet the public eye.

We cannot better answer Claudia, than by inserting her favor.

Swindling.— A man calling himself an agent to the *Republican Chronicle* of New York, has industriously employed himself in procuring Subscribers for that paper, and has so far succeeded as to have received considerable subscriptions from the inhabitants of Albany. Mr Baldwin, the proprietor, has not employed any agent, and he extremely regrets they have been imposed upon. If the villain will only say that he is sorry for what he has done, and place the money within his reach, he will promise not to *hang* him.

We are requested to insert, that the question to be discussed at the Franklin association on Monday evening next is—Whether is christianity of divine or of human origin?

MISCELLANIES.

RICHMOND, (VIR.) JAN. 2.

The following remarkable fact occurred on the 24th ult. at Westbury in the county of Charles City:

A negro man descended into a well for the purpose of removing some obstruction therein, when the well caved in and filled within six feet of the top. As soon as the manager was informed of the occurrence, he set about removing the bricks and earth, and continued the operation so long as a hope remained of saving the negro's life, having a due regard for the safety of those employed above. Early on friday morning, he went to the well, and called to the man below. Satisfied that he heard a voice he again set about clearing the well, and assisted by negroes from the neighbouring farms, he succeeded in the evening of that day, in extricating the slave, after having remained under the ground for two days and one night. He came up very little injured.

Singular Punishment.—We find in the Watchman, that, at New-Castle, Delaware, one *John Robinson* "was indicted, tried and convicted of passing a counterfeit three dollar note, upon the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, payable at the Wilmington Branch—and thereupon was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $500 and be imprisoned and kept in solitary confinement for the space of 8 months; and that he should forever wear the letter F, made of scarlet cloth, sewed on the outside of his Garment, on the back between shoulders, of at least 6 inches square; and that it should be the duty of any constable within this state, as often as he should see the said John Robinson in the state without such Badge, to apprehend him and take him before some Justice of the Peace, who should, on proof thereof made, order the same to some other constable, to give him the said *John Robinson*, 19 lashes on his bare back, well laid on; and if any constable or Justice should refuse or neglect so to do, he should be indicted, and fined any sum not less than 20 nor more than $100 with costs.

Newburgh, N Y Jan. 5.

Murder—On the 21st ult. Mr. Richard Jennings, of the town of Goshen was missing from his house, and on the 28th he was found on his farm dead. He appeared to have been shot and then dreadfully beat with the musket. It seemed that he had some litigation with his neighbor, David Conklin, who formed a conspiracy, and employed his negro, for a reward of $500, to take the life of Jennings. After the perpetration the negro absconded. He has since been apprehended and committed to jail, with Conklin, and two or three other persons.

Canadian Wheat. It appears from the award of premiums, lately made by the Quebec agricultural society, that the wheat which took the two highest premiums, weighed from 64 to 64 1-2 pounds per bushel. Would it not be advisable for our agricultural society to procure some of this wheat for experiment. It would suit our climate and soil equally well with the Talavera or other foreign wheat, and perhaps better—The expense of procuring it would be trifling; and its history, which is extremely important to the farmer, might be accurately ascertained,—*Albany Gazette.*

At a ball in Aix-la-Chapelle the Emperor of Russia was struck with the person of one of our fair country women present, and inquiring of the Duke of Wellington, was informed that she was the lady of his Aid, Col. Harvey. (Late Miss CATON, of Baltimore.) The Emperor begged to be introduced to her, and requested her to be his partner in a dance. The account adds, the honor was so unexpected by the fair American, that she blushed exceedingly when the Emperor took her hand.

From a York, (Pa.) paper.

Dr. Green, of Reading, Pa. has discovered a cure for deafness, The remedy is to be taken inwardly, and which, at the same time, does not prevent persons from pursuing their usual business. This small tribute of thanks is offered by me—who have been cured. WM. RHOADES.

York county, Pa. Oct. 21, 1818.

From the Connecticut Courant.

THE BRIEF REMARKER,

THE authority of custom, of ancient custom and usage, has in a great many instances been found to be paramount to the authority of law. The boors of Russia readily allowed Peter the Great to be the sole master of their lives; but his meddling with their beards and with the manner of their dress, threw them into a furious rebellion.

"The excessive veneration the Chinese have for the customs and usages of their ancestors, utterly prevents improvement; for all improvement is change, and the least change in regard to ancient usages startles them, as if it were an act of daring impiety."

"*What could I do? It is the custom,*" was the answer of the Hindoo young man to a Christian missionary, who reproved him for setting fire to the pile on which his mother was placed, to be burnt alive. Neither could a learned Bramin have given a better reason. It was the custom of the country to burn women, along with the corpse of their husbands; a custom handed down from remote progenitors: and *that* was enough not only to satisfy an immense population, of its propriety, but to inflame them with a furious zeal in its behalf.

The oldest race upon the face of the earth, has retained its customs, usages and manners, unaltered to the present day. The Arab now, has the same customs, and usages, and the same distinct features of character, that the Arab had four thousand years ago.

In China, blows are felt in so far as they are painful, and no further. Fifty blows of the bamboo, inflicted on the naked body, is no disgrace; because *there* it has been time out of mind a standing custom to flog, not only the common sort, but even magistrates and the highest officers of the realm; stripping them, for that purpose, of all but nature's robe. Accordingly, the Chinese are a nation *without honour*; they have not a particle of what Europeans and their American descendants, call honour.

And what makes the difference? *Custom.* The Europeans, and we their descendants, are of Gothic ancestry. The Goths, who overran and conquered western Europe, and incorporated in its whole system their own feelings, usages and manners, was one of the most ferocious races of savage men that was ever known. They had rather die the cruellest of deaths, than receive an unrevenged blow.

The chronicle of the *Cid*, translated from the Spanish by Robert Southey, gives a strong instance. In the eleventh century—at a period when the feelings and the customs of the Spaniards were altogether Gothic—Diego Lanez, chief of a noble house, received a blow from the Count Don Gomez. The consequences are described in the *Cid* as follows:

"Now Diego was a man in years, and his strength passed from him, so that he could not take vengeance, and he retired to his home to dwell there and lament over his dishonour. And he took no pleasure in his food, neither could he sleep by night, nor would he lift up his eyes from the ground, nor stir out of his house, nor commune with his friends, but turned from them in silence as if the breath of his shame would taint them." Diego continued, year after year in this sullen melancholy mood, till his son Rodrigo, coming of age, went out and defied Don Gomez, and slew him, and smote off his head and carried it to his father. "The old man was sitting at table, the food lying before him untasted, when Rodrigo returned, and pointing to the head which hung from the horse's collar, dropping blood, he bade him look up, for *there* was the herb that should restore him to appetite: the tongue, quoth he, which insulted you, is no longer a tongue, and the hand which wronged you, is no longer a hand. And the old man arose and embraced him, and placed him above him at the table, saying that he who had brought home that head should be the head of the house of Layn Calvo."

From the period of the general conquest of Western Europe by the Goths to the period of the Reformation, that portion of the world was in a condition of horrible barbarism: for though the nations inhabiting it were called by the Christian name, their christianity was a mere mummery of ritual and ceremony, that scarcely at all affected the heart or the life. The Reformation, aided by the newly invented art of printing, spread rapidly abroad the knowledge of the doctrines and precepts of the Divine Redeemer: and about the same time literature and the arts revived, and robbery and piracy gave place to fair and peaceful commerce, who bound together the nations in her golden chain. Glorious were the consequences of these combined causes. Many of the barbarous customs of former ages were abandoned: some instantly, and others gradually. A degree of pureness of morals succeeded to an immoral and debasing superstition; civilization to barbarism; refinement to revolting coarseness; and the mild, social and domestic virtues, to the vaunts of brutal strength and ferocious valour.

And yet one of the most barbarous customs of our savage progenitors the Goths, is still retained, and even held in honour; I mean *The Duel.* This Gothic custom, disgraceful even to savages, has held its ground for thirteen centuries; and, to the burning shame of the age and country in which we live, it still has its votaries among the upper classes of society. As a young Hindoo loses his *Cast* if he declines assisting in the immolation of his mother; so a young American of rank is considered as degraded if he refuses to spill the blood of any one, even a familiar acquaintance, that has affronted him!

Death of Captain T. Gamble.

We have seen several letters from Leghorn, mentioning, with extreme regret, the death of capt. Thomas Gamble. One of them, a letter from an officer of the squadron, observes, that "nothing can be said of this gentleman to elevate the goodness of his character in private life, or the gallantry of it as a naval commander.—Those who knew this brave officer, knew how to appreciate his worth. The loss to his fellow officers is regretted with the most heartfelt grief" Another letter states, that he died on the 9th of Oct. and not the 10th, as first reported—that his remains were conveyed from Pisa to Leghorn, on board the U. S. ship Erie, of which he was the commander, and there interred along-side of cap. M'Knight—that his fellow fficers had determined, at their own expense, to raise a marble monument to his memory, and to wear mourning.

It may be proper to add, that captain Gamble was the eldest of four brothers, who held commissions under government, and who were all in active service during the late war. His youngest brother, Lieut. Peter Gamble was killed on board the Saratoga, com. Macdonough, in the brilliant victory on Lake Champlain, on the 11th of Sept. 1814, and for his bravery a medal to his memory was voted by Congress. Lieut. F Gamble is now attached to the Mediterranean squadron, and Major John M. Gamble, of the U. S. marines, is commandant on the Philadelphia station. GAZ

COURT OF SESSION.

Yesterday was tried before his honor the Mayor, assisted by Aldermen Munson and Underhill, another of the prosecutions commenced for the purpose of obtaining a formal decision of the question, whether the suffering of hogs to run at large in the city is not a nuisance? The cause has now had a fair and thorough hearing. His honor the Mayor gave a particular charge to the jury of upwards of an hour long, in which he recapitulated and remarked upon the doctrine of nuisances at common law, leaving it to them to decide the broad unfettered question, whether the permitting swine to run at large in a city was not in common sense and at common law, a nuisance; giving his own opinion that it was; in which the other two members of the court fully concurred. The Jury soon returned with a verdict of guilty on the second count, which stated the offence specially; and a nominal fine was imposed. Thus this salutary point of law is at length put at rest, and we are sure, to the great satisfaction of our fellow-citizens.—*Eve. Post.*

DIED,

Lately, in New-York, Jane Johnson, a coloured woman, native of Newark, N. J. aged 108. Her sister, aged 110, came from Newark to attend her funeral.

FOR SAVANNAH,

THE Schr. GEN A. JACKSON, Thomas Christie, Master, lying at Jones' Wharf, west side Coffee-house Slip; has the principal part of her cargo engaged; for freight of the remainder, or passage, having good accommodations, apply to Bogart and Neiland, No. 70, South street, or the master on board.

BOTANY.

PETER DUDGEON,

INFORMS the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of *Newark*, that on Monday next, he commences his course of Botanical instruction at the building attached to the Academy. His method of instruction is upon the Lancastrian plan, aided by 120 yards of transparent paintings whereby he is enabled to give the student a complete knowledge of the Linnean System in three weeks. It has been acknowledged by the first judges in America, that more knowledge can be acquired from this method of teaching in three weeks than by any other in three years.

The room will be open all this day and also in the evening, from seven till eight o'clock. Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly invited to attend, to witness this mode of instruction.

Mr. Dudgeon will give instruction at any hour that the class may think fit, during the Course of Lectures.

Terms known at the room.

NEWARK, Jan. 8. 1819.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS DORCAS MARSH, Administratrix of all and singular the goods, chattles and credits of JOSEPH M. MARSH, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Saturday the twenty-seventh day of February next, to shew cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Essex in the State of New Jersey, did at the Term of January A. D. 1819, appoint a Special Term of said Court, to meet at the Court House in Newark, on Saturday the 27th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors under the Insolvent laws of said State.

Newark Jail, Jan. 14, 1819.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
EZRA HUTCHINS.
JAMES C. SAYER.
SAMUEL EARL.

INFORMATION WANTED.

If any of the relations of Capt. Lawrence Holmstrom, of Charleston, S. C. who married in N. York or Long Island and sailed from Charleston, S. C. as passenger in the summer of 1813, for London, and died on the passage, will address David Kiser & Co Baltimore, they may hear from capt. Holmstrom's Son, who is still living, and accompanied his father, and was aged about 8 years when his father died; he is thrown upon the world in a foreign country, without parents or relatives.

The newspapers throughout the Union will do an act of humanity by giving the above a few insertions.

EXTRACTS FROM EMINENT AUTHORS.

A Father's advice to his Daughter, in entering into the Marriage State, concluded.

In all your arrangements and expenses, whether in your dress or your household concerns, have particular regard to the circumstances and convenience of your husband. Should business or pleasure detain him from home longer than would be desirable, you will never mark his return with complaint or ill humour; assured of a kind reception at all times will make his home desirable: for a wise man never can be insensible to the value of a pleasant countenance, and a clean and comfortable fireside, with a partner who is constantly solicitous to promote his happiness. However you may be engaged on his return, or at any other time, let his appearance and request supersede every thing else—a cheerful compliance and attention enhances the favour, and will necessarily make your society the chief object of his delight. Make a wise and proper choice of time and arrangement for all your avocations, so as to prevent as much as possible their interfering with his pursuits, or those periods when he is desirous of enjoying the pleasure of your conversation. Upon all occasions make his pleasures and interests your own, seek or desire no other company than he approves; preserve an unremitting endeavour to improve your mind, so that you may be qualified to be his confidential friend, and rational companion, this will make all other friends unnecessary, or of minor importance, as well as fit you to perform those duties which necessarily belong to the woman, should you have a family of children, in forming and training their young minds to knowledge and virtue.

Experience will soon teach you, if you have not already learned it, that there are but very few men or women deserving the name of friends. If you are so fortunate as to meet with real friends, they will add to your enjoyment; but if you enjoy friendship at home, disappointment will be of very little consequence. Marriage is, when rightly understood, the most rational, endearing, and refined friendship—it is impossible to conceive a state of circumstances in which it can be carried to a higher state of perfection. Much of its success depends on the prudent conduct of the woman. Let your example show to how high a pitch it may be carried in the marriage state, and the happiness that results from a nice and delicate attention to all its sacred duties. Those points on which I have already treated are of the greatest importance, and attention to them is indispensable if you wish for happiness; yet there are comparatively minor duties which cannot be neglected, such as relate to dress, servants, friends, acquaintanses, and relations. As I have said before, study your husband's circumstances and inclinations—a woman who loves her husband can feel no concern on account of dress but for the purpose of pleasing him. A wise man will only desire you to dress agreeably to his situation and circumstances in life—his taste must always regulate your choice, both in the articles you wear, and the manner in which they are worn. To please him in this respect must be your only object; the opinion of every one beside will be perfectly indifferent; but however prosperous his circumstances may be, you will never be extravagant. A prudent woman may always appear neat and genteel in articles that are not expensive; and, if she thinks correctly, will perceive that a benevolent disposition, and kind attention to the wants of her fellow creatures, will be an adorning far surpassing the most costly jewels or apparel.

In your conduct to servants, there requires great circumspection; treat them with kindness and benevolence, but never be their companions; nor upon any occasion lessen your consequence, and give them a superiority, by allowing their conduct the power of disturbing or irritating your temper.

Behaviour to friends—and here I mean your husband's friends, for I cannot suppose it possible that you will have any other than those whom your husband approves and selects—receive them at all times with kindness and pleasure, and treat them with hospitality. If your circumstances will not allow you to be generous to them, without denying yourself, practise the greater economy in private, that you may not appear niggardly to them; but in all your hospitality never indulge extravagance. I trust such friends as you will have, will be those who seek not the entertainment of your table so much as the pleasure of your society; but let them see at all times, that the very circumstance of being approved by your husband is sufficient to insure a kind reception and a hearty welcome. But you will never allow your strongest desire to please, to cause you to descend to any thing that would lessen the dignity of your character, or give encouragement to injudicious familiarity. Let your kindest words and actions be so marked by dignity of deportment and behaviour, that shall forbid the smallest approach of improper freedom; and let all your conduct be such, that every one may see you are but the organ of your husband's kind intentions. With such friends as a wise man would introduce into his family, there can be but little danger; but the wisest of men are sometimes mistaken in their judgment of a friend, and it is adviseable for a woman who would command respect, to get a habit not only of courteous but dignified familiarity. I have seen these qualities possessed in so eminent a degree, that the most unblushing libertine has found it impossible not to respect the virtue which he dare not assail. If you thus act, you will never have occasion either for the use or abuse of the headache, or of nervous disorders, to account for your vapidness either in the reception of your husband or his friends, though both of them are articles of the first necessity with some women, and in some families, to conceal the real cause of their dullness.

Acquaintances—these are very different characters from those before described. A wise man will have as few as possible: but we are frequently so circumstanced as not to be able at all times to [illegible] having some such, and they very likely not the most agreeable. It is the duty of the wife to treat them with civility, but by no means with the same freedom as if they were her husband's approved friends. Indeed it is so difficult to determine the degrees of attention which ought to be shown in such cases, that a woman would do well to consult her husband as to the line of conduct he would approve, and make that the rule of her conduct.

Relations, and particularly her husband's, if virtuous and good, should be treated with the greatest kindness and respect; but I am of opinion, that unless they are particularly virtuous, and that a similar disposition prevails in the family, the least intimacy is the best. Family connections are frequently the source of considerable uneasiness, and we may perform all the duties which relationship calls for, without admitting them to be our companions; but if it happens, as it does in most families, that relations do visit, it is the duty of the wife, even if they are not very agreeable, to treat them in that way which she conceives will be most pleasing to her husband, as by so doing she will show the respect and love she has for him, in the sacrifice which she makes to her own feelings on his account; and if he is a generous man, he will not often subject her to the inconvenience: but under such circumstances great caution is necessary, and more especially should the relations be females, and either weak or artful. The former may misapprehend and misrepresent without intention of evil; the latter will soon discover the low estimation in which she is held, and employ all her arts to undermine the happiness which she beholds with envy, either by leading you by her insinuations to adopt what would lessen you in your husband's esteem, or by sly or crafty methods conveying falsehoods to his ear equally detrimental to your peace. Indeed against an artful woman there is no possibility of guarding, but by totally abstaining from her conversation and company. Should these desultory remarks be attended to and acted upon, I flatter myself your husband will find in you what Solomon describes as above all price—"a wife!"

Much as I have written, yet much must remain for your own judgment and experience—it is impossible to prescribe rules for all the multifarious duties and circumstances belonging to the marriage state. The above appear to me capable of general though not universal application; the rest your own good sense will supply as circumstances occur to make it necessary; but above all things I would impress upon your mind, that your husband's character and family's interest will materially depend on your conduct; therefore never be regardless of minute or trifling circumstances; they sometime lead to important consequences. Broad and large duties strike our attention, are easily seen, and easily performed; but the constant endeavour to do your duty, and promote the pleasure, happiness, and well-being of your husband and family, must constantly appear even in the most trifling as well as the most trying circumstances; but all in consistency with principle, and the duty you owe to the Creator and governor of all things.

My wish to promote your welfare may have made me tedious, especially as most of the ideas are familiar to you; such as you approve, and which no doubt you have previously determined shall regulate your conduct; but I repeat them and commit them to writing, that they may be not only useful to you but the other part of my family, and always serve as a means of refreshing your memory, because I am extremely anxious that when you enter into the marriage state, you may enjoy and communicate a greater portion of happiness than falls to the lot of married people in general. It has been my constant aim and wish that you should bring marriage into repute, and set an example to others, that they might walk in your footsteps. It was with this view I allowed and encouraged so early an acquaintance between you and your intended husband, that your minds might appreciate each other's worth, and that such an ardent and reciprocal regard might be created, that when marriage did take place, you should find every duty a pleasing engagement, and not as it is in most cases, a burthen.

I shall now conclude, by offering up my most earnest prayer to our God and Father, from whom all good proceeds, that he will bless you and make you a blessing; may you live long, virtuous, and happy; and in your hoary years may your children and children's children rise up and call you blessed! may all of them be virtuous and good like yourselves—may you experience no more afflictions and trials than are necessary for your improvement in virtue, and to fit you for those scenes of bliss, of which the truly virtuous can alone partake—and in the morning of the resurrection may you and I, with your mother, and all that shall descend from or be dear to us, meet in happy union, enjoying the approbation of our Maker, and the certainty that we never more shall part! And now, my child, I will only add this further advice, though I trust it is unnecessary—put your trust in God, and look up to him that he may bless all your endeavours—love him with all your heart—let every thing you do be governed by a sense of his presence, and a desire of his favour and approbation—and you cannot fail to be truly blessed and happy.

I am your sincere friend and
affectionate father,

TRIAL FOR BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

Albany, Dec. 2.

The Circuit court in and for the county of Montgomery, was opened before his Hon. Mr. Justice Spencer, on Monday the 26th ult. and continued during the week.—Among the trials which excited a great degree of interest and feeling, was that of an action brought by a lady residing in Canajoharie, against a physician living at Saratoga,* for a breach of promise of marriage. The respectability and standing of the parties, the novelty of the case, and the peculiar circumstances attending, engaged a more than ordinary attention. On the part of the plaintiff it was proved that the defendant had paid his addresses to her, and even solicited the consent of her father to a union, which was given. A number of letters written by defendant to the plaintiff, were read in evidence which contained the warmest profession of friendship and esteem, and breathed in every line the soft accents of love.—This correspondence, which had continued for a considerable length of time, was broken off by the defendant. From some pretended cause, his heart became estranged from the former object of his love.—He had met with another young lady (the *friend* of the plaintiff) whose *glittering purse* perhaps, dazzled his eyes, and with a magnet power attracted his wavering heart. He addressed her—gained her heart—and added to his faithless conduct the sanction of *matrimony*, leaving the female idol of his affections a prey to tender anguish.

The defence relied on was, that the plaintiff had released him from his engagement, by advising him to marry her friend. As evidence of this, but most fatally for the defendant, and most unfortunately for his learned counsel, a letter was introduced by him written by the plaintiff to him.

It was the last which she had addressed to him, composed at a time when her heart was wrung with the painful conviction, that she had ceased to interest him, and when the more painful intelligence was communicated, that he was on the eve of being united to another. Under these truly afflicting circumstances, so trying to the tender sensibilities of the female bosom—she addressed him—not with harsh epithets of censure and reproach, but in the most tender and affectionate language. In the spirit of grief, she told him of the information she had received, requesting him to inform her without reserve, whether he was indeed about to be united to another; and without evincing a spark of jealousy or resentment, she offered the warmest tribute of friendship and respect to the amiable qualities of her friend—recommending her as every way calculated to make him happy, and if he had determined to make her his wife, telling him to do so without delay. As for herself she had become reconciled to her unhappy situation, though language was inadequate to describe the deep anguish which had rent her bosom. The fair prospects of connubial happiness which smiling hope had held up to view, were blasted for ever. That she considered marriage as the sacred institution of heaven, and it would be betraying the feelings of her heart, if she ever bestowed her hand on another. She breathed forth prayers for his happiness, and wished him to remember her in his supplications to the throne of grace! There never was a more pathetic and eloquent appeal to the feelings of an audience, or which called more loudly for exemplary damages from a jury. The tear of sympathy stole from every eye, the glow of honest indignation flushed every countenance. The counsel of the defendant, by the introduction of this letter, were truly heaping damages on the head of their client. The letter of the defendant evinced a mind highly cultivated and refined, a heart possessing in an eminent degree the softness of her sex, and a composure and tranquillity which could alone be derived from religion and virtue.

His honour the judge, in a very feeling and eloquent charge to the jury after remarking on the rare occurrence of actions of this nature, dwelt with much force on the peculiar circumstances attending the one before them. A lady of refined manners and good education, alive to every noble sentiment, and to add to the interest which she excited, being in delicate health, had been made to pine in solitude and consigned to celibacy, through the faithless conduct of one who had gained her affections, and so solemnly promised to become her companion and protector through life. In summing up the evidence, he adverted with much emotion, to the letter of the lady, to which he paid the highest tribute; observing at the same time, that so far from evincing a disposition to release the defendant from his engagement, it showed the reverse; it presented the defendant in a more odious view, and exhibited the brightest part of the lady's character.—That the receipt of such a letter, written under such circumstances, were enough to break the heart of any other man. He told the jury that this was "the most aggravated case which had ever come before him, and that it was their duty to lay a heavy hand on the defendant." To the honour of a jury, composed of the honest yeomanry of the country, be it said they returned to the bar, with a verdict for the plaintiff of *Five Thousand Dollars.*

*We learn by a Johnston paper, now before us, that the name of the lady is Miss Lucy Hibbard, of Canajobarrie, and that of the defendant Dr. John H. Steele, of Saratoga.—*D. Adv.*

WOMEN.

It appears from Seneca, that the ancient Egyptians, in the disposition which they allotted to the genders of their nouns, paid a singular and delicate compliment to the fair sex. In the four elements beginning with water, they assigned the ocean, as a rough boisterous existence, to the male sex; but streams and fountains they left to the more gentle females. As to the earth, they made rocks and stones male, but arable and meadow lands female. Air they divided thus, to the mascular gender, rough winds, and hurricanes of every kind: to the female, the sky and the zephyrs. Fire when of a consuming nature they made male; but artificial and harmless flames they consigned to the feminine class. Not so to the Romans. They made a most awkward, and in some instances peculiarly ridiculous, distribution of genders. Indeed, even the poets of that celebrated nation seem to have been little disposed to shew any species of gallantry to a sex an attachment to which, probably, caused the rise and existence of their art.

The honest partner.—The marquis de la Scalas, an Italian nobleman having invited the neighboring gentry to a grand entertainment where all the delicacies were provided, some of the company arrived very early for the purpose of paying their respect to his excellency. Soon after which the major Domo, entering the dining room in in a great hurry, told the marquis that there was a fisherman below who had brought one of the finest fish in all Italy: for which, the man, however, demanded a most extravagant price. Regard not his price, cried the marquis, pay him the money directly, so I would, but he refuses to take any money. What then would the fellow have? An hundred strokes of the strappado on his bare shoulders, my lord, and says he will not bate a single blow, On this the whole company ran down to see so singular a man. A fine fish, cried the marquis, what is your demand? Not a quatrina my lord, answered the fisherman, I will not take money. If your lordship wishes to have the fish, you must order me a hundred lashes of the strappado on my naked back, otherwise I must apply elsewhere. Rather than lose the fish, said the marquis, we must even let this fellow have his humor. Here cried he to one of his grooms, discharge this honest man's demands; but do'nt lay on too hard, do'nt hurt the poor fellow very much. The fisherman stripped and the groom repaired to execute his lordship's orders. Now my friends said the fishermen, keep an account I beseech you, for I do'nt desire a single stroke more than my due.

The whole company were astonished at the fortitude with which the man bore the operation, till he received the fiftieth lash, when addressing himself to the servant, hold my friend cried the fisherman, I have now had my full share of the price. *Your share!* exclaimed the marquis, what is the meaning of all this? My lord, returned the fisherman, I have a partner, to whom my honour is engaged that he should have his full half of whatever I received for the fish, and your lordship, I dare say will own that it would be a thousand pities to defraud him of a single stroke. And pray my honest friend, said the Marquis, who is this partner. Your porter, my lord, answered the fisherman, who keeps the outer gate, and refused to admit me unless I would promise him half of what I should obtain for the fish. Ho, ho, exclaimed the marquis, laughing very heartily, by the blessing of heaven, he shall have his demand in full tale. The porter was accordingly sent for; and being stripped to the skin, two grooms were directed to lay on with all their might till he had fairly received what he was so well entitled to. The marquis then ordered his steward to pay the fisherman twenty sequins, desiring him to call annually for the like sum, as a recompense for the friendly service he had rendered him.

THE

NEWARK PATRIOT,

AND NEW-JERSEY GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"It was the glorious spirit of REPUBLICANISM, which animated Millions in America to prefer *Poverty* with LIBERTY, to *Gilded Chains* and *Sordid Affluence*—and to die in defence of their Rights as MEN!—as FREEMEN!—*who can resist this spirit?*"
CHATHAM

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1819. *PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY PARES & SON.* VOL I.—NO. [illegible]

☞ The NEWARK PATRIOT, *will be published every Friday morning, opposite* Moses Roff's Tavern, Broad-Street, *and delivered to subscribers at* Two Dollars *per annum payable half yearly in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be neatly and conspicuously inserted three weeks for One Dollar *a square; and* Twenty five Cents *for each additional insertion. Longer ones in proportion. Advertisements to be paid for in advance.*

*** *Postage must be paid on all letters with Subscriptions, Advertisements, and Communications.*

A WEEKLY ALMANAC,

1819. JANUARY	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
22 Friday,	7 16	4 44
23 Saturday,	7 15	4 45
24 Sunday,	7 14	4 46
25 Monday,	7 13	4 47
26 Tuesday,	7 12	4 48
27 Wednesday,	7 11	4 49
28 Thursday,	7 10	4 50

New Moon 25 [illegible] 8h 11 m. eve.

PRICES CURRENT, IN NEWARK

Corrected Weekly.

Flour, Wheat, pr Cwt.	$5
do Rye,	2 50
do Indian.	1 75 to 2
Oats, per bushel,	47
Corn	68 3-4
Cider spirits, per gallon,	50 to 53
Butter, per lb.	20 to 25
Lard	14 to 16
Plaister, per ton.	6 50 to 7
Salt, coarse, per bushel,	75 to 87 1-2
do. fine,	75 to 87 1-2
Shad. per barrel,	12 to 14
do halfbarrel,	7 to 8 50

DISSOLUTION.

WHEREAS the co-partnership now existing under the firm of DAYTON & PIERSON, will be dissolved by its own limitation, on the first of April next All those having unsettled accounts are requested to call and settle without delay; and those having demands will please present them for settlement.

Geo. C. DAYTON.
ELIHU PIERSON, Junr.

Newark, Dec. 29, 1818

To Coach-makers and others.

J. ADAMSON,

COACH TRIMMER, & HARNESS MAKER.

WISHES to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business, opposite the Upper Common, in the place lately occupied as a printing-office.

J. A. flatters himself, that as he has for a series of years been employed in the above line; and has had an opportunity of acquiring an extensive practical knowledge of its various branches; he shall by moderate terms, and an assiduous attention, to the wishes of his employers, be able to give full satisfaction to those who may be disposed to favor him with their custom.

Newark, Dec. 29, 1818.

NEW BOOKS.

For sale at the Book Store of

BENJAMIN OLDS,

Memoirs of Miss Smelt.
——————Mrs. Cooper.
——————Mrs. Thayre.
——————Mrs. Osborn.
——————Mrs. Baley.
——————Mrs. Newell.
——————Miss Woodbury.
——————Mrs Fletcher.
——————Mrs. Waters.

Together with a general assortment of Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, Prayer Books &c &c.

ALSO,

A general assortment of Medium, Demy, & Fools-Cap Ledgers, Day Books, &c

Bookbinding of every description done as usual.
Newark, Jan. 1. 1819.

WILLIAM WARD,

IN addition to his former stock of goods of various kinds, has just received a fresh and well selected assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

which he will sell at the lowest New-York prices, at his store opposite to the first Presbyterian Church.

Among the books just received are—

The Emigrant's Guide to the Western and Southwestern States and Territories: comprising a Geographical and Statistical description of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio;—the Territories of Alabama, Missouri, Illinois, and Michigan, and the western parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New-York. With a complete list of the road and river routes, west of the Aleghany mountains, and the connecting roads from New York, Philadelphia, and Washington City, to New Orleans, St. Louis, and Pittsburg. The whole comprising a more comprehensive account of the soil, productions, climate, and present state of improvement of the regions described than any work hitherto published. Accompanyed by a map of the U. S. including Louisiana, projected and enlarged expressly for this work: by William Darby. 1 vol. 8 vo.

Essay on the Theory of the Earth, by M. Cuvier with Mineralogical Notes, and an account of Cuvier's Geological discoveries, by professor Jameson To which are now added Observations on the Geology of North America, by Samuel L. Mitchell 1 vol. 8 vo.

Travels through the Canadas, by George Heriot, Esq. 1 v. 12 mo.

Demetrius,—A Russian Romance

Bonaparte's Letters to Lord Liverpool, date Longwood, Oct. 7, 1817

Capt Riley's Narrative.

The Clerk's Magazine.

History of the late War, by H. M. Brackenridge, Esq.

Blind Farmer and his children, by Mrs. Hofland

Emily—from the French.

Chalmer's Discourses.

Voyage to Abyssinia, and Travels into the interior of that country; illustrated with a map of Abyssinia, by Henry Salt, Esq. F. R. S. &c.

Readings on Poetry, by Miss Edgeworth.

Adopted Daughter; a tale, by Miss Sandham.

Elegant Extracts. A copious selection of instructive, moral, and entertaining passages from the most eminent poets. 6 vols. 12 mo.

Plutarch's Lives, by J. & W Langhorne, 8 vols 12 mo.

Female Scripture Biography: including an Essay on what Christiany has done for women. By Francis Augustus Cox, A. M. v. mo.

Letters from a younger to an elder brother on the conduct to be pursued in life.

Coeleb's in search of a wife

Memoirs of Harriet Newell.

——— of Martha Laurens Ramsay.

Life and Writings of Mrs. Isabella Graham.

Contemplations on the Sacred History, by Joseph Hall, D. D

View of Ecclesiastical History by John Newton.

The Traveller, by James Meikle

Saurins Sermons.

Sincere Christian, by Rev. Thomas Vincent.

The Evidence and authority of the Christian Revelation; by Rev. Thomas Chalmers.

Jenk's Devotion

Buck's Practical Expositor

Stoddard's Guide to Christ.

An Easy Grammar of Sacred History; containing the principal events recorded in the Old and New Testaments, by Mary Ann Rundall—illustrated with maps.

The Power of Religion on the Mind, by Lindly Murray, author of an English Grammar, &c.

Pike's Religious Cases of Conscience.

The Christian's Great Interest.

Aikin's Life of Howard.

The Rules and Exercises of Holy Dying, by Jeremy Taylor, D. D

A Companion for the Festivals and Fasts of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by John Henry Hobart, D. D

A Compendium of the Religious doctrines, religious and moral precepts, historical and descriptive beauties of the Bible, by R. Dickinson, Esq.

Force of Truth, by Doct. Thomas Scott.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Private Thoughts on Religion, by Rev. Thomas Adam

Buchanan's Works.

Bellamy's Works.

Buck's Theological Dictionary.

Watts' Sermons

Mc Lauren's Sermons.

Watts' Lyrical Poems—a variety of other serious and miscellaneous books, too numerous to particularize in an advertisement.

Bibles of various sizes, from the common school Bible to Quarto, elegant, with plates.

School and Pocket Testaments.

Watts' Psalms and Hymns, large and small.

Hymns.—Dobell, Dwight, Hart, Olney, Cockburn, odman, Hartford selection

Classcal and School Books.

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary,
Shrevelii Lexicon,
Perrin's Grammar,
Dilworth, Pike, and Daboll's Arithmetic,
Murry's Grammar,
——— Exercises,
——— Key,
Juvenile Instructor,
American Orator,
Columbian Orator,
Scott's Lessons,
English Reader,
New-York Reader,
American Preceptor,
Enfield's Speaker,
Morse's Geography,
Pickett's do.
Cumming's do. (chart.)
Willett's do. do.
Walker's, Entick's, Johnson's, and Allinson's Dictionary,
[illegible]ett's Elements of General Knowledge,
Ferguson's Astronomy, &c. &c.
Spelling Books, Primers, Chap-Books, &c.

DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber, (opposite the first Presbyterian Church) has for sale, a variety of DRY GOODS, at the lowest market prices; to enumerate would be unnecessary.

All persons indebted are earnestly solicited to make payment without delay, which will prevent a transfer to a different set of books.

UZAL WARD

Newark, Dec. 29, 1818. 3w

PATRIOT OFFICE.

PARES & SON,

VERY respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newark and its vicinity, that they have received an assortment of NEW TYPE, for the immediate purpose of Printing in an elegant manner Job Work of every description.

Newark, Jan 1, 1819.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME

HORSE & GIG,

MAY be seen at the stables of Mr. Ellis Noe The Horse is 5 years old, warranted sound and gentle. For further particulars enquire at the Patriot Office.

Jan. [illegible] 1819

COPPER PUMPS.

TWO COPPER PUMPS, (*nearly new*) will be sold cheap, for cash. Enquire at the Patriot Office. Jan 1, 1819

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he still continues the

Grocery Business,

at that noted stand, opposite *Moses Roff*'s Tavern; and while he feels grateful for past favours, he earnestly solicits all those whose accounts are of more than six months standing to call and settle them without delay; by so doing they may save themselves some trouble and will confer an infinite obligation on their humble servant,

WM. S. BALDWIN.

Newark, Jan 1, 1819.

Patriot Office.

BOOKBINDING.

THOSE who please to favor the Proprietors of the Patriot with commands in the above department of Business, will be gratified in having their Books bound in a firm and elegant manner. PARES SEN. *flatters himself that after thirty years experience, devoted in general to the variety of Bookbinding, to merit a share of Public Patronage.*

JAN. 1, 1819.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber on the morning of the 22d. inst an apprentice to the shoe making business, by the name of Caleb Smith, about 15 years of age, of a light complexion, rather of a sour and downcast look. All persons are forbid harbouring or employing said apprentice, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be paid; but no charge.

AARON NOYES

Newark, Dec. 29. 1818.

NOTICE.

JOHN Y. BALDWIN & Co.

REQUEST all persons indebted to them to call and pay their accounts before the first of February next. Those of six months standing unpaid will then be put in suit.

They have for sale a quantity of excellent imported SHOE THREAD, worth the attention of Shoe-Makers.

Newark, Dec. 30, 1818.

FOR SAVANNAH,

THE Schr. GEN A. JACKSON, Thomas Christie, Master, lying at Jones' Wharf, west side Coffee-house Slip; has the principal part of her cargo engaged; for freight of the remainder, or passage, having good accommodations, apply to Bogart and Neiland, No. 70, South street, or the master on board.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819

WHEREAS DORCAS MARSH, Administratrix of all and singular the goods, chattles and credits of JOSEPH M. MARSH, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Saturday the twenty seventh day of February next, to shew cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.
TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Essex in the State of New Jersey, did at the Term of January A. D. 1819, appoint a Special Term of said Court, to meet at the Court House in Newark, on Saturday the 27th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors under the Insolvent laws of said State.

Newark Jail, Jan. 14, 1819.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS
EZRA HUTCHINS.
JAMES C. SAYRE
SAMUEL EARL
ELIAS WOODRUFF.
JOHN MILLER

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS ANDREW WOODRUFF, Administrator, of all and singular, the goods, chattles and credits of George Woodruff deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as they can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday, the 19th day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.
TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

BAND-BOX

MANUFACTORY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MRS J. PARES and DAUGHTERS, very respectfully solicit the favors of the Ladies of Newark, and the State of New-Jersey in the above branch of Business, assuring them that every attention will be assiduously given, to furnish them with the best and most fashionable article; the most fanciful and modern papers will be used for covering, and orders will be punctually attended to in nests for exportation, Stores will be supplied on the shortest notice, and on terms preferable to any yet offered to the public.

Hatters, Milliners, &c. &c. will have a liberal discount allowed on taking large quantities

Opposite Roff's Tavern, Newark, Jan. 22. 1819

Melancholy Shipwreck.

Particulars of the loss of sloop Henry of Albany, on her voyage from New York to Charleston in a letter from Captain Hand to the owners.

Ochacock Island, (N. C.) Dec [illegible]0,

GENTLEMEN,

I have a melancholy affair to relate. I am the only one living of the crew and passengers of the sloop Henry. We left N. York on Monday. 30th November. On Wednesday following experienced a heavy gale, but received no damage, only split our jib, which, after the gale, was unbent and repaired. On Friday afternoon following, took the wind from the southward blowing fresh, Saturday morning made Cape lookout light house, hove about and stood off wind canting in, from the southeast, and the gale and sea increasing so fast that we were obliged to heave to—lay to until 5 o'clock P. M.—then began to shoal the water fast, and blowing instead of a gale, a perfect hurricane. We set the head of the foresail to try to get off shore, but to no use, it blowed away in an instant, likewise the jib.—We then lay to under the balance mainsail until we got in 10 and 9 fathoms water, when the sea began to break and board us which knocked us on our beam ends, carried away our quarter, and swept the decks—she righted, and in about five minutes capsized again, which took off our mainsail; we were then left to the mercy of the wind and waves, which were continually raking us fore and aft—With much exertion we got her before the wind and sea, and in a few minutes after run her ashore on the south break of Ocracock Bar, four miles from land. She struck about 10 o'clock at night, bilged in a few minutes, and got on her beam ends every sea making a fair breach over her—about 12 o'clock her deck blew up and washed away altogether and broke in two. near the hatchway, the bow part turned bottom up, the stern part righted. Mr. Kinley (passenger) and Wm. Bartlet (seaman) washed off, the remainder of us got on the tassil rail, and that all under water. About 2 o'clock Mr. Campbell (the other passenger) and William Shoemaker (cook) expired and dropped from the wreck;—about 4 o'clock, Jesse Hand (seaman) became so chilled that he washed off; at day-light, Mr. Hawley (mate) died, and fell from along side of me into his watery grave, which I expected every moment would be my own lot; but through the tender mercy of God, I survived on the wreck 24 hours, alone. On Monday morning, about 2 o'clock, the stern broke away, and I went with it. At sunrise I was taken off so much mangled and bruised, that few persons thought I could survive. I however am gaining having received the kindest treatment and every possible care from the inhabitants. My chest has been picked up, but it has been opened, and all my clothes of value taken out. I am here almost naked, and shall try to get home as soon as I am able. The vessel and cargo is a total loss—the fragments have drifted into Albemarle Sound. I have heard of some barrels being picked up Sound, but the heads all out. I have noted a protest, and shall have it extended according to law. I wish this published, it is the first of my being able to write. There is no way of conveying letters from this place except by water. The bodies of Jesse Hand and William Bartlet have been picked up and decently buried.

I am yours, &c.

ISRAEL P. HAND.

Law Suit—Gen. Adair is stated to have recovered $2500 damages in a suit against Gen. Wilkinson, for false imprisonment during Burr's conspiracy. The cause was tried at chez.

POETRY.

A FAREWELL

FAREWELL! and be happy—but never forget,
In the smiles of the present, the times that are past;
O think with delight on the hour when we met,
On the joys of the first—on the pangs of the last.

Remember the vows which in youth we have sigh'd,
In the moment of passion, so ardent and sweet:
And by the last kiss on the fair lip that died
Preserve them as chaste till again we may meet.

And if e'er my light heart should awhile steal away,
From the chain of its feelings in moments of glee,
Soon memory again will resume her fond sway,
And bring back the truant in bondage to thee.

Farewell! in my bosom's most tender devotion,
Thou shalt live, my sweet girl! tho' we're fated to sever;
This life's every impulse—most faithful emotion,
Thou soul of that life, shall be thine—and for ever!

EMMA.

Upon the cliff fair Emma stood,
While gushing tears o'erwh lm'd her eyes;
Awhile she gaz'd upon the flood,
And then upon the evening skies.

Though worn she was with cruel care,
The rose of beauty linger'd yet,
In careless ringlets wav'd her hair,
And cluster'd o'er her eyes of jet.

Alas! her parents both had took
Their trackless flight to worlds unknown;
Kindred and friends had all forsook,
And Emma now was lef alone.

In poverty she roam'd forlorn,
Pinch'd by adversity's chill blast;
She striv'd to brave the furious storm,
But yielded to its power at last.

Unhappy girl! opprest with toils,
The victim now of misery;
At life's stern thought she now recoils,
And sought for death her soul to free.

Her spring of life begins to flag,
In hopeless frenzy now she raves:
Ah see! from that impending cragg
She headlong plunges in the waves!

The two following pieces are from the pen of the author of Retribution, a tragedy

THE STREAMLET

Along the green valley contented I stray'd,
In childhood's gay innocent mood,
Where gently the streamlet 'mong primroses play'd
And kiss'd the green turf where I stood.
So brightly it glitter'd amid the dark bower,
So pure and so placid it ran;
That I often have thought, when I ponder'd that hour,
The stream was an emblem of man.

Just sprung from the fountain that first gave it birth,
It danc'd with the fervour of youth,
As lightly as though it were form'd not for earth,
And as mild as the bosom of truth
I mark'd not its current, I drank of its wave,
Unheedful of whither it ran;
Nor thought of the storms that were destin'd to rave,
O'er a streamlet, the emblem of man

Yes! it widens its course, and it pours its broad floods,
And rolls them majestic along;
Thro' encircling hills, and embosoming woods,
It rushes impetuous and strong
And mark where it foams, where it dashes and falls,
In wild ruin the eddies have ran;
While all the rude horror more strongly recalls
That the stream is an emblem of man

So passes the current; now wide and serene,
The expanse of the waters flows on,
Till mingling with ocean, no longer is seen,
A trace of that current; 'tis gone!
As the waters are mix'd in the wild ocean's wave,
So mortals conclude their brief span;
The current of life pours its flood in the grave,
And the stream is an emblem of man.

THE BANK.

The bank was enamell'd with flowrets fair:
'Twas a bank that was beauteous to view:
And the blades of grass that wav'd high in the air.
Were heavy with morning dew

Around the rais'd turf was a green mossy vest,
Beside it there blossom'd a thorn;
And here might the wand'rer safely rest
To mark the approaches of morn.

Yes! here might he pass the fairest hour,
That a mortal for thought could save;
Above there was bloom, there was life, there was power,
Beneath 'twas an infant's grave.

BALANCE OF EUROPE.

Now Europe's balanc'd, neither side prevails;
No freedom's left in either of the scales.

SWIFT.

CONGRESS.

Proceedings on Monday, Jan 11.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Otis submitted the following motion for consideration:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate any information in his possession, and which in his opinion, the public interest may permit to be disclosed, relating to the siezure and detention of the property of American citizens, by the government of the island of Hayti, and the statement of any negotiation, or attempts at negotiation, to procure restitution.

Mr. Ruggles moved to recommit the report to the committee on military affairs, "with instructions to report a bill to authorise and require the Secretary of War to supply the army of the United States with clothing of domestic manufactures, in all cases where the same can be procured of suitable quality, and on terms equal, (exclusive of the cost of transportation) to that of foreign manufacture."

Some discussion took place on this motion, which resulted in the postponement of the subject to Friday.

The Senate next resumed the consideration of the bill authorising the territory of Alabama to form a state government, &c.

The bill was proceeded through and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting, and deciding controversies between two or more states, was, on motion of Mr Crittenden, recommitted to the committee that reported it; and

The Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The engrossed bill to enable the people of the Alabama territory to form a state government, and for the admission of such state, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the other House for concurrence.

Several bills received a second reading, and some of the orders of the day were postponed to to-morrow, and

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Executive business; after, which it

Adjourned

Wednesday, January 13.

Mr Goldsborough, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Richard Bland Lee, praying additional compensation for his services as Commissioner of Claims.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, so as to produce a uniform mode (by districts) throughout the several states, of electing electors of President and Vice President of the United States and Representatives to Congress.

The resolution was elaborately supported by Mr. Dickerson, and opposed at considerable length by Mr Barbour and Mr Forsyth.

The question was then taken on ordering the resolution to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—28. Nays—11.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House, according to the order of the day, resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the report of the Military Establishment during the year 1819.

After a long debate the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—Ayes 103; and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Mr. T M. Nelson, from the committee on military affairs, made report relative to the proceedings of the court martial, in the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister. The report which is considerably lengthy, concludes with the following resolution;

Resolved. That the House of Representatives of the United States disapprove the proceedings in the trial and execution of Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C Ambrister.

Mr Johnson, of Kentucky, also of the military committee, submitted a paper drawn up in the shape of a report by that committee, which by a majority of one vote, that committee had refused to accept, and the said paper was read.

(The great length of this paper prevents our publishing it to day. After recounting the history of the Seminole war, it concludes by exposing an opinion that General Jackson, and the officers under him were entitled to the thanks of their country.)

After some debate, both the report and substitute were referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. from the committee of claims, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of James Case and of John Richaud, which were read and ordered to lie on the table.

On the motion of Mr Pindall, it was,

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing a further time to the guardians of the minor children of deceased soldiers, to relinquish their claims to bounty lands for five years half pay, is provided by the second section of an act, entitled "An act making further provision for military services during the late war, and for other purposes" approved the 16th of April, 1816.

On motion of Mr. Crowel, it was,

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising by law, the friendly chiefs and warriors of the Creek Indians to sell to the United States, all their right and claim to such lands as have or may be reserved and located for them in the Alabama territory, in obedience to the first article of the treaty of the ninth day of August, 1814, making the reservation, and the law of Congress authorising the location.

The bill authorising the payment of a sum of money, to the officers and crews of gun boats 149 and 154, was taken up in committee, Mr Desha in the chair, the blank filed with 5482 dollars, and the bill ordered by the house to be engrossed.

The house adjourned.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, January 14.

Petitions Presented.—From inhabitants of Hunterdon for alteration in the law relative to Fisheries in the Delaware; from inhabitants of Salem, in favour of a bridge at Camden; also from Monmouth, Gloucester, Cumberland, and Burlington, to the same effect with documents accompanying.—Read and referred.

Bills presented.—By *Mr. Beardslee,* a bill to incorporate the Columbia and Walpack turnpike company; by *Mr. Day* a supplement to the act incorporating the Georgetown and Franklin turnpike company; by *Mr. J. Parker,* a bill for the sale of the State Lands in the town of Paterson; by *Mr Kinney* for altering the stated times of holding the courts of Chancery and for other purposes; by *Mr. Teasdale,* to incorporate the Newton turnpike company, in the county of Sussex.

Mr Day, from the committee to whom was referred the bill further supplementary to the Bordentown and South Amboy turnpike act, reported the same with amendment; whereupon *Mr. Parker,* presented a petition from Middlesex relative to the principles of said bill; when the amendments were agreed to, the bill gone through by section, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill from Council supplementary to the act relative to the improvement of meadows on Kingsland's creek, in Bergen, was taken up and passed to a third reading and subsequently passed the house before it adjourned.

The bill relative to the sureties of Jeb Kitts an absconding constable of Salem county, was taken up and recommitted, with instructions to report a general bill on the subject,

The bill relative to the clearing of Pepocotten creek, in Sussex, was taken up and recommitted. Adjourned to 3 o'clock.

3 o'clock the house met—Mr. *Howell* presented a memorial from the inhabitants of Camden, deprecating the building of a bridge across the Delaware at that place.

Mr. *Griffith* presented a petition from Jaques Coulton Menron, of the city of Paris in France, by his attorney Richard S Coxe, praying legislative aid with respect to merchandize wrecked on the coast of this state—Referred to Messrs. *Evans, Sibley* and *Teasdale.*

Mr. *Kinney* reported a bill to enable Wm. S Pennington to carry into effect a certain trust committed to him by the heirs of John Budd, late of the county of Morris—ordered a second reading on the 26th inst.

Mr. *M Neely,* from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of John Stevens and others' owners of the Steamboat Philadelphia, with respect to obstruction to navigation in the Delaware commonly called the bar, and clearing the same, reported in favour of said memorialists, and the bill they had offered to the consideration of the house, entitled "An act for the removal of certain obstructions to the navigation of the river Delaware," which was ordered a second reading.

Mr. Griffith, from the committee to whom was referred bills to enable Pery Bonney, &c. to erect mill dams across the Raritan and the petitions against the same, reported that they had heard the parties for and against said bills, and were of opinion that the Legislature ought not to pass the same; which report was agreed to by the house.

Mr. Lake, reported the bill relative to the improvement of the salt meadows on Lake's creek in Egghar bore township, Gloucester county, with amendments which were agreed to by the house, and the bill passed to be engrossed.

The bill supplementary to the Bordentown and south Amboy Turnpike act, passed the house unanimously and was sent to Council.

M *Hopper,* from committee, reported against the petitions from Bergen, for an alteration in the mode of collecting taxes.—Agreed to.

A letter was read from the Treasurer stating that he had received from D. Steward, esq. certificates for 800 shares of stock in the Milton and Owego Turnpike Road on account of the state, pursuant to the act granting a lottery to raise 20,009 dollars to complete said road, &c. &c. ordered to lie on the table.

The bill supplementary to the George-town and Franklin Turnpike act, was read the second time and passed to be engrossed.

Mr J. Parker proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency and practicability of raising a fund for internal improvement in this state—ordered to lie on the table,

Mr Ten Eyck, from committee, reported a bill to make compensation for damages occasioned by laying out and opening public roads—read and ordered a second reading and to be printed.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Friday, Jan. 15.

Petitions presented—From inhabitants of Gloucester county and Philadelphia city, against erecting a bridge at Camden; from Middlesex against a bridge over the Sound; from Esther Risk, of Hunterdon, for a divorce from her husband, David Risk, which petitions were read and committed

Mr. Thompson reported the bill to aid in the erection of a bridge across the Deleware at Columbia Glass Manufactory without amendment—Read and ordered a second reading.

The bill supplemetary to the George town and Franklin turnpike Act; and the bill for the improvement of the Meadows on Lake's Creek, in the county of Gloucester, were passed and sent to Council.

A message from Council informed that they had agreed to the amendments of the house to the bill relative to the temporary confinement of prisoners in the county of Bergen.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

Three o'clock, the house met.—Mr. *R. C. Thompson,* from the committee to whom was referred the bill directing the places of holding the courts of common pleas, &c in the county of Sussex, reported in lieu thereof, a bill directing the courts of Oyer and Terminer, inferior courts of common pleas orphan's courts and general sessions of the peace, in the county of Sussex, which bill being read—

Mr *Teasdale* presented remonstrances from nine townships of said county against the passing of said bill.

Mr *Ayres* presented sundry petitions and affidavits from Middlesex and Somerset, in favor of passing the bill authorizing a bridge across the sound—ordered to be read with the second reading of the bill.

Mr *J. Parker* presented petitions from Perth Amboy, for authority to establish a banking and insurance company in that place—committed to Messrs. *Parker, Halliday* and *Stout.*

The bill to incorporate the Columbia and Walpack Turnpike company, passed to be engrossed; and the bill from Council to dessolve the marriage contract between Robert and Ann Downs, was called up and recommitted. Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Monday, Jan. 18.

Mr. *Ayres* presented a petition from Middlesex, in favour of the bridge across the sound at the blazing Star.

Mr *Shenck,* from the committee reported a bill to regulate the fees of Jurors fees. This bill gives Jurors fifty cents each for every cause tried, twenty four cents when summoned, but not called to serve, and mileage when brought from another county—Ordered a second reading.

Mr. *Darcey* from the committee reported a bill to provide for a removal of the obstructions in the river Passaic, and its branches above the little falls.—Ordered a second reading.

Mr. *R. C. Thompson* offered a resolution for a committee to enquire if any, and what amendments are necessary in the law respecting Horse racing. Agreed to, and R. C. Thompson, Day, and Ten Eyck appointed.

Mr. Mc. *Neely* from the committee reported a bill concerning the Constitution of this state. Its object is to procure an alteration of the annual meeting of the Legislature from October to January. Ordered a second reading.

The bill altering the times of holding the stated terms of the court of chancery, was taken up on a second reading and postponed.

The bill for distributing the laws of this state was read by sections, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. *Griffith* from the committee (in the absence of the chairman) reported a bill concerning the compilation of the laws of this state. Ordered a second reading. Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1819.

Mr. *Darcy* from the committee, reported a bill to authorise a bridge across the Delaware at Camden, opposite Philadelphia. Ordered a second reading.

Mr. *J. Parker* from the committee reported a bill concerning Hawkers, Pedlars and petty Chapmen. Ordered a second reading.

The bill directing a further distribution of the laws of this state, was read a third time, and passed unanimously.

Mr. *Evans* from the committee reported a bill for the relief of Jaques Coulon, a Frenchman. The bill refunds to him a certain sum of money paid into the treasury of this state some years since, from the proceeds of property wrecked on our shores, and to which he shewed a satisfactory title. Ordered a second reading.

The bill making compensation for property taken for public roads, was read a second time, and the 1st section disagreed to, and the bill postponed to the next Legislature.

A message from Council informed that they had passed a bill to prevent unnecessary bills costs. This bill prohibits the collection of more than one bill of costs on a promisory note—Ordered a second reading.

The bill for the relief of Jaques Coulon Menron was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. *J. Parker* from the committee reported a bill, to provide for the formation of a map of the state. Ordered a second reading.

Wednesday, Jan. 20,

Mr. *Kinney* presented sundry petitions from Newark, for a law to authorise a tax upon dwelling houses in that town, for the purpose of purchasing an additional fire engine.—Referred to Messrs. Kinney, Shreve, and Kille.

Mr. *R. C. Thompson* from the committee, reported a bill authorising the Governor to subscribe a certain number of shares of the stock on erecting a bridge across the Delaware, in support of the Columbian Glass manufactory:—ordered a second reading.

The House took up the bill for procuring an amendment of the Constitution as to the annual meeting of the Legislature.

Mr. *Darcy* moved to insert the first Wednesday in December as the day of meeting; which after a debate was withdrawn, and the first Wednesday in January agreed to. The question being put upon the first section, Mr. J. Parker moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee to report a bill, prescribing a uniform mode of procuring amendments of the Constitution—He argued that it was a dangerous principle to resort directly to the people at an annual election, when their passions are usually inflamed, to decide upon so important a question as the amendment of the constitution, and that although the amendment proposed in this bill, was one, which did not effect any political principle, and therefore not likely to produce any special excitement: yet it established the principle that an amendment *might* be made by a simple appeal to the people at the annual election, and would probably lead to other and more important propositions for amendment in this way. He objected therefore to this mode and manner of amending the constitution, and not to the amendment itself. And further argued that it was a fundamental principle of our government, that the people acted in all cases of Legislation by their Representatives, and not by themselves, and that this principle was violated by the bill under

consideration, which referred the question directly to the people, without any previous or subsequent check upon their decision. He concluded by moving that the committee be instructed to report a bill, ordaining that amendments to the constitution might be made by three fourths of both branches of the legislature proposing, and the same number of the *next* legislature ratifying amendments, and that this bill be submitted to the people for their approbation.

Mr. *Griffith* opposed the motion upon the ground, that the elections of members would be conducted with reference to the amendment proposed and the same excitement would be produced as if the question of amendment was left directly to themselves.

He further argued, that the house was now only to decide upon the propriety of submitting this particular amendment to the people, and that it was on all hands agreed that no excitement would be produced by it, being manifestly for the public interest and opposed by nobody.

Mr. *Darcy*, with a view to give time for consideration, and that a more ample discussion of the question might take place, moved that the bill be referred to a committee of the whole, and that it be made the order of the day for to-morrow—Carried.

Mr. *J. Parker*, presented a memorial of the trustees of Princeton college, praying for legislative aid in the erection of another building, for the use of the students.—Referred to Messrs J. Parker, Kinney, & Schenck.

Mr. Kinney, after submitting certain documents and explanations to the house, offered a resolution that the expence of removing James Covert, and Bethuel Casterline, fugitives, from justice, from the prison of Philadelphia, to that of Essex county, be paid by this state.—Agreed to.

The house took up the bill authorizing the erection of a bridge over the Delaware at Camden by sections and after making sundry amendments ordered the same to be engrossed.

Adjourned.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS DAVID CRANE, and WM. SAYRE executors of the last will and testament of EPHRAIM SAYRE, deceased, have made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as they can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday the 19th day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

THE PATRIOT.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, 1819.

"Impromtu to Melancholy" signed A. B. came too late for insertion this week, will be attended to in our next.

Our paper although young, just ushered into the world, sent to meet unprotected and alone all the hardships of life in the rigorous season of winter, has not met, (as some sagacious prognosticaters had so wisely foretold) a premature death; no—so far from it is the real state of the case, that we are able notwithstanding the puerile efforts of our enemies, to assure our readers that its increase in strength and stature is so amazing, that some of our little snarlers are actually struck dumb with wonder at its gigantic growth. Above *one hundred and fifty* subscribers have been added to our list from the country this week *alone*, and *three* persons are at this time employed in canvassing every town and village within *thirty* miles of Newark. That our paper may ever abound with matter to merit the approbation of a discerning public, will be our constant endeavour; and we can assure them, that the resolution with which we commenced our paper, of supporting it so long as the current of life flowed through our veins, is still unabated, nay it increases daily, our hopes brighten, our tears vanish, and we are more than ever enabled to assert, that the PATRIOT shall *die* only with its *proprietors!*

FOR THE PATRIOT.

La o' me! Mr. Printer, why don't you condescend to notice in your paper, the shameful appearance of our TOWN CLOCK; it is fairly a scandal to us; a stranger coming into town, would really think it came from old Noah's Ark, it looks so nasty and black. Why dear me sir, I never was in such a dismal quandry in all my life as I was last Sunday.

Now you must know Mr. Printer, that I was ordered to have dinner dished up at 3 o'clock; well, help me patience only think, there was I waiting for 3 o'clock two whole hours, my beef was burnt to a crust, my onions all mushed, the potatoes all spoiled, and when I came to look at my apple and mince pies, they were absolutely burnt as black as poor old Cuffee's face; in short, nothing was fit to eat; and terrible to relate, the company had to make out upon a piece of *cold corned beef;* and all this sir, because the hands stood still at a quarter past two; and for the life of me, I could not tell how or when it struck. Now really sir, is it not a shame that the enlightened citizens of Newark, should trust the management of our town clock to men who wont even have the *hands* or *face washed?* But hoping for the better, I remain Yours &c.—BETSY STEW.

Specie gone—and for what?—It appears by a statement lately made in a Boston paper, that no less than *fifty vessels* cleared from that port alone, for ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope, during the year 1818.—If therefore, we reflect on the number which must have cleared from these states, and the nature of the trade, we can be at no loss for the cause of our embarrassments.—Our teas, silks, &c. have evidently cost us more than we were able to pay; and with all our landed wealth we are in distress from this overtrading system.—We repeat what we have often stated, that domestic manufactures and habits of economy only can relieve us.—Col.

Capital Trial,—William Holmes, Thomas Warrington, and Edward Rosewain, have been tried at Boston for piracy and murder, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed.

Indiana—There are now nine newspapers published in the State of Indiana and a tenth is proposed.

Freemasons.—The Rhenish Mercury contains an extremely severe decree, issued by the King of Portugal, gainst the freemason who shall be arrested shall suffer death, and all his property be confiscated to the state. This law extends to foreigners within the dominions of Portugal, as to native subjects. Not a word is said of trial or conviction, or how the offence may be defined: but, if arrested, the unfortunate individual must "suffer a cruel death!"

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. Dr M'Dowell, Mr *John M. Trumbull*, to Miss *Hannah W. Tunis* both of Elizabeth-Town.

At Woodbridge, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev Henry Mills, Mr. *Elihu Price*, of Elizabeth-Town, to Miss *Catharine Martin*, of Woodbridge.

At Bloomfield on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr Gildersleeve, Mr *Uzal J. Tuttle*, of Newark, to Miss *Rachael King*, daughter of Mr. Aaron King of the former place.

On Wednesday the 6th inst by the Rev Mr. Cox, *David Mills, Esq* of Morristown, to Miss *Catharine Smith*, widow of the late Jacob Smith, near that town.

By the Rev Mr Tucker, Mr *Isaac Bates* to Miss *Hannah H. Woodruff;* Mr. *Benj. Reeve* to Miss *Prussia Denman*.

DIED.

On Wednesday, Maj. *Joel Davis*, a respectable inhabitant of Elizabethtown

On Friday, Mr. *Daniel Lawrence*. Mr. Lawrence was driving a waggon loaded with wood. In going down a hill, by the side of his team, his feet slipped, and before he could recover, the waggon went over his body. He lived about an hour and expired.

On Wednesday evening, in this town, MOSES HAYES, aged 47 years, leaving a wife and four children to lament their irreparable loss. Mr H. a few days since, had the misfortune to briuse his thumb, in which he took cold and caused a lock-jaw after which he survived only 48 hours. He was an industrious and worthy mechanic, and a native of Newark. The relations and friends of the deceased are requested to attend his funeral, this day, at eleven o'clock, A. M. at his late residence in Broad-street, without further invitation

In New York, on Wednesday morning last, Mrs. Catherine Dey, wife of Anthony Dey, Esq.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Amity, arrived in 41 days from Liverpool, papers to the first of December have been received, from which the following is extracted:—

A Genoa paper states, that on the 10th of September, Mr. Jones, the American Consul General at Tripoli, went out to hunt with his Secretary, the Danish Consul, and a Janissary. Being seperated from his companions, he was attacked by three Moors of the Admiral Mourat-Rais, who struck him several times with the butt end of their muskets knocked him down, and would have murdered him, had it not been for the return of his companions. The Consul was conveyed, covered with blood, to the palace of the Pacha, who promised every reparation that should be required, and then convoked all the Consuls at his country house to consult with them. In the mean time, Mourat Rais, who is an English renegado, and the private enemy of Mr. Jones, took refuge at the house of the British Consul, who granted him an asylum, and refused to deliver him up to the Pacha. By the advice of the other Consuls, Mourat Rais was exiled, one of the Moors was sentenced to death and of the two others, one had his hands cut off, and the other received a hundred blows by bastinado. Mr. Jones transmitted information of the circumstances to the American Consul at Tunis, who immediately sent off the American squadron then in that port. The appearance of the squadron before Tripoli excited much surprize, but as the American flag was still hoisted on the house of the American Consul, a parley was entered into, and after several communications, the American commander sent off a messenger to the United States with a report of what happened.

(The foregoing affair will, I hope, have sufficient effect on Mr Monroe and the gentlemen attached to the department of state, to satisfy them that the perilous situation of the consuls in the Barbary states demands their confidence, esteem, and respect, and that a gratitude, commensurate with the sacrifices, a liberal construction of authority, and appropriations for support, together with an annual letter of thanks, will be forwarded to such officers in Barbary, who, like Mr. Jones, risks their lives from the villany of these assassins. I know Mourat Rais—he was born in Scotland, and is called Peter Lysle; he was mate of an English vessel in 1791, when at Tripoli, and abandoned his faith. He was the principal cause of our war with Tripoli, and we kept a sharp look out for him. In a work of travels in the Barbary states, which will be published this month, I have glanced at his character. He is a finished villain; and if Jusef Pacha allows him to return to Tripoli, it will be our duty to demand him, and land him where he will do no more harm.—Mr. Jones is a very amiable and excellent officer.—ED. NAT. ADV.)

INTERESTING ANECDOTE OF CURRAN.

It was at an early period of his life that an incident occurred, which moulded his future fortunes, and which he frequently used to relate to his friends in nearly the following words:—"I was then," said he "a little ragged apprentice to every kind of idleness and mischief, all day studying whatever was eccentric in those older, and half the night practising it for the amusement of those who were younger than me. Heaven only knows where it would have ended! But, as my poor mother said, I was born to be a great man. One morning I was playing at marbles in the village Ball-alley, with a light heart and lighter pocket. The gibe, and the jest, and the plunder went gaily round; those who won laughed, and those who lost cheated; when suddenly there appeared amongst us a stranger of a very venerable and very cheerful aspect; his intrusion was not the least restraint upon our merry little assemblage; on the contrary, he seemed pleased, and even delighted: he was a benevolent creature, and the days of infancy (after all, the happiest we shall ever see,) perhaps rose upon his memory. God bless him; I see his fine form at the distance of half a century just as he stood before me in the little Ball-alley in the days of my childhood! His name was Boyse; he was the Rector of Newmarket; to me he took a particular fancy; I was winning, and was full of waggery, thinking every thing that was eccentric, and by no means a miser of my eccentricities: every one was welcome to share them, and I plenty to spare after having freighted the company. Some sweetmeats easily bribed me home with him. I learned from poor Boyse my alphabet and my grammar, and the rudiments of the classics: he taught me all he could, and then he sent me to the school at Middleton—in short, he made a man of me. I recollect, it was about 35 years afterwards, when I had risen to eminence at the bar, had a seat in Parliament, and a good house in Elyplace, on my return one day from Court, I found an old gentleman seated alone in the drawing-room, his feet placed on each side of the Italian marble chimney-piece, and his whole air bespeaking one quite at home. He turned round—it was my friend of the Ball-alley! I rushed instinctively into his arms. I could not help bursting into tears. Words cannot describe the scence which followed. You are right, sir; you are right, the chimney piece is yours—the pictures are yours—the house his yours: you gave me all I have—my friend, my father! He dined with me: and in the evening I caught the tear glistening in his fine blue eye when he saw his poor Jackey, the creature of his bounty, rising in the House of Commons to reply to a Right Honorable. Poor Boyse! he is now gone: and suitor had a larger deposit of practical benevolence in the court above. This is his wine—let us drink his memory." Such is a very faint and very humble imitation of the manner in which Mr. Curran used to relate this most interesting era in his history; and he never recurred to it without weeping.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, to his friend in Newark, N. J.

"While on this subject, (the importation of negroes,) I will relate an affecting anecdote that came to my knowledge yesterday. My neighbor, Mr. B. had purchased 20 of the unfortunate race, a few weeks ago in Charleston, among whom was a woman about 20 years of age. On the way, they stopped to pass the night at a house on the road, just as the negroes belonging to the owner of the place, were returning from their labour in the field. One of them proved to be the husband of the woman. They had been torn assunder two years before, in Africa. They met in this distant clime, and with such emotions of joy, mixed with bitterness and grief, on the recollection of their past and present condition, as may be more easily conceived than described. They flew to each other—asked a hundred questions—and looking at the spectators, who sympathised in their feelings, declared they should never be parted. —Mr. B. who is a man of humanity, was present at this affecting scene. He immediately offered the owner of the husband, to sell the wife or purchase the husband—but in vain! He then offered two negroes for the man but the wretch would do neither. The momentary pleasure the poor creatures experienced, when Mr. B. was endeavouring to prevent their being separated, was converted into frantic agony when they saw nothing would avail. All who were present, black and white, united in entreaties; and every eye but the miscreant owner of the husband, was in tears. Nothing would soften his obdurate heart—and the unhappy victims of his cruelty were a second time literally torn asunder."

The National Intelligencer contains a long, interesting and very able letter from the Hon. John Quincy, Adams, Secretary of State, to Mr. Erving, dated on the 28th November last, in reply to the note of Mr. Pizarro relative to events connected with the late Seminole war. Our readers will recollect, says the Boston Patriot, that in that note, Mr. Pizarro had the effrontery to call upon the government of the United States to punish Gen. Jackson, for the events growing out of this war. Mr. Adams replies to that part of the note in the following spirited manner.

"The President will neither inflict punishment, nor pass a censure upon Gen. Jackson for that conduct, the motives for which were founded in the purest patriotism, of the necessity for which he had the most immediate and effectual means of forming a judgment and the vindication of which is written in every page of the law of nations, as well as in the first law of nature, self-defence. He thinks it, on the contrary, due to the justice, which the United States have a right to claim from Spain; and you are accordingly instructed to demand of the spanish government, that enquiry shall be instituted into the conduct of Don Jose Mazot, governor of Pensacola, and of Don Francisco C. Luengo, commandant of St. Marks, and a suitable punishment inflicted on them for having, in defiance and violation of the engagements of Spain with the United States, aided and assisted these hordes of savages in those very hostilities against the United States which it was their official duty to restrain. This enquiry is due to the characters of those officers themselves, and to the honour of the Spanish government.

"Let Mr. Pizarro's [illegible] take the trouble of reading the enclosed documents and he will discover who Arbuthnot and Ambrister were and what were their purposes: that Arbuthnot was only the successor of Nichols, and Ambrister the agent of Woodbine, and the subaltern of M'Gregor."

THE PRISONERS SET FREE.

We are happy to announce to the public that the poor prisoners so long detained in Amherst gaol for prison charges, viz. Moses Brewer, Isaac Lawrence, and George Lancey were yesterday released from confinement and set free by the liberality of Gen. Peirce, the newly appointed Sheriff of the county. The feelings of these men on the occasion, whose prospects, but a few days since, were *imprisonment for life*, can easier be conceived than described. The scene was witnessed by numerous spectators, who rejoiced with the released prisoners, and who felt glad with them that they were restored to liberty, and breathed again *free* air. On liberating the prisoners from their confinement, General Peirce read to them the following address, which he then handed to Cap. Brewer, as their discharge, or "passport" as he kindly expressed it, from prison.

Messrs. Moses Brewer, Isaac Lawrence, and George Lancey

By the return made me by *Israel W. Kelly, Esq.* my predecessor in the office of Sheriff for the county of Hillsboro' it appears that you Moses Brewer was committed Dec. 13, 1814; and you Isaac Lawrence was committed Dec. 27, 1813; and you George Lancey July 2 1817.

My unfortunate fellow citizens.

The feelings excited by a view of your situation are inexpressible. That those heads silvered by age and hardship, and hearts throbbing with kindred emotions, should be held for this long period of time by their fellow citizens, without the imputation of a crime, in a captivity unparalelled even in the annals of the French Bastile, or of Algerine Slavery, always viewed by us with sentiments of inexpressible horror; is more than my nature is able to endure. To be immerged in a dungeon standing on the very soil of liberty, and in the midst of men boasting its high privileges, is in my mind, with which the ideas and the value of freedom are closely interwoven, infinitely worse than to be endured in a foreign land, by enemies and barbarians, from whom nothing better could be expected. But as an officer of the county, I have a duty to perform, I must either be governed by the laws, and suffer you still to remain the devoted victims of unavoidable misfortune and honest poverty, shut out from genial light of heaven and the vital air, God's equal gift to all; to endure, perhaps perish, under the privations incident to your situation, and the stern ravages of the approaching winter, forlorn and destitute, with no friend to comfort, no society to cheer, no companion to console you—Or, I must be directed by the powerful impulse of humanity; pay the debt myself and bid you leave this dreary and gloomy abode.

My unfortunate fellow citizens.

My duty to myself will not suffer longer to remain here an old companion in arms, who fought for the liberty of which he is deprived, for nothing more than that of being poor. My duty to my country, whose honour is deeply implicated by your sufferings, and it is one of my first wishes that it should be untarnished; and my duty to my God who has put it in my power to releive, irresistably urges me to the latter course. This I am sensible takes from me a large sum of money, the liberal and generous people among whom it is my happy lot to reside, may participate; if not, none but my children will have any right to reproach me, and I am confident they will do no more than to say that their father was generous to a fault—In this view go; receive the uncontaminated air, which is diffused for the comfort of man; go to your families and friends, if you have any—Be correct in your habits: be industrious—and if your tottering and emaciated frames, are so far exhausted as to prevent your getting a comfortable support by honest industry, apply to the good people for relief. And may the best of heaven's blessings accompany you the remainder of your days.

BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

EXTRACTS

FROM EMINENT AUTHORS.

REFLECTIONS ON

THE EARTH AND SEA.

THE Earth ranks as a planet in the solar system; that its diameter is 8000, miles, and its circumference about 25000. The surface of it is divided into land and water; the land is again divided into four parts, which are called, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The seas and unknown parts of its surface contain, 160 522,026 square miles; the inhabited parts 38,990 569: Europe 4,456,065; Asia 10,768,823; Africa 9,654,807; America 14,110,874, in all 199,512,595; which is the number of square miles on the whole surface of the globe.

And if we examine it a little farther, what an admirable specimen have we of the divine skill and goodness! This globe is intended, not only for an habitation, but for a store house of conveniences. And if we examinine the several apartments of our great abode, we shall find reason to be charmed with the displays both of nice economy and boundless profusion.

The surface of the ground, coarse as it may seem, is yet the laboratory where the most exquisite operations are performed. And though a multitude of generations have been accommodated by it, still continues inexhaustible.

The unevenness of the ground, far from being a defect, heightens its beauty and augments its usefulness. Here it is scooped into deep and sheltered vales, almost constantly covered with verdure, which yields an easy couch and agreeable food to the various tribes of cattle. There it extends into a wide, open country, which annually bears a copious harvest; an harvest not only of the principal wheat, which is the staff of our life, but of the appointed barley, and various other grain which are food for our animals.

The furrows vary their produce. They bring forth flax and hemp, which help us to some of the most necessary accommodations of life. These are wove into ample volumes of cloth, which fixed to the mast, give wings to our ships. It is twisted into vast lengths of cordage, which gives nerves to the crane, and sinews to the pulley, or else adhering to the anchor, secure the vessel, even amidst the driving tempest. It covers our tables with a graceful elegance, and surrounds our bodies with a cherishing warmth.

Yonder arise the hills, like a grand amphitheatre! Some are clad with mantling vines, some crowned with towering cedars, some ragged with mis-shapen rocks, or yawning with subterraneous caves. And even those inaccessible crags, those gloomy cavities, are not only a refuge for wild goats, but sometimes for those of whom the world was not worthy.

At a greater distance the mountains penetrate the clouds, with their aspiring brows. Their sides arrest and condense the vapours as they float along. Their caverned bowels collect the dripping treasures, and send them gradually abroad by trickling springs: and hence the waters increasing roll down, till they have swept through the most extensive climes, and regained their native seas.

The vine requires a strong reflection of the sun-beams and a large proportion of warmth. How commodiously do the hills and mountains minister to this purpose! May we not call those vast declivities the garden-walls of nature? These concentre the solar fire, and completely ripen the grape! O that any should turn so valuable a gift of God into an instrument of sin?

What is nature but a series of wonders? That such a variety of fruits should rise from the insipid, solid earth? I take a walk through my garden or orchard in December. There stand several logs of wood on the ground. They have neither sense nor motion; yet in a little time they are beautiful with blossoms, they are covered with leaves, and at last loaded with fruit. I have wondered at the account of those prodigious engines, invented by Archimedes. But what are all the inventions of men, to those nice automata of nature?

The forest rears myriads of massy bodies, which, though neither gay with blossoms, nor rich with fruit, supply us with timber of various kinds. But who shall cultivate them? The forest were endless. See therefore the ever wise and gracious ordination of Providence! They have no need of the spade or the pruning knife. They want no help from man.

When sawed into beams, they sustain the roofs of our houses. They make carriages to convey our heaviest loads. Their substance is so pliant, that they are easily formed into every kind of furniture: yet their texture so solid, that they compose the most important parts of the largest engines. At the same time their pressure is so light that they float upon the waters. Thus while they serve all the ends of architecture, and bestow numberless conveniencies on the family, they constitute the very basis of navigation, and give being to commerce.

If we descend from the ground-floor of our habitation into the subterraneous lodgments, we shall find there also the most exquisite contrivance acting in concert with the most profuse goodness. Here are various minerals of sovereign efficacy; beds fraught with metals of richest value; and mines, which yield a metal of a meaner aspect, but superior usefulness. Without the assistance of iron, what would become of all our mechanic skill? without this we could scarce either fix the mast, or drop the faithful anchor. We should scarce have any ornament for polite, or utensil for common life.

Here is an inexhaustible fund of combustible materials. These mollify the most stubborn bars. They melt even the most stubborn flint, and make it more ductile than the softest clay. By this means we are furnished with the most curious and serviceable manufacture in the world; which admits into our houses the cheering light, yet excludes the wind and rain; which gives new eyes to decrepit age, and more enlarged views to philosophy; bringing near what is immensely remote, and making visible what is immensely small.

Here are quarries stocked with stones, which do not sparkle like gems, but are more eminently useful. These form houses for peace, fortifications for war. These constitute the arches of the bridge, the arms of the mole or quay, which screen our ships from the most tempestuous seas. These are comparatively soft in the bowels of the earth, but harden when in the open air. Was this remarkable peculiarity reversed, what difficulties would attend the labours of the mason? His materials could not be extracted from their bed, nor fashioned without infinite toil. And were his work completed, it could not long withstand the fury of the elements.

Here are various assortments and beds of clay, which, however contemptible in its appearance, is abundantly more beneficial than the rocks of diamond or veins of gold: this is moulded into vessels of any shape and size; some so delicately fine as to suit the table of a princess; others so remarkably cheap, that they minister to the convenience of the poorest peasant: all so perfectly neat, as to give no disgust even to the nicest palate.

A multiplicity of other valuable stores is locked up in those ample vaults. But the key of all is given to industry, in order to produce each as necessity demands.

Which shall we most admire, the bounty or wisdom of our great Creator? How admirable is his precaution in removing these cumbrous wares from the surface, and bestowing them under ground in proper repositories? Were they scattered over the surface of the soil, it would be embarrassed with the enormous load. Our roads would be blocked up, and scarce any room left for the operations of husbandry. Were they, on the other hand, buried at a great depth, it would cost us immense pains to procure them. Were they uniformly spread into a pavement for nature, universal barrenness must ensue: whereas at present we have a magazine of metallic, without lessening our vegetable treasures. Fossil of every kind enrich the bowels, verdure adorns the face of the earth.

Well then may even the inhabitants of heaven lift up their voice and sing, *Great and marvellous are thy works, O Lord God, Almighty!* And is there not infinite reason for us to join this triumphant choir? Since all these things are to us, not only a noble spectacle, bright with the display of our Creator's wisdom, but likewise an inestimable gift, rich with the emanations of his goodness. The earth hath he set before the inhabitants of his glory; but he hath given it to the children of men. Has he not then an undoubted right to make that tender demand,—*My son, give me thine heart?*

(to be continued)

To the Editors of the Newark Patriot

GENTLEMEN,

Having unexpectedly had the gratification of seeing copied into your three first papers, a valuable production of an esteemed friend—"a Father's advice to his daughter on entering into the marriage state," I take the liberty of forwarding, by the same author, an "address" to the young man, his daughter was about to marry; the insertion of which, while it will be pleasing to those of your readers who are acquainted with the parties, may perhaps be equally so to many others, and will much oblige

Yours, respectfully,

J B.

REMARKS ON THE

DUTIES OF A HUSBAND.

MY DEAR AND RESPECTED YOUNG FRIEND,

A CLOSE and intimate acquaintance which subsisted between us, a long time previous to your offer of standing in a nearer relation, by an union with my daughter, together with the near accomplishment of that union, will plead my apology, and justify the liberty I take in offering you, at this critical period of your life, my friendly advice and instruction, by laying before you some of those principles which long experience has convinced me are essential to your happiness in the marriage state. At a very early period of your life your talents and virtues called forth my admiration and regard, and inspired me with the determination to do all in my power to cultivate and bring them to perfection. I felt for you all the interest of a father without the actual relation, and have reason to believe that it has produced in your mind a confidence and affection toward me, equal, if not superior, to that which a child bears to its natural parent. Long and patient have I watched over you, and by means direct or indirect, studied to give your mind its proper character and bias. These my endeavours have been the source of much anxiety; frequently have I laid awake when you have slept, that I might consider how I could accomplish my purpose most effectually. Nothing but the feelings of a father can give you a just conception of the sensations and anxieties which I have experienced in this arduous undertaking, while contemplating the materials I had to work upon in forming the future man. I observed a soil rich in every requisite quality, but liable, without judicious and proper culture, to produce as fruitful a crop of deleterious herbage, as with proper management I felt assured it might be made to yield abundantly fruit healthful to man, and conducive to virtue and happiness. The circumstances in which you were placed very often put you far from my sight, but never from my thoughts; the company which from your situation you were necessarily compelled to associate with, often alarmed me; your reserves as frequently puzzled and perplexed my endeavours; and the applause which your rising talents and virtues called forth excited my fears, while I gloried in your attainments; but by incessant application and unwearied watchfulness, and that frequently when you were least aware of it, I became more fully acquainted with your character and disposition, and I feel myself truly thankful to the Almighty that I am so amply repaid in seeing all my exertions compleatly crowned with success. My first object was to make you useful and ornamental to the Christian church; to fit you for the enjoyment of happiness yourself, and to be the instrument of communicating it to others; but after the declaration of your regard for and wish to become the husband of my daughter, you added another and powerful motive to my endeavours to make you all that was excellent. Pleased as I was with the latter circumstance, and anxious for its accomplishment, which I never once concealed from you, I believe you will do me the justice to acknowledge that it never made me relax in my endeavours to correct your errors, and urge you on to the attainment of every virtue!

In forming the young mind, the aberrations of youth necessarily call for the correction of a friend, and too frequently do those corrections, if executed with faithfulness, alienate their affections, because they cannot appreciate the motive. You would not have been human if you had been absolutely free from error; yet much as I loved you, and anxious as I was to have you for the husband of my daughter, I laid it down as a principle, that I would perform my duty towards you, let the risk or consequence to myself or child be what it might. You have risen superior to every trial, and have fully appreciated my motives; you will now enjoy the advantages, and be better enabled to become the mentor and instructor of others, as you will have detected the mistakes and false reasonings of youth; you will have seen that a knowledge and love of virtue does not in the first instance make a perfect man; that it only lays the foundation which experience must mature, and bring to perfection. The errors of a virtuous mind are sometimes attended with the greatest advantage. We should not run into them for the purpose; but when they do occur, they serve for the developement of principles, which perhaps but for those circumstances we never should have suspected to be necessary. You are now qualified, and it is your duty to become the head of a family; you are, indeed, upon the eve of entering on that office where, through the blessing of the Almighty, all circumstances seem to promise the greatest happiness, and a felicity far surpassing all that is usually experienced by those who enter into the marriage state.

The happiest prospects may be overcast, and our best hopes disappointed by unforeseen misfortunes, the possibility of which a wise and virtuous man will contemplate; and if it should so happen, he will bear them with fortitude and resignation. But as far as happiness depends on your own character and disposition, and the object of your choice, I think yours is as certain as any thing can be in this life; for having had some considerable share in forming, and having closely studied, both your minds and characters, I ought to have some knowledge of them, and I am fully persuaded that a greater congeniality did never exist. You have both enlightened understanding, with pure and virtuous dispositions—the same rational pursuits and religious principles, with right ideas of the end and design of marriage—you are sensible that the selfish gratifications form the most subordinate part, and that the great end is to produce and cement a friendship the most refined and durable, which shall aid you in the pursuit of virtue and piety, and fit you to train up a family by whom your virtues shall be handed down to posterity. One strong ground on which I build my hopes of your happiness, arises from the consideration of the long acquaintance which you have had with each other and the means you have used to assimilate her mind to your own, in endeavouring by every delicate attention and respect to fix, increase, and confirm her esteem and regard for you. This latter point is of more importance than is generally imagined. I have seen instances where the man has professed the greatest affection for the female, in which all these considerations have unfortunately been disregarded probably because he flattered himself with being sure of a return. This, to say the least of it, is a meanness that a truly virtuous mind would be ashamed of; but so few look to remote consequences, especially those resulting from minute circumstances, that perhaps there is nothing more difficult than to impress the mind of youth with its importance. It is sufficient that they are beloved; they do not consider how essential it is to their future happiness to be *honoured and esteemed*; and therefore it is that we so often witness in young men, who really feel for the female the highest affection and regard, a want of that delicate concern which is so necessary to make even their kindest intentions operate with due force, and to give them that kind appearance of which even trifles are susceptible. It is possible, my friend, that even you have not always seen the force of these remarks so clearly as you do now, or their importance in producing before marriage a large stock of affection and esteem, so essential to ensure the permanency of your happiness. You are now fully aware of their importance; for having made use of every delicate attention and endeavour to assimilate the mind of your future partner to your own, you cannot fail to experience the delightful advantages necessarily resulting from such assimilation. There are few indeed who calculate upon the pleasures or the pains which depend upon, and are the result of, a strict attention to things, apparently, to all but the philosopher, of trifling import; but the truly wise man knows by experience, that as the most beautiful miniature is brought to perfection by an infinity of fine and delicate touches, so the true and perfect character can only be compleated, and indeed its excellency materially consists, in those nice and minute parts, which are imperceptible to the less enlightened mind. With the favourable circumstances under which you are likely to enter the marriage state, it may be supposed that advice and instruction are almost superfluous; but feeling as I do for every thing that concerns your happiness, and knowing that the most perfect theory without experience is liable to error, I cannot be satisfied unless I offer to your consideration some of those ideas which appear to me essential to be known and acted upon, by the man who engages in the honourable though arduous duty of becoming a husband, or as it is expressed by an elegant writer, "the house band"—who is to be the centre and the bond to his family! Were I merely studying the theory, perhaps I should not find so much difficulty in giving my thoughts on the subject, as I do at present; when what I shall recommend to you is nearly all resulting from my own experience, as arising out of circumstances, and in consequence of which it is become so familiar, that I as readily fall into the practice as we are apt to do with respect to involuntary actions, without considering the theory or taking cognizance of the motive. However, to the best of my power, I will lay before you what appears to me best calculated to promote your happiness, and your good sense will draw from my general remarks those parts which are necessary to fill up the outline of the picture; and in so doing you probably will experience more advantage than if I had been more minute.

I shall not begin with the apostolic advice of—"husbands love your wives, and be not bitter against them"—I do hope, with your principles, and the disposition of her you are about to marry, it will be unnecessary, as I think it impossible for you not to love her, and equally impossible for you to be bitter against her or any creature in existence; but there is another observation of the apostle's, which is highly worthy of your consideration—"Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ also loved the church, and gave himself for it, that he might sanctify and cleanse it, that he might present it to himself a glorious church, not having spot nor wrinkle, or any such thing, but that it should be holy and without blemish." I think in these words there is a summary of duties for a Christian husband, and it will be found that all I shall recommend is in perfect accordance with them. In the first place then, we observe that Jesus is the governor and instructor of the church, and he was appointed to that office because his character fitted him for it; and in consequence of that fitness and office it is the duty of the church to be implicitly obedient to him. The husband is also the head and the governor of his wife and family, and it is their duty to yield him obedience. Now to you, my son, who are fully of opinion with me, that to hold an office or exercise a duty, it is necessary we should qualify ourselves for the occasion, otherwise we are only usurpers of the rights of others, it can scarcely be necessary what you ought to do—as you will readily allow that the man who is appointed to govern should be acquainted with the duties of his office—that the happiness and the well-being of the governed ought to be his principle object, even it necessary at the expense of his own; how much more imperative then is it in the case of marriage, where the man's happiness and that of his children is so intimately connected with that of the happiness of his wife! and be assured, however wits may jeer or fools deride, there is great truth in the observation of the poet,

"That Marriage rightly understood,
Gives to the pious and the good,
A paradise below"

(to be continued)

THE

NEWARK PATRIOT,

AND NEW-JERSEY GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"It was the glorious spirit of REPUBLICANISM, which animated Millions in America to prefer *Poverty* with LIBERTY, to *Gil ted Chains* and *Sordid Affluence*—and to die in defence of their Rights, as MEN!—as FREEMEN!—*who* can resist this spirit!"
CHATHAM

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1819. *PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY PARES & SON.* VOL. I.—NO. 5

☞ The NEWARK PATRIOT, *will be published every Friday morning, opposite* Moses Roff's Tavern, *Broad-Street, and delivered to subscribers at* Two Dollars *per annum payable half yearly in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be neatly and conspicuously inserted three weeks for One Dollar *a square; and* Twenty-five Cents *for each additional insertion. Longer ones in proportion. Advertisements to be paid for in advance.*

⁂ *Postage must be paid on all letters with Subscriptions, Advertisements, and Communications.*

A WEEKLY ALMANAC,

1819. JAN. FEB.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
29	Friday,	7 9	4 51
30	Saturday,	7 7	4 53
31	Sunday,	7 6	4 54
1	Monday,	7 5	4 55
2	Tuesday,	7 4	4 56
3	Wednesday,	7 3	4 57
4	Thursday,	7 2	4 58

New Moon 24d. 6h. 57m. morn.

PRICES CURRENT, IN NEWARK,

Corrected Weekly.

Flour, Wheat, pr Cwt.	$5
do Rye,	2 50
do Indian,	1 75 to 2
Oats, per bushel,	47
Corn	68 3-4
Cider spirits, per gallon,	50 to 53
Butter, per lb.	20 to 25
Lard	14 to 16
Plaister, per ton.	6 50 to 7
Salt, coarse, per bushel,	75 to 87 1-2
do. fine,	75 to 87 1-2
Shad. per barrel,	12 to 14
do half barrel,	7 to 8 50

DISSOLUTION.

WHEREAS the co-partnership now existing under the firm of DAYTON & PIERSON, will be dissolved by its own limitation, on the first of April next All those having unsettled accounts are requested to call and settle without delay; and those having demands will please present them for settlement.

GEO. C. DAYTON.
ELIHU PIERSON, Junr.

Newark, Dec. 29, 1818

To Coach-makers and others.

J. ADAMSON,

COACH TRIMMER, & HARNESS MAKER.

WISHES to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business, opposite the Upper Common, in the place lately occupied as a printing-office.

J. A. flatters himself, that as he has for a series of years been employed in the above line; and has had an opportunity of acquiring an extensive practical knowledge of its various branches; he shall by moderate terms, and an assiduous attention, to the wishes of his employers, be able to give full satisfaction to those who may be disposed to favor him with their custom.

Newark, Dec. 29, 1818.

NEW BOOKS.

For sale at the Book Store of

BENJAMIN OLDS,

Memoirs of Miss Smelt.
————Mrs. Cooper.
————Mrs. Thayre.
————Mrs. Osborn.
————Mrs. Baley.
————Mrs. Newell.
————Miss Woodbury.
————Mrs. Fletcher.
————Mrs. Waters.

Together with a general assortment of Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, Prayer Books &c. &c.

ALSO,

A general assortment of Medium, Demy, & Fools-Cap Ledgers, Day Books, &c

Bookbinding of every description done as usual.

Newark, Jan. 1. 1819.

WILLIAM WARD,

IN addition to his former stock of goods of various kinds, has just received a fresh and well selected assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

which he will sell at the lowest New-York prices, at his store opposite to the first Presbyterian Church.

Among the books just received are—

The Emigrant's Guide to the Western and Southwestern States and Territories: comprising a Geographical and Statistical description of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio;—the Territories of Alabama, Missouri, Illinois, and Michigan; and the western parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New-York. With a complete list of the road and river routes, west of the Aleghany mountains, and the connecting roads from New York, Philadelphia, and Washington City, to New Orleans, St. Louis, and Pittsburg. The whole comprising a more comprehensive account of the soil, productions, climate, and present state of improvement of the regions described than any work hitherto published. Accompanyed by a map of the U. S. including Louisiana, projected and enlarged expressly for this work: by William Darby. 1 vol. 8 vo.

Essay on the Theory of the Earth, by M. Cuvier with Mineralogical Notes, and an account of Cuvier's Geological discoveries, by professor Jameson To which are now added Observations on the Geology of North America, by Samuel L. Mitchell 1 vol. 8 vo.

Travels through the Canadas, by George Heriot, Esq. 1 v. 12 mo.

Demetrius,—A Russian Romance.

Bonaparte's Letters to Lord Liverpool, dated Longwood, Oct. 7, 1817.

Capt Riley's Narrative.

The Clerk's Magazine.

History of the late War, by H. M. Brackenridge Esq.

Blind Farmer and his children, by Mrs. Hofland.

Emily—from the French

Chalmer's Discourses.

Voyage to Abyssinia, and Travels into the interior of that country; illustrated with a map of Abyssinia, by Henry Salt, Esq. F. R. S. &c

Readings on Poetry, by Miss Edgeworth.

Adopted Daughter; a tale, by Miss Sandham.

Elegant Extracts. A copious selection of instructive, moral, and entertaining passages from the most eminent poets, 6 vols. 12 mo.

Plutarch's Lives, by J. & W. Langhorne, 8 vols 12 mo.

Female Scripture Biography: including an Essay on what Christiany has done for women. By Francis Augustus Cox, A. M. v. mo.

Letters from a younger to an elder brother on the conduct to be pursued in life.

Coeleb's in search of a wife.

Memoirs of Harriet Newell.

——— of Martha Laurens Ramsay.

Life and Writings of Mrs. Isabella Graham.

Contemplations on the Sacred History, by Joseph Hall, D D.

View of Ecclesiastical History by John Newton.

The Traveller, by James Meikle

Saurins Sermons.

Sincere Christian, by Rev. Thomas Vincent.

The Evidence and authority of the Christia Revelation; by Rev. Thomas Chalmers.

Jenk's Devotion.

Buck's Prectical Expositor

Stoddard's Guide to Christ.

An Easy Grammar of Sacred History; containing the principal events recorded in the Old and New Testaments, by Mary Ann Rundall—illustrated with maps.

The Power of Religion on the Mind, by Lindly Murray, author of an English Grammar, &c.

Pike's Religious Cases of Conscience.

The Christian's Great Interest.

Aikin's Life of Howard.

The Rules and Exercises of Holy Dying, by Jeremy Taylor, D. D

A Companion for the Festivals and Fasts of the Protestant Episcopal Church. by John Henry Hobart, D. D

A Compendium of the Religious doctrines, religious and moral precepts, historical and descriptive beauties of the Bible, by R. Dickinson, Esq.

Force of Truth, by Doct. Thomas Scott.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth

Private Thoughts on Religion, by Rev. Thomas Adam.

Buchanan's Works.

Bellamy's Works.

Buck's Theological Dictionary.

Watts' Sermons.

Mc Lauren's Sermons.

Watts' Lyrical Poems—a variety of other serious and miscellaneous books, too numerous to particularize in an advertisement.

Bibles of various sizes, from the common school Bible to Quarto, elegant, with plates.

School and Pocket Testaments.

Watts' Psalms and Hymns, large and small.

Hymns.—Dobell, Dwight, Hart, Olney, Cockburn, odman, Hartford selection.

Classcal and School Books.

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary,
Shrevelii Lexicon,
Perrin's Grammar,
Dilworth, Pike, and Daboll's Arithmetic,
Murry's Grammar,
——— Exercises,
——— Key,
Juvenile Instructor,
American Orator,
Columbian Orator,
Scott's Lessons,
English Reader,
New-York Reader,
American Preceptor,
Enfield's Speaker,
Morse's Geography,
Pickett's do.
Cumming's do. (chart.)
Willett's do. do.
Walker's, Entick's, Johnson's, and Allinson's Dictionary,
Bennett's Elements of General Knowledge,
Ferguson's Astronomy, &c. &c.
Spelling Books, Primers, Chap-Books, &c.

DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber, (opposite the first Presbyterian Church) has for sale, a variety of DRY GOODS, at the lowest market prices; to enumerate would be unnecessary.

All persons indebted are earnestly solicited to make payment without delay, which will prevent a transfer to a different set of books.

UZAL WARD

Newark, Dec. 29, 1818. 3w

PATRIOT OFFICE.

PARES & SON,

VERY respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newark and its vicinity, that they have received an assortment of NEW TYPE, for the immediate purpose of Printing in an elegant manner Job. Work of every description.

Newark, Jan 1, 1819

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME

HORSE & GIG,

MAY be seen at the stables of Mr. Ellis Noe The Horse is 5 years old, warranted sound and gentle. For further particulars enquire at the Patriot Office.

Jan. 1. 1819

COPPER PUMPS

TWO COPPER PUMPS, (*nearly new*) will be sold cheap, for cash. Enquire at the Patriot Office.

Jan. 1, 1819

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he still continues the

Grocery Business,

at that noted stand, opposite *Moses Roff's* Tavern; and while he feels grateful for past favours, he earnestly solicits all those whose accounts are of more than six months standing, to call and settle them without delay; by so doing they may save themselves some trouble, and will confer an infinite obligation on their humble servant,

WM S. BALDWIN.

Newark, Jan 1, 1819.

Patriot Office.

BOOKBINDING.

THOSE who please to favor the Proprietors of the Patriot with commands in the above department of Business, will be gratified in having their Books bound in a firm and elegant manner. PARES SEN. *flatters himself that after thirty years experience, devoted in general to the variety of Bookbinding, to merit a share of Public Patronage.*

JAN. 1, 1819.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber on the morning of the 22d, inst an apprentice to the shoe making business, by the name of Caleb Smith, about 15 years of age, of a light complexion, rather of a sour and downcast look. All persons are forbid harbouring or employing said apprentice, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be paid; but no charge.

AARON NOYES

Newark, Dec. 29, 1818.

NOTICE.

JOHN Y. BALDWIN & Co.

REQUEST all persons indebted to them to call and pay their accounts before the first of February next. Those of six months standing unpaid will then be put in suit.

They have for sale a quantity of excellent imported SHOE THREAD, worth the attention of Shoe-Makers.

Newark, Dec. 30, 1818.

FOR SAVANNAH,

THE Schr. GEN A. JACKSON, Thomas Christie, Master, lying at Jones' Wharf, west side Coffee-house Slip; has the principal part of her cargo engaged; for freight of the remainder, or passage, having good accommodations, apply to Bogart and Neiland, No. 70, South street, or the master on board.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS DORCAS MARSH, Administratrix of all and singular, the goods, chattles and credits of JOSEPH M. MARSH, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Saturday the twenty seventh day of February next, to shew cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Essex in the State of New Jersey, did at the Term of January A. D. 1819, appoint a Special Term of said Court, to meet at the Court House in Newark, on Saturday the 27th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors under the Insolvent laws of said State.

Newark Jail, Jan. 14, 1819.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
EZRA HUTCHINS.
JAMES C. SAYRE
SAMUEL EARL
ELIAS WOODRUFF.
JOHN MILLER

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS ANDREW WOODRUFF, Administrator, of all and singular, the goods, chattles and credits of George Woodruff deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as they can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday, the 19th day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH T KINNEY, Surrogate.

BAND-BOX

MANUFACTORY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MRS. J. PARES and DAUGHTERS, very respectfully solicit the favors of the Ladies of Newark, and the State of New-Jersey in the above branch of Business, assuring them that every attention will be assiduously given, to furnish them with the best and most fashionable article; the most fanciful and modern papers will be used for covering, and orders will be punctually attended to in nests for exportation, Stores will be supplied on the shortest notice, and on terms preferable to any yet offered to the public.

Hatters, Milliners, &c. &c. will have a liberal discount allowed on taking large quantities.

Opposite Roff's Tavern, Newark, Jan. 22. 1819

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS DAVID CRANE, and WM. SAYRE executors of the last will and testament of EPHRAIM SAYRE, deceased, have made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as they can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree that all person, interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday the 19th day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Imprisonment for Debt.

Among the few remains of fuedal barbarism which now disgrace American jurisprudence and humanity itself, is that of imprisonment for debt. How repugnant to the dictates of our reason, and our better feelings, is the incarceration of the person of a debtor for no other *offence* than his inability to satisfy the *claims* of a rapacious creditor! Is it that the dilinquent will be better able to pay his debts, after being confined a few months or a year in the pestilential damps of a prison? Or is imprisonment exacted as an equivalent for the debt itself? Not the former, because by being confined he is necessarily prevented from prosecuting any lucrative profession, and, as has been truly said, society loses what his labor would be worth. Not the latter, because he becomes again liable for the amount on his enlargement. Hence the punishment is unjust, without effecting any one object for which penalties were invented. The public is not benefited—the creditor generally loses his money irrecoverably—and the debtor is frequently turned out upon the world a desperado or a beggar.

We have not time at present to extend these remarks;—we shall in a few days, perhaps, touch this subject again. We trust, however, some abler pen than ours, will take the matter under consideration.—*Sav. Rep.*

WESTERN ANTIQUITIES.

The antiquities of the western country every day develope now facts, for the consideration of the learned A letter is published in the New-York Gazette, from William Donnison, Esq. of Nashville, formerly of Boston, to the Hon. Samuel L. Mitchell, which describes a stone fort situated at the confluence of two of the most southern forks of Duck river, on the north-western corner of Franklin county, Tennessee. The fort, covering about 32 acres of ground, is surrounded by a stone wall, from 16 to 20 feet in thickness at the base, and at the top about 5 feet through. The letter which describes the outlines of this work, mentions, that within seven years a fine piece of flint glass was ploughed up in the aera, about one inch in thickness, and of remarkable transparency. It appeared to have been part of a bowl, neatly polished, and fluted on its sides. A small stone, carved and ornamented, was also found. Evident marks of the hammer and chisel are perceived upon the walls though they are rough and uncouth from the lapse of ages. About 40 miles from this fort, in Maury county, a cave has been discovered, containing a variety of earthen-ware bricks, of a form different from those of modern make, and an iron sword, resembling the sabre of the Persians or Scythians.

[*Boston Intel.*

General Jackson is said to be on his way to the seat of government. We are glad to hear it; though we understand his visit has nothing to do with his vindication; but relates solely to his settlement with the War Department.—*Rep. Chron.*

POETRY.

For the Patriot.

IMPROMPTU TO MELANCHOLY.

Oh! sweetly soothing melancholy,
Thou calmer of the human breast;
Who fly'st the haunts of noisy folly,
To seek the lonely and distrest.

Though fashion's giddy sons despise thee,
Preferring pleasure's crowded train;
Above their fancied joys I prize thee,
And bless thy pensive tranquil reign.

A. B.

A NEW SONG.

I am but a baby,
I'm oftentimes told,
A sweet little bantling,
Five thousand years old:
My nectar's a tear,
My ambrosia's a sob;
I go with a frown,
And I come with a throb.
My sweet little misses, pray don't you all know me?
I'm sure if you did, you would hasten unto me

I speak with a smile,
And I whisper a sigh,
I lodge in the heart,
And I peep thro' the eye;
I dwell in a dimple,
I play in the hair,
I rifle the bosom,
Whene'er I come there.
My sweet little misses, pray don't you now know me?
I'm sure if you did, you would hasten unto me.

I covet the dark,
Like an owl or a bat;
I rove like a bee
And I sting like a gnat;
I've wings like an eagle,
And though I am blind,
I've a plaguy sharp eye
To spy a girl's mind.
Then say little misses, pray don't you all know me?
I'm sure if you did, you would hasten unto me.

Desire is my nurse,
And hope is my mother,
Occasion's my friend,
And I don't want another;
I live at the sign
Of the arrow and dove,
My nickname is FRIENDSHIP,
My true name is LOVE!
Then now, pretty misses, since all of you know me,
Come make no more fuss, but all hasten unto me.

CLAUDIA

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Proceedings on Tuesday, Jan 12.

SEMINOLE WAR, &c.

Mr. T. M. Nelson, from the committee on military affairs, delivered in the following report.

"The committee on military affairs to whom was referred that part of the President's message, of the 17th Nov. 1818, which relates to the proceedings of the court martial, in the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and to the conduct of the war against the Seminole Indians,

REPORT:

That after a perusal of the various documents submitted to Congress, on the subject of the Seminole war, they find much difficulty in separating the responsibility of the commanding officer to his government, from the obligations of the United States to Spain: but, as the occupation and capture of Pensacola, and St. Marks, are subjects of negotiation and correspondence, at this time, between the two governments, and as the committee on foreign relations will probably consider this part of the President's message more immediately connected with their branch of the subject, your committee will confine themselves, in this report, to the trial and execution of Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister.

On the 26th April 1818, a general order issued at head quarters, fort St Marks by Major General Jackson, signed by Col. Robert Butler, adjutant general, detailing "a special court martial, to meet at twelve o'clock A. M. for the purpose of investigating charges exhibited against A. Arbuthnot, R. C. Ambrister, and such others who are similarly situated as may be brought before it."

Your committee can find no law of the United States, authorizing a trial, before a military court, for such offences as are alleged against Arbuthnot and Ambrister, (except so much of the second charge, as charges Arbuthnot "with acting as a spy," of which part of the charge the court found him "not guilty,") nor in the opinion of your committee does any such usage authorise, or exigency appear from the documents accompanying the report of the trial, which can justify the assumption or exercise of power by the court martial, and the commanding general, on this occasion. It is admitted, as a maxim of the law of nations, that, when the war is with a savage nation, which observes no rules, and never gives quarter, we may punish them in the person of any of their people, whom we may take, (belonging to the number of them,) and endeavor by this rigorous proceeding to force them to respect the laws of humanity. Wherever severity is not absolutely necessary, mercy becomes a duty.—In vain has your committee sought among the documents on the subject of the Seminole war, for a shadow of *necessity* for the death of the prisoners arraigned before the court. The war was at an end, to all intents and purposes—the enemy's strong holds had been destroyed—many of them killed or taken prisoners, and the remainder a feeble band, dispersed and scattered in every direction. The Spanish fort of St. Marks, which it was supposed, (and no doubt justly) had protected them, was also in our possession, and so entirely was the war considered to be terminated, that the Georgia militia, under General Glascock, had returned to their homes. Then where was the absolute necessity which alone could warrant a departure from the exercise of that clemency, of which the U States has heretofore so justly boasted?

Your committee find, in the general order of the 26th April, in which General Jackson orders the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, this remarkable reason, intended as a justification of the executions, principally of Ambrister, but applying to both Arbuthnot and Ambrister: "It is an established principle of the law of nations, that an individual of a nation, making war against the citizens of another nation, they being at peace, forfeits his allegiance, and becomes an outlaw and a pirate" It may be asked, by what system of interpretation the offences charged could be considered as piracies, which imply, in common acceptation, offences upon the high seas, of which the court could not assume cognizance; and it is equally difficult to understand the propriety of the application of the term "outlaw," to the offenders—a term, which applies only to the relations of individuals with their own government. It will not be pretended that La Fayette, who volunteered his services in the cause of America, in the war which established our independence, forfeited his allegiance, became an outlaw and subjected himself to an ignominious death, had he fallen into the hands of the English. Or can it be believed that one voice would be heard in justification of Spain, if she were to execute such of our countrymen as she may make prisoners, while fighting in the armies of the South American Patriots?—And if these cases should not be considered of such a nature as to warrant a resort to so severe a measure, while they occurred with a people in a state of revolution, and considered by the parent countries to be in a state of rebellion, much less could these men (Arbuthnot and Ambrister) be considered liable to it, who were acting with a power, acknowledged and treated as sovereign and independent by us.

Your committee beg leave to call your attention particularly to the case of R. C. Ambrister, who, after having been subjected to a trial before a court which had no cognizance or jurisdiction over the offences charged against him, was shot by order of the commanding general, contrary to the forms and usages of the army, and without regard to the finding of that court, which had been instituted as a guide for himself.

Your committee must here, in justice to their own feelings, express their extreme regret, that it has become their duty to disapprove the conduct of one who has, on a former occasion, so eminently contributed to the honour and defence of the nation, as has major general Jackson: but the more elevated the station, the more exalted the character of the individual, the more necessary is it, by a reasonable, yet temperate expression of public opinion through the constitutional organ, to prevent the recurrence of incidents at variance with the principles of our government and laws.

Nor can your committee forbear including in their strictures the court martial who sat on the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister. A court martial is a tribunal invested with limited jurisdiction, having for its guidance the same rules of evidence which govern courts of law; and yet Arbuthnot is refused by the court martial, before whom he was on trial for his life, the testimony of Ambrister, who had been put upon his trial at that time, and whose evidence would have been received by any court of law as legal, if not credible. Many other exceptions might be made to the evidence recorded in these proceedings: particularly to the question put to the witness Hambly, viz. "Do you *believe* the Seminoles would have commenced the business of murder and depredation on the white inhabitants, had it not been at the instigation of the prisoner, [Arbuthnot,] and a promise on his part, of British protection?" Answer—"I do not *believe* they would, without they had been assured of British protection." A leading question is expressly forbidden to be used by a court martial, by Macomb on Martial Law, and of which the court must have been apprized, as it is a work in the army, and usually referred to by every court martial when in session; and the question was calculated to elicit an expression of *opinion* and *belief* from the witness, rather than a statement of facts, upon which alone could the court act. Hearsay evidence, in a case of life and death, your committee will venture to assert, was never before received against the accused in any court of this country, and yet on the face of the record of the proceedings of the court martial, hearsay testimony is admitted, which had been received from an Indian, who, if present, would not have been allowed to give evidence himself.

After mature deliberation, your committee beg leave to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States disapproves the proceedings in the trial and execution of Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister."

(Mr Johnson, of Kentucky, also of the military committee, submitted a paper drawn up in the shape of a report by that committee, which by a majority of one vote, that committee had refused to accept, which was read. This paper is very lengthy, and goes to justify Gen Jackson. The following are the concluding paragraphs.)

"Alexander Arbuthnot was taken as a resident among the savages, with whom he had identified himself, by acting as their agent, exciting them to war, aiding, abetting and supplying them with the means of carrying it on. Robert C. Ambrister was taken in their actual service, as a leader and commander of their forces; by which, as well as by aiding, abetting, comforting and supplying them, he was also identified with the savages. Agreeably to these principles of the laws of nations, the committee are fully of opinion, that Gen. Jackson, as commander of the army, had a right to exercise upon them the law of retaliation, without the intervention of a court martial. However cautiously this rule should be exercised, and desirable as mercy always is, whenever it can be exercised with safety, this godlike virtue has its bounds, beyond which its exercise would be a perversion of justice; and it is presumed, that the repeated murders which had been committed upon our citizens, the many bloody trophies of their cruelties found at Mickasuky, and their persisting in hostility against the repeated warnings and threats, which had been held out to them, bore conviction to the mind of Gen. Jackson, that the exercise of the law of retaliation had become necessary to the future safety of his fellow-citizens.

But he chose to submit the case to the investigation and decision of a court martial, composed of distinguished officers, by whom Alexander Arbuthnot was condemned to be hung, which sentence was confirmed and executed. By the same tribunal, Robert C. Ambrister was, in the first instance, condemned to be shot; but upon reconsideration, they changed the sentence to that of corporal punishment and confinement to hard labour. The reconsideration was disapproved by Gen. Jackson, and the first sentence confirmed and executed. On this last point the committee are of opinion, that it would have been more correct for Gen. Jackson, after submitting the case to a court martial, not only to examine the facts as to his guilt, but to determine the punishment to be inflicted, to have acquiesced in their final and only legal decision as a court. But, in this, the committee are satisfied that Gen. Jackson did not transcend the power warranted by the law of retaliation—the prisoner's own confession, and the evidence produced, going to establish the facts which justified its application. And though the principles of national law, involved in this war, would have authorised a more extensive sacrifice, even on the persons of the innocent, yet the committee deem it a matter of great felicitation, that punishment fell upon the guilty alone; and that the object is effected, with so limited an example of justice. Under this view of the whole subject, the committee can discover much which merits applause, and little that deserves censure; and, from the incalculable benefits resulting to the nation, from the faithful and distinguished services of Gen. Jackson and the officers and men who served under his command, in terminating finally the Seminole war, are of opinion that they are entitled to the thanks of their country."

After a few observations had been made, the report of the military committee, and the paper offered by Mr. Johnson of Ky. as a substitute, was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Monday, January 18.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

The order of the day on the report of the committee on military affairs respecting the Seminole War being announced,

The House then went into committee of the whole on the State of Union, to whom that report was committed, Mr. Pitkin in the chair

There was some conversation previously about postponing the subject for a day or two; but the House, by a majority of ten or fifteen votes, resolved to take it up.

The report of the military committee was read through, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved' That the House of Representatives of the United States disapprove the proceeding in the trial and execution of Alexander Arbuthnot and R. C Ambrister.

Mr Cobb, of Georgia, took the floor in support of the report; and having spoken some time in support of the resolution immediately before the House he was proceeding to the other questions arising out of the Seminole war, when—

It was decided by the chair, that the discussion must be confined to the question immediately before the house

After a good deal of conversation on the question of the order of proceeding in this case, in which Messrs. Smyth, Cobb, Clay, Poindexter, Tallmadge and Rhea took part, and in which a general disposition was manifested that the whole subject should be discussed, and the difference of opinion was only as to the mode of getting at it, to obviate all difficulty on this subject—

Mr. Cobb moved to amend the resolution before the committee, by inserting after the word "Resolved," the following matter.

"That the committee on military affairs be instructed to prepare and report a bill to this House, prohibiting in time of peace or in time of war with any Indian tribe or tribes only, the execution of any captives taken by the army of the United States, without the approbation of such execution by the President

Resolved, That this house disapproves of the seizure of the posts of St. Marks and Pensacola, and the fortress of Barrancas, contrary to orders, and in violation of the constitution.

Resolved, That the same committee be also instructed to prepare and report a bill prohibiting the march of the army of the United States, or any corps thereof, into any foreign territory without the previous authorization of Congress, except it be in fresh pursuit of a defeated enemy of the United States, taking refuge within such foreign territory"

Having submitted this motion, Mr. C. proceeded to speak in support of those branches of his proposition which he had not yet touched upon. Mr. C. spoke about two hours

He was followed on the opposition side, by Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts, who had only concluded one branch of his subject; when, having given way at the request of a member—

The committee agreed to rise, and leave being given to sit again, the amendment moved in committee was ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, Jan. 19.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, on this subject.

Mr Holmes resumed the thread of the speech which he yesterday commenced, in support of the proceedings of Gen. Jackson; and, in concluding which he now occupied about an hour and a half.

Mr T. M Nelson spoke a short time in support of the report of the military committee, and the principles therein laid down.

Mr. Johnson of Virginia, followed in reply to Mr, Holmes, and in opposition to the conduct of Gen Jackson; in which he addressed the committee near an hour

Mr. Harrison entered into some explanations touching the proceedings of Gen Wayne, in the war of 1792, against the North Western Indians, which had been referred to in debate.

The committee then, on motion of Mr. Clay, (who intimated his wish to express his views of the subject,) rose and reported progress; and the House adjourned

United States' Bank.

The last National Intelligencer, was issued on *Sunday* morning, for the purpose of giving early publicity to a *Mammoth* Report of the committee appointed to investigate the subject of our *Mammoth* Bank. This report, which occupies nearly nine close columns of the Intelligencer, notices four instances, in which the "provisions of the charter of the Bank of the United States, have been violated."

I. In purchasing two millions of public debt, in order to substitute them for two other millions of similar debt, which it had contracted to sell, or had sold in Europe, and which the Secretary of the Treasury claimed the right of redeeming.

II. In not requiring the fulfilment of the engagement made by the stockholders on subscribing, to pay the 2d and 3d instalments on the stock, in coin and funded debt.

III. In paying dividends to stockholders who had not completed their instalments, the provisions of the charter in that respect were violated.

IV. By the judges of the first and second election allowing many persons to give more than thirty votes each, under the pretence of their being attorneys for persons in whose names shares then stood, when those judges, the directors, and officers of the bank, perfectly well knew that those shares really belonged to the persons offering to vote upon them as attorneys.

Of this Report (says the National Intelligencer) we shall, at present, only say, that it carries with it internal evidence of uncommon industry and ample ability on the part of the committee. It appears, we were mistaken in supposing it unlikely that any legislative act would grow out of it. There is so much likelihood of it, we now find, that a bill is reported, embracing the views of the committee as to what is proper to be done; which bill was twice read.

We have also suggested, that it was probable there might be some variance of opinion among the members of the committee in regard to their report. In this respect it is at least possible we were not mistaken. It is explicitly stated, in the conclusion of the report, that the committee are unanimous in regard to the correctness of the statements of facts contained in it. Of the deductions from those facts nothing is said; and it is not a violent presumption, that the report had not, in that particular, the unanimous concurrence of the committee.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

ON THE BILL CONCERNING THE CONSTITUTION.

Thursday, January 14.

This Bill enacts that it be proposed to the people at the next election, to decide whether the constitution of this state, shall be so amended that the annual meeting of the legislature shall be on the first Wednesday in January, instead of the fourth Tuesday of October. That if a majority of the votes are for the amendment, it shall from thenceforth, and without any other sanction or ratification, become a part of the constitution.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on this bill, *Col. Day*, in the chair.

Mr J. Parker moved to strike out the whole of the bill except the title, and offered a substitute which enacts, that whenever three-fourths (or two-thirds as may be deemed best) of the members of both branches of the legislature, shall propose an amendment to the constitution, such proposition shall be published in all the newspapers of the state, and distributed among the county and township clerks for publication, and if the like number of members of the next legislature, shall ratify the said amendment, it shall from thenceforth, become a part of the constitution.

In offering this substitute, Mr. Parker disclaimed any design to defeat the proposed amendment, but he deemed the mode of obtaining it, as set forth in the bill, so very objectionable, and at the same time, considered it so important to have a uniform and settled rule of proceeding, in this and similar cases, that he was induced to make the motion. At present, he observed, there was no rule upon the subject, and the constitution might be amended in one way this year, and in a different way another year; or what he considered quite as objectionable, the manner of amending indicated in the original bill, might hereafter operate as a precedent, and as such, he deemed it dangerous in the extreme. He would be willing to hazard the proposed amendment in that way, if

no other of more importance should hereafter be proposed in a similar manner; but of this no security could be given, and to stake a fundamental principle of government, one which was to be permanent and would probably shed its influence upon posterity, on a single vote of the people at a popular election, when passion and party prejudices usually ran high, and demogogues exercised too much sway, he thought, was too dangerous an experiment to be made, and one which even the people themselves, upon reflection and at their firesides would condemn. Great deliberation was essential to a proper decision of important principles: and the bustle, clamor, and heat, which too often marked the progress of a popular election, were unfriendly, and indeed hostile to any thing like calmness and deliberation. The proposed substitute, he considered as infringing upon no right of the people, as it was the very genius of our government that the people performed all acts of legislation by their delegates, sufficiently indicate their opinion upon any constitutional amendment that might be proposed. He was not wedded, however, to this plan, and would cheerfully yield it to any other that should avoid the evils he deprecated, and invited gentlemen to offer their views on the subject.

Mr. Griffith took the floor in favour of the bill and against the substitute—He considered the amendment proposed, so very important, that he was willing to adopt it in the way designated in the bill, and if the evils which gentlemen apprehend were likely to flow from the precedent, they could easily remedy it by enacting a uniform rule to operate on future propositions of amendment. That to take the substitute offered by the gentleman from Middlesex, was in effect to postpone, if not reject the amendment indicated in the bill, and even a postponement, he considered, too injurious to the public interest to be endured. He expatiated at some length and with great force, upon the propriety of amending the constitution in this particular, and insisted that no danger could result from a popular vote upon it, and that, at any rate, whatever evils such a vote might produce, would equally flow from the election of the members who were to decide upon it as proposed by the gentleman from Middlesex. He argued that the house were now called upon to consider the propriety of this *particular* amendment, in the way proposed in the bill; and imaginary dangers to arise out of other cases, and to happen we know not when, ought not to frustrate this wholesome and popular amendment. The power of the legislature to make amendments or to ordain a rule for making them, was a question which might fairly be questioned, although he meant to express no opinion upon it nor to discuss it at this time. He concluded a very able argument of the general question by urging the committee to reject the substitute.

Mr. Darcy addressed the committee at some length in favour of the original bill, and against the substitute. He did not apprehend the danger of a popular vote as deprecated by the gentleman from Middlesex; he had more confidence in the intelligence of the people, and believed them every way competent to the decision of a question of amendment; nor could the idea for a moment be endured, that they would act rashly or injuriously upon a subject so vitally important to their own rights and upon which their liberties might be at stake. They alone had a right to alter the charter of government, as they alone possessed the sovereign power; and to take from them this right was a manifest usurpation of power in whoever attempted it, and could never be considered a legitimate or operative act. He was willing however to amend the original bill if it was thought necessary, so that two thirds or three fourths of the votes of the people should be required to be in favour of the amendment, and if gentlemen thought *that* provision insufficient to guard against hasty or improper amendments, they might also require that a like number of the members of the legislature should concur in proposing an amendment; but he could not think of taking from the people all agency on this subject. That the substitute might be printed and the subject more fully matured, he moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.—*Carried.*

Petitions presented—From Elizabeth Day of Middlesex, for a divorce from her husband, Thomas Day; from Elizabeth Ring, of Essex, for a divorce from her husband, George Ring—read and committed.

Mr. M'Neely reported the annual tax bill—ordered second reading.

The engrossed Columbia and Walpack turnpike bill passed 33 to 8; and the bill to dissolve the marriage contract of Robert Downs and his wife Ann, 22 to 19.

3 o'clock the house met.—Petitions presented, From inhabitants of the state for an alteration in the law incorporating the Medical Society in order that Wooster Beach and John Tidd may be permitted to practice; from inhabitants of Little Egg harbor for an act to prohibit justices of the peace holding their courts out of the township where they reside.—Read and committed.

A message from Council informed that they had agreed to the resolution for paying expenses in transporting certain fugitives from justice to Philadelphia—and that they insist on their amendment to the bill for the relief of Ann Rogers.

Whereupon the house resolved to insist on their disagreement to the same, and Messrs Kinney, Beardslee and J. Parker, were appointed a committee to confer with such committee as the Council might appoint relative to the disagreement of the two houses upon the subject.

Mr. Darcy reported the bill to incorporate the President, &c. of the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey communication company with amendments; which were taken up agreed to and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for the sale of the state lands at Patterson and the one supplementary to the act relative to hawkers and pedlars, passed to be engrossed.

A message from Council informed that they had passed the bill authorising the guardians of the heirs of Peter H. Conover, to execute a contract for the sale of real estate, without amendment and that they had appointed Messrs Crane and Dodd to confer with the committee of the house relative to their amendment to the bill for the relief of Ann Rogers.

Mr. Darcy reported on the petitions from Pequannock, in Morris, for a division of that township, that they have leave to present a bill for the purpose on the second Wednesday of the next session; which was agreed to.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 10 o'clock

Friday, Jan. 22.

Mr. Kinney offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire what alterations are necessary in the act respecting deputies to the Attorney-General—agreed to, and Messrs. Kinney, J. Parker and M' Neely, appointed.

Bills reported—By Mr. J. Parker, to divorce Elizabeth Day from her husband, Thomas Day; by Mr. Ten Eyck to divorce Jonathan Tomkins from his wife Jane; by Mr. Yarrow, (in lieu of the bill for the relief of the sureties of Job Kitts) a bill concerning constables and their sureties; by Mr. Ten Eyck a second supplement to the act establishing a militia system; by Mr. Gould to dissolve the marrage contract between George and Elizabeth Ring; by Mr. Maxwell, to dissolve the marriage contract between Abel and Margaret Everitt—read and ordered second reading.

The bill for sale of the state land at Paterson passed unanimously.

The bill to aid in the erection of a bridge over the Delaware at Columbia Glass works was read a second time and postponed.

Adjourned to three o'clock.

3 o'clock the house met.—Bills reported by Mr. Evans, to dissolve the marriage contract between Nathan and Matlda Bullock; by Mr. Teasdale, (from committee on the subject) a bill to remove obstruction and straighten part of Pepocotton creek, in Sussex; (which was gone through and ordered to be engrossed) by Mr. Kinney to authorize the inhabitants of Newark to raise money for certain purposes—read and ordered second readings.

A message from council informed that they had passed the bill relative to the last will and testament of Thomas Hoff, and that they had passed a bill to divorce Sarah Seward from her husband Daniel Seward, to which bill they request the concurrence of the house.

The resolution proposed by Mr. J. Parker on the 14th was taken up, agreed to, and Messrs. J. Parker, Britton and Sibley appointed.

The bill from council to prevent unnecessary costs was referred to Mess. J. Parker, Beardslee and Willits.

The bill to authorize Tunis Melick to fulfil a contract for the sale of lands, made by Peter Melick deceased, passed to be engrossed.

The bill to provide for publishing the public laws of the state was read a second time, the first section disagreed to and the bill committed to Messrs Shreve, Evans and Board.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Saturday, Jan. 23—10 o'clock.

Mr. J. Parker, from the committee to whom was committed the bill from Council entitled An act to prevent unnecessary costs, reported the same with amendments—agreed to, and the bill ordered a third reading.

Mr. Parvin from committee reported a bill entitled An act authorizing the banking, &c. of certain marsh, &c. in the township of Downs, Cumberland county—read and ordered second reading.

The engrossed bill for clearing obstructions in Pepocotton creek in Sussex, and authorizing the administrator of Peter Melick to fulfil a contract relative to sale of land—passed unanimously and were sent to Council for concurrence.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the treasurer giving an account of the amount of stock of the school fund with the yearly interest.

Total amount of stock $ 114,451 21
Supposed yearly interest 7,746

Read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr J. Parker with leave presented a bill entitled An act respecting fugitives from Justice—read and ordered a second reading.

The house adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday, Jan. 25.

Mr. Evans from the committee, reported a bill directing a publication of the public laws of this state in one of the newspapers in Trenton—ordered second reading.

Mr. C. Parker presented a petition from Monmouth, for a repeal of so much of the act, constituting courts for the trial of small causes, as exempts the body from imprisonment for debts under ten dollars—referred to Messrs. C. Parker, Day and Beardslee.

The bill authorising a compilation and digest of the laws of this state, was taken up and committed to Mess. Kinney, Griffith and Darcy.

The bill altering the stated terms of the court of chancery, was taken up by sections, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A message came from council, informing that they had passed a bill, authorising a justice to issue subpœnas for witnesses to appear before arbitrators—ordered a second reading.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The military committee to whom was referred a petition from a uniform company of militia, for a loan of state arms under certain regulations and restrictions; reported that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners—*agreed to.* This report, settles the general question of loaning state arms.

Mr. C. Parker from the committee, reported a bill to repeal so much of small cause law, as exempts the body from imprisonment for debts under ten dollars—ordered a second reading.

The bill supplementary to the act respecting the court of chancery, was taken up on a third reading, and with a view to amendment, committed to Messrs. Kinney, Halliday and Sibley.

The bill to divorce Elizabeth Williams from Linus Williams her husband, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to prevent unnecessary bills of costs, was taken up, and after debate thereon, in which Messrs. J. Parker, Kinney and Griffith bore part: it was postponed.

The bill to authorise the payment of expenses in bringing back to this state, fugitives from justice under the warrant of the Governor; was taken up on a third reading and passed.

The bill for removing obstructions in the Passaic and its branches, above the Little falls, was ordered to be engrossed, and finally passed.

The bill for the erection of a bridge over the Delaware at Camden, finally passed as amended in council.

Mr. Griffith asked leave to present a bill respecting the estates of those who die insolvent—ordered a second reading.

The bill respecting hawkers and pedlars, was called up on a third reading, and lost—21 ayes.

The bill divorcing Elizabeth and Linus Williams, passed, and was sent to council.

Mr. Kinney from the committee of conference with council on the disagreement of the two houses to the bill for the relief of Ann Rogers, reported that council had receded from their amendment, and the bill was then passed—Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The house proceeded to the order of the day, on the bill, repealing the supplement to the act incorporating the Bordentown and South Amboy turnpike company; when the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Col. Day in the chair.

Mr. J. Parker said that the ninth section of the original act, restrained the company from entering a gate up on any part of the old road, that the supplement repealed that section, and that the bill under consideration was intended to repeal the supplement and revive the restriction. He stated that the supplement was obtained by surprise, if not fraud, from the legislature at the lastsession; and that it was hurried through both houses in 30 hours. He therefore contended that, the legislature had a *right* to interfere, inasmuch as fraud vitiated all contracts when it could be shown; and that it was *expedient* to repeal the supplement was a question upon which no difference of opinion existed. He showed to the house that the company petitioned at the last session on other objects, without alluding to this one; and that the supplement framed upon the petition and providing for its objects, contained the repealing clause in question, which (as the bill was not printed) escaped the observation of members. He argued that as the company had not *asked* the repeal of the restriction, nor given notice of their intention to apply for it, it was at best gratuitous and completely within the power of the legislature. That the rights of the people were palpably violated, and they now demanded redress.

Mr. Kinney opposed the repeal of the supplement. He did not consider this as a question between the legislature and the original company only; it appeared that stock to a large amount had been taken by persons, since last year, upon the faith of that supplement, who must be injured, if not ruined by its repeal. He argued that the faith of the state was pledged to those persons; and that if violated in this instance, there was an end to all reliance upon legislature acts and charters—no man would stake a dollar upon the faith of New Jersey. He contended that it was not a fraud upon the legislature, but a neglect of their duty in not examining the operation of the act they were passing; and it was not only unjust, but cruel, to visit that neglect upon innocent persons to their injury or ruin.

Mr. Griffith discussed the question at great length, and argued against the repeal on the ground that it was a chartered right beyond the controul of the legislature. He denied that fraud was proved—it was not shown—even if it be made to appear, it could not operate to the injury of those who were innocent of it, and had no knowledge of it, as was the case with those who embarked in the company since the last year. He said that a repeal of the supplement would be a fraud *by* the legislature, and he for one never would participate in it.

Mr. D. Thompson (the Speaker) stated the reason of his vote for the repeal. He considered the supplement as distinct from, and independent of the charter, as partaking of no part of its sanctity, and standing on the mere footing of an ordinary law, which may be repealed or not as may be thought expedient. He would not vote for the repeal if he believed it infringing on the inviolability of charters, for no reason had a higher sense of the danger of such a principle than he had.

Mr. Annin spoke against the repeal, and Mr. Parvin in favour of it; after which, the vote was taken as follows—Ayes 16—Noes 24.

Mr. Kinney from the committee reported a bill to authorise a revision of the laws of this state—ordered a second reading.—Adjourned.

Wanted a Farm.

SITUATE WITHIN A FEW MILES OF NEWARK.

THE subscriber wishes to rent a FARM for a term of years of from 30 to 50 acres, well improved with a good dwelling, barn, orchard, &c. Would advance a few years rent if an object; otherwise would purchase should the terms be moderate and accommodating. A line directed to W. H. N. Post Office Newark, mentioning particulars, will meet immediate attention.

A situation on the water side, would be preferred.

January 28, 1319.

THE PATRIOT.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1819.

We shall ever feel glad to insert the productions of our friends, but the lines signed "H." are too incorrect for insertion.

Gen. Jackson arrived at Washington, last Saturday morning, from Nashville, Tennessee.

More Counterfeit Bank Bills. The public are cautioned to examine closely all the 10 dollar bills of the Bank of Auburn that may be offered. Two of that denomination are now before us, so well executed, as almost to defy detection, by any persons but the officers of the bank. Five dollar bills of the Bank of Ontario, and three dollar bills of the Bank of New-Brunswick, are also in circulation, but they are so clumsily executed that any person the least conversant with bank paper, can detect them.

Escape from Prison.—Nathan Underwood, who was upon two indictments found guilty of burglary, and sentenced to six years confinement in the State-prison, at the late court term of this County, on Saturday morning last effected his escape by means of raising the hearth stone and clearing away the foundation to make his way through the wall. The Sheriff has offered twenty dollars reward for the apprehension of him.

NORFOLK, JAN 11.

Melancholy Accident—On Friday last, a young man named Daniel Seward, who was employed as a cooper in Messrs A. & W. Caldwell's Distillery at this place, accidentally fell into a large tub calculated to hold nearly fifty hogsheads, and there being a considerable depth of water in it at the time, he was drowned before any one could get to his assistance. It is supposed that in his fall he struck his head against the side of the tub, which so stunned him that he could make no effort to save himself. Every exertion was made to restore him to life, but to no purpose. Mr. Seward was a native of Newburyport, Mass. and bore an excellent character.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Griffin, Mr Abraham Bragaw late of Long Island, to Miss Sally R. Doremus, daughter of Maj David Doremus of this town.

On Sunday evening the 17th inst. by the Rev. Aaron Condit, Mr Ephraim Stiles, to Miss Phebe Cook, daughter of Zebulon Cook, all of Hanover.

On Wednesday evening the 20th inst by the same Rev. gentleman, Mr. Abner Squire, to Miss Nancy Morris, both of Livingston.

DIED.

Near Morris-Town on Thursday last, Mrs. Ford, wife of Mr James Ford.

In New-York, Rev Thomas Thorp, of the Methodist Church.

In this town on Monday last, after a lingering illness, which she bore with exemplary fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Catharine Ward aged 78 years, relict of Mr. Jabez Ward late of Newark, deceased. Mrs. W. sustained the best of characters; early endowed with christianity, she fought the good fight with christian fortitude and perseverance, and met the last enemy *Death*, with astonishing cheerfulness and resignation.

When, as a signal of her leave to go
Home to her Saviour, free from sin and woe;
Death, from his quiver, show'd a fatal dart,
A sudden pulse of joy leap'd from her heart,
Enough of life and all its charms she cried,
Welcome, my Father's messenger, and died.

At Bloomfield, on Wednesday last, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Wm. Akers, aged 60 years. Mr A. had been to Orange transacting his ordinary business, and on his return home ate a hearty dinner; soon after which, he exclaimed to Mrs. Akers, "I have got a *fit.*" and expired in four hours after. He was a respectable and worthy citizen.

The decision of the Franklin Association on the following question, "Supposing a man possessed health, wealth and an earthly immortality; is it probable, that he would ever become tired of life?" was in the negative. On Monday evening next, the following question will be discussed, "Ought legislatures to grant divorcements?"

EXTRACTS

FROM EMINENT AUTHORS.

REFLECTIONS ON

THE EARTH AND SEA.

continued.

The rocks which bound the sea, are here prodigiously high and strong, an everlasting barrier against both winds and waves. Not that the omnipotent engineer has any need of these here. It is true, they intervene, and not only repress the rolling billows, but speak the amazing Majesty of the Maker. But in other places the Creator shews, he is confined to no expedient. He bids a bank of despicable sand repel the most furious shocks of assaulting seas. And though the waves toss themselves, they cannot prevail: though they roar, yet they cannot pass over.

Nay is it not remarkable, that sand is a more effectual barrier against the sea than rock? Accordingly the sea is continually gaining upon a rocky shore: but it is continually losing on a sandy shore; unless where it sets in with an eddy. Thus it has been gaining, from age to age, upon the isle of Portland and the Land's End in Cornwall, undermining, throwing down and swallowing up one huge rock after another. Mean time the sandy shores both on our southern and western coasts, gain continually upon the sea.

Beneath the rocks frequently lies a smooth, level sand, almost as firm as a well compacted causeway; insomuch that the tread of an horse scarce impresses it, and the waters never penetrate it. Without this wise contrivance the searching waves would insinuate the heart of the earth; and the earth itself would in some places be hollow as an honey-comb, in others bibulous as a sponge. But this closely-cemented pavement is like claying the bottom of the universal canal; so that the returning tides only consolidate its substance, and prevent the sun from cleaving it with chinks.

Here the main rolls its surges from world to world. What a spectacle of magnificence and terror! How it fills the mind and amazes the imagination! It is the most august object under the whole heaven. What are all the canals on earth, to this immense reservatory? What are the proudest palaces on earth, to yonder concave of the skies? What the most pompous illuminations, to this source of day? They are a spark, an atom, a drop. Nay, in every spark, and atom, and drop, that proceeds from the hand of the Almighty, there is the manifestation of a wisdom and a power absolutely incomprehensible.

Let us examine a single drop of water, only so much as will adhere to the point of a needle. In the speck an eminent philosopher computes no less than thirteen thousand globules. And if so many thousands exist in so small a speck, how many in the unmeasured extent of the ocean? Who can count them? As well may we grasp the wind in our fist, or mete out the universe with our span.

Nor are these regions without their proper inhabitants, clothed in exact conformity to the clime; not in swelling wool, or buoyant feathers, but with as much compactness and as little superfluity as possible. They are clad, or rather sheathed in scales, which adhere close, and are laid in a kind of natural oil: than which apparel nothing can be more light, and at the same time nothing more solid. It hinders the fluid from penetrating their flesh: it prevents the cold from chilling their blood; and enables them to make their way through the waters, with the utmost facility. And they have each an air-bladder, a curious instrument, by which they rise to what height or sink to what depth they please.

It is impossible to enumerate the scaly herds. Here are animals of monstrous shapes, and amazing qualities. The upper jaw of the sword-fish is lengthened into a strong and sharp sword, with which (though not above sixteen feet long) he scruples not to engage the whale himself. The sun fish is one round mass of flesh; only it has two fins, which act the part of oars. The polypus, with its numerous feet and claws, seems fitted only to crawl. Yet an excrescence rising on the back enables it to steer a steady course in the waves. The shell of the nautilus forms a kind of boat, and he unfurls a membrane to the wind for a sail. He extends also two arms, with which, as with oars, he rows himself along. When he is disposed to dive, he strikes sail, and at once sinks to the bottom. When the wheather is calm, he mounts again, and performs his voyage without either chart or compass.

Here are shoals upon shoals of every size and form. Some lodged in their shells, seem to have no higher employ, than imbibing nutriment, and are almost rooted to the rocks on which they lie; while others shoot along the yielding flood, and range the spacious regions of the deep. How various in their figure! The shells of some seem to be the rude production of chance rather than of skill or design. Yet even in these we find the nicest dispositions. Uncouth as they are, they are exactly suited to the exigencies of their respective tenants. Some on the other hand are extremely neat. Their structure is all symmetry and elegance. No enamel is comparable to their polish. Not a room in all the palaces of Europe is so adorned as the bed-chamber of the little fish that dwells in mother of pearl. Where else is such a mixture of red, blue and green, so delightfully staining the most clear and glistering ground?

But what I admire more than all their beauty, is the provision made for their safety. As they have no speed to escape, so they have no dexterity to elude their foe. So that were they naked, they must be an easy prey to every free-booter. To prevent this, what is only clothing to other animals, is to them a clothing, an house, and a castle. They have a fortification which grows with them, and is a part of themselves. And by means of this they live secure amidst millions of ravenous jaws.

Here dwell mackerel, herring, and various other kinds, which when lean wander up and down the ocean: but when fat they throng our creeks and bays, or hunt the running streams. Who bids these creatures leave our shores when they become unfit for our service? Who rallies and recalls the undisciplined vagrants, as soon as they are improved into disirable food? Surely the furlow is signed, the summons issued, and the point of reunion settled, by a Providence ever indulgent to mankind, ever loading us with benifits.

These approach, while those of enormous size and appearance abandon our shores. The latter would fright the valuable fish from our coasts; they are therefore kept in abysses of the ocean: just as wild beasts, impelled by the same overruling power, hide themselves in the recesses of the forest

One circumstance relating to the natives of the deep is very astonishing. As they are continually obliged to devour one another for necessary subsistence, without extraordinary recruits, the watery race must soon be totally extinct. Were they to bring forth no more at a birth than land animals, the increase would be far too small for the consumption. The weaker species would soon be destroyed by the stronger, and the stronger themselves must soon after perish. Therefore to supply millions of animals with their food, and yet not depopulate the watry realms, the issue produced by every breeder is almost incredible. They spawn not by scores, but by millions: a single female is pregnant with a nation. Mr. Lawenhock counted in an ordinary cod, 9,384,000 eggs. By this amazing expedient, constant reparation is made, proportionable to the immense havock.

And as the sea abounds with animal inhabitants, so it does also with vegetable productions: some soft as wool, others hard as stone. Some rise like a leafless shrub, some are expanded in the form of a net; some grow with their heads downwards, and seem rather hanging on, than springing from the juttings of the rocks. But as we know few particulars concerning these, I would only offer one remark in general. The herbs and trees on the dry land are fed by the juices that permeate the soil, and fluctuate in the air. For this purpose they are furnished with leaves to collect the one, and with roots to attract the other. Whereas the sea plants, having sufficient nourishment in the circumambient waters, have no need to detach roots into the ground, or forage the earth for sustenance. Instead therefore of penetrating, they are but just tacked to the bottom, and adhere to some solid substance only with such a degree of tenacity, as may secure them from being tost to and fro by the agitation of the waves.

We see from this, and numberless other instances, what diversity there is in the operations of the great Creator. Yet every alteration is an improvement, and each new pattern has a peculiar fitness of its own.

Considered in another view, the sea is that grand reservoir which supplies the earth with fertility: and the air and sun are the mighty engines, which work without intermission, to raise the water from the inexhaustible cistern. The clouds as aqueducts convey the genial stores along the atmosphere and distribute them in seasonable and regular proportions, through all the regions of the globe.

How hardly do we extract a drop of perfectly sweet water from this vast pit of brine? Yet the sun draws off every moment millions of tons in vaporous exhalations, which being securely lodged in the bottles of heaven are sent abroad sweetened and refined without the least brackish tincture, or bituminous sediment: sent abroad upon the wings of the winds, to distil its dews and rain, to ooze in fountains, to trickle along in rivulets, to roll from the sides of mountains, to flow in copious streams, amidst burning desarts and through populous kingdoms, in order to refresh and fertilize, to beautify and enrich every soil in every clime.

How amiable is the goodness, how amazing the power, of the world's adorable Maker? How amiable his goodness, in distributing so largely what is so extensively beneficial! That water, without which we can scarce perform any business, or enjoy any comfort, should stream by our houses, start up from the ground, drop down from the clouds! Should come from the end of the earth, to serve us from the extremities of the ocean! How amazing his power! That this boundless mass of fluid salt, so intolerably nauseous to the taste, should be the original spring, which quenches the thirst both of man and every animal! Doubtless the power by which this is effected, can make all things work together for our good.

Vast and various are the advantages which we receive from this liquid element. The waters glide on in spacious currents, which not only cheer the adjacent country, but by giving a brisk motion to the air, prevent the stagnation of the vapours. They pass by large cities, and quietly rid them of a thousand nuisances. But they are also fit for more honourable services. They enter the gardens of a prince, float in the canal, ascend in the jet d'eau, or fall in the grand cascade. In another kind they ply at our mills, toil incessantly at the wheel, and by working the largest engines, take upon them an unknown share of our fatigue, and save us both labour, time, and expense.

So forcibly do they act when collected. And how do they insinuate when detached? They penetrate the minutest tubes of a plant, and find a passage through all its meanders. With how much difficulty does the labourer push his way up the rounds of a ladder: While these carry their loads to a much greater height, and climb with the utmost ease. They convey nourishment from the lowest fibres that are plunged in the earth, to the topmost twigs that wave amidst the clouds. Thus they furnish the whole vegetable world with necessary provision, by means of which the trees of the Lord are full of sap, even the cedars of Lebanon, which he hath planted. And notwithstanding their vast elevation and prodigious diffusion, not a single branch is destitute of leaves, nor a single leaf of moisture.

(to be continued)

Whatever violates Nature, cannot afford true Pleasure.

Consult your whole nature. Consider yourselves not only as sensitive, but as rational beings; not only as rational, but social; not only as social, but immortal. Whatever violates your nature in any of these respects cannot afford true pleasure; any more than that which undermines an essential part of the vital system can promote health. For the truth of this conclusion, we appeal not merely to the authority of religion, nor to the testimony of the aged, but to yourselves, and your own experience. We ask, whether you have not found, that in a course of criminal excess, your pleasure was more than compensated by succeeding pain? Whether, if not from every particular instance, yet from every habit, at least, of unlawful gratification, there did not spring some thorn to wound you; there did not arise some consequence to make you repent of it in the issue? How long will you repeat the same round of pernicious folly, and tamely expose yourselves to be caught in the same snare? If you have any consideration, or any firmness left, avoid temptations, for which you have found yourselves unequal, with as much care as you would shun pestilential infection. Break off all connexions with the loose and profligate.

REMARKS ON THE

DUTIES OF A HUSBAND.

continued.

But to make it such as is here described will depend in a great measure on the husband—he must not be content to look at his actions or his motives merely as affecting the present moment, but must take a distant view as to the consequences that may remotely result to his wife and children from every thing he does. You will do well to keep in mind, that as well as being the governor and protector of your family, you are to be the person on whom will devolve the improvement of their dispositions and understandings. To do this with effect, it will be of the utmost importance that you never stand still in your own improvement, for it is only by practising what you teach that you will be enabled to ensure success; and painful would it be to you, should your wife, through your neglect, make a progress that out-stripped you in the career of moral and mental improvement, as it would place you in that situation which to a delicate mind would be most distressing—that of exercising a right to govern from the mere claim of power, while your wife and family must constantly be sensible of your unfitness for the office. A mechanic who wishes to perfect a machine, or an artist to bring his work to the highest pitch of perfection, spares no pains, counts no study too great, to accomplish his object, though the result will probably be no more than empty praise or pecuniary reward. With what greater earnestness ought you, when married, to bend all your powers to raise your own and your partner's mind and character to the highest pitch of perfection, seeing that your happiness, as also that of your children, should you be blest with them, so essentially depends upon it.

Do not expect in any woman, or any humam being, absolute perfection; we are all, and youth especially, liable to error, and it is by progressive discoveries we get more and more perfect. If you find a disposition always willing to be instructed, you may hope for every thing, with proper care and exertion on the part of yourself. Be careful to act in such a way that your family may have a rational ground for honouring and respecting you. Never lose sight of your true dignity—leave none of your arrangements to be made by any other part of your family—you are the governor and head—your wife your is representative. It is for you to see and plan every thing, and as far as is convenient let your wife be your privy counsellor in making the arrangements, and your agent afterwards to carry them into effect. Give her all the honour you possibly can before your family and your friends, as thereby you will most effectually secure the effect you desire through her agency. Let love and kindness mark all your orders, and make it your study to exhibit a motive and intention of communicating pleasure in the most trifling circumstances. You can hardly conceive the effects that even trifles will produce. I will state a case or two for example—a husband is detained beyond the time he is expected home, and gives no explanation—a prudent wife will not complain, yet she may secretly deplore neglect, and entertain groundless suspicions; but if on the contrary he kindly apologizes, and expresses his pleasure at meeting again with his family, it is an opportunity of communicating pleasing sensations, and exciting respect and love. Or, the husband having informed his wife he shall not return to tea or dinner, yet finding it convenient so to do, and his wishes coinciding, he returns, but makes no remarks upon it, the kindness intended is perhaps imputed to his own convenience only; but if he kindly states that though strongly pressed to stay, yet feeling a stronger desire to return and enjoy the company of his family, he had declined the invitation, and embraced the opportunity of returning into the bosom of his family, which afforded him at all times so much pleasure, and particularly because he knew it would contribute to their happiness; such conduct as this which costs so little trouble, and appears so trifling, will frequently produce incalculable effects.

I have merely stated these instances—thousands might be added; but your own good sense will suggest them, to show that where there is a constant study to please, opportunities continually present themselves; and that upon the most trifling occasions we may ensure a moral effect, and at the same time prevent those foolish jealousies, which too often embitter the lives of even virtuous people. Above all things, make your wife the confident of all your affairs;—of all your actions, and all your motives—this, while it will afford a constant source of rational conversation, will fit her to judge of what her own conduct should be; it will enable her to rejoice with you in prosperity, and sympathise in adversity; and by inspiring a like confidence make the two what they should be to be happy, truly one in heart, in intention, and interest; and the effect upon the minds of your family will be most beneficent and good. How many for want of this confidence have been ruined, and have only discovered when too late their error! If you thus act, how different will you be to married people in general, who instead of unitedly pursuing with all their powers one object, are like two restive horses in the same harness, each of opposite inclinations; so that instead of drawing together with their united force, they diverge in opposite directions, causing each other to feel the bit, the bridle, and the captivity, with greater acuteness!

Should misunderstandings arise, as they possibly may, with the most virtuous, let them not rest till they rankle on the mind, and produce unpleasant feelings, but proceed immediately to a cool, impartial, and kind examination, in which, without ostentation, prove your benevolent intentions and readiness to acknowledge it, if you are proved to be in the wrong. This, as well as being good in itself, will be an excellent example to your wife and family on similar occasions. Should you discover any thing in your wife which you do not approve, or fully understand, however trifling it may appear, seize the first opportunity and best occasion to obtain an explanation, or correct the error; but to do this with effect, you must obtain her confidence—she must feel full persuasion that in all your actions you are guided by pure and benevolent motives. Indeed you ought to be cautious in all your conduct to establish such a character, that your family may be disposed at all times to give you credit for acting from principle, even when they cannot fully understand the end you have in view; and that if ever you are compelled to refuse them any pleasure, or subject them to any pain, it is only because it would not be consistent with your uniform principles, or their happiness, to do otherwise. Before your servants, and indeed the whole of your family and friends, I repeat you must make it your study to give all due honour to your wife—you are indeed of right the legislator and governor, but it will be your highest wisdom to let your authority be felt, not seen; while at the same time every thing, even of the most trifling nature, in the management of your family must be known to and determined upon by you. Your eye and your power is to pervade every thing, but in doing this, where circumstances will allow of it, your wife is alone to be seen as the acting agent.

(to be continued.)

☞ *Subscriptions, orders, and communications for the* PATRIOT, *will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, by* PARES & SON.

THE
NEWARK PATRIOT,
AND NEW-JERSEY GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"It was the glorious spirit of Republicanism, which animated Millions in America to prefer *Poverty* with Liberty, to *Gilded Chains* and *Sordid Affluence*—and to die in defence of their Rights, [illegible] !—as freemen !—*who* can resist this [illegible]" [illegible]atham

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1819. *PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY PARES & SON.* VOL. I.—NO. 6

☞ The NEWARK PATRIOT, *will be published every Friday morning, opposite* Moses Roff's Tavern, Broad-Street, *and delivered to subscribers at* Two Dollars *per annum payable half-yearly in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be neatly and conspicuously inserted three weeks for One Dollar a square; and Twenty-five Cents for each additional insertion. Longer ones in proportion. Advertisements to be paid for in advance.

*** *Postage must be paid on all letters with Subscriptions, Advertisements, and Communications.*

A WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1819. FEBRUARY		Sun rises.		Sun sets.	
5	Friday,	7	0	5	0
6	Saturday,	6	59	5	1
7	Sunday,	6	5[illegible]	5	2
8	Monday,	6	[illegible]7	5	3
9	Tuesday,	6	56	5	4
10	Wednesday,	6	55	5	5
11	Thursday,	6	54	5	6

New Moon 24d. 6h. 57m. morn.

PRICES CURRENT, IN NEWARK,

Corrected Weekly.

Flour, Wheat, pr Cwt.	$ 5
do Rye,	2 25
do Indian,	1 75 to 2
Oats, per bushel,	47
Corn	68 3-4
Cider spirits, per gallon,	50 to 53
Butter, per lb.	20 to 25
Lard	14 to 16
Plaister, per ton.	6 50 to 7
Salt, coarse, per bushel,	75 to 87 1-2
do. fine,	75 to 87 1-2
Shad, per barrel,	12 to 14
do half barrel,	7 to 8 50

DISSOLUTION.

WHEREAS the co-partnership now existing under the firm of DAYTON & PIERSON, will be dissolved by its own limitation, on the first of April next. All those having unsettled accounts are requested to call and settle without delay; and those having demands will please present them for settlement.

Geo. C. DAYTON.
ELIHU PIERSON, Junr.

Newark, Dec. 29, 1818.

To Coach-makers and others.

J. ADAMSON,

COACH TRIMMER, & HARNESS MAKER.

WISHES to inform his Friends and the Public that he has commenced business, opposite the Upper Common, in the place lately occupied as a printing-office.

J. A. flatters himself, that as he has for a series of years been employed in the above line; and has had an opportunity of acquiring an extensive practical knowledge of its various branches; he shall by moderate terms, and an assiduous attention, to the wishes of his employers, be able to give full satisfaction to those who may be disposed to favor him with their custom.

Newark, Dec 29, 1818.

NEW BOOKS.

For sale at the Book Store of

BENJAMIN OLDS,

Memoirs of Miss Smelt.
———Mrs. Cooper.
———Mrs. Thayre.
———Mrs. Osborn.
———Mrs. Baley.
———Mrs. Newell.
———Miss Woodbury.
———Mrs. Fletcher.
———Mrs. Waters.

Together with a general assortment of Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, Prayer Books &c &c.

ALSO,

A general assortment of Medium, Demy, & Fools-Cap Ledgers, Day Books, &c

Bookbinding of every description done as usual.

Newark, Jan. 1. 1819.

WILLIAM WARD,

IN addition to his former stock of goods of various kinds, has just received a fresh and well selected assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

which he will sell at the lowest New-York prices, at his store opposite to the first Presbyterian Church.

Among the books just received are—

The Emigrant's Guide to the Western and South-western States and Territories: comprising a Geographical and Statistical description of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio;—the Territories of Alabama, Missouri, Illinois, and Michigan; and the western parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New-York. With a complete list of the road and river routes, west of the Aleghany mountains, and the connecting roads from New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington City, to New Orleans, St. Louis, and Pittsburg. The whole comprising a more comprehensive account of the soil, productions, climate, and present state of improvement of the regions described than any work hitherto published. Accompanyed by a map of the U. S. including Louisiana, projected and enlarged expressly for this work: by William Darby. 1 vol. 8 vo.

Essay on the Theory of the Earth, by M. Cuvier with Mineralogical Notes, and an account of Cuvier's Geological discoveries, by professor Jameson To which are now added Observations on the Geology of North America, by Samuel L. Mitchell 1 vol. 8 vo.

Travels through the Canadas, by George Heriot, Esq. 1 v. 12 mo.

Demetrius,—A Russian Romance.

Bonaparte's Letters to Lord Liverpool, dated Longwood, Oct. 7, 1817.

Capt Riley's Narrative.

The Clerk's Magazine.

History of the late War, by H. M. Brackenridge Esq.

Blind Farmer and his children, by Mrs. Hofland.

Emily—from the French

Chalmer's Discourses.

Voyage to Abyssinia, and Travels into the interior of that country; illustrated with a map of Abyssinia, by Henry Salt, Esq. F. R. S. &c

Readings on Poetry, by Miss Edgeworth.

Adopted Daughter, a tale, by Miss Sandham.

Elegant Extracts. A copious selection of instructive, moral, and entertaining passages from the most eminent poets, 6 vols. 12 mo.

Plutarch's Lives, by J. & W. Langhorne, 8 vols 12 mo.

Female Scripture Biography: including an Essay on what Christiany has done for women. By Francis Augustus Cox, A. M. v. mo.

Letters from a younger to an elder brother on the conduct to be pursued in life.

Coeleb's in search of a wife.

Memoirs of Harriet Newell.

——— of Martha Laurens Ramsay.

Life and Writings of Mrs. Isabella Graham.

Contemplations on the Sacred History, by Joseph Hall, D. D.

View of Ecclesiastical History by John Newton.

The Traveller, by James Meikle

Saurins Sermons.

Sincere Christian, by Rev. Thomas Vincent.

The Evidence and authority of the Christia Revelation; by Rev. Thomas Chalmers.

Jenk's Devotion.

Buck's Practical Expositor.

Stoddard's Guide to Christ.

An Easy Grammar of Sacred History; containing the principal events recorded in the Old and New Testaments, by Mary Ann Rundall—illustrated with maps.

The Power of Religion on the Mind, by Lindly Murray, author of an English Grammar, &c.

Pike's Religious Cases of Conscience.

The Christian's Great Interest.

Aikin's Life of Howard.

The Rules and Exercises of Holy Dying, by Jeremy Taylor, D. D

A Companion for the Festivals and Fasts of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by John Henry Hobart, D. D

A Compendium of the Religious doctrines, religious and moral precepts, historical and descriptive beauties of the Bible, by R. Dickinson, Esq.

Force of Truth, by Doct. Thomas Scott.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth

Private Thoughts on Religion, by Rev. Thomas Adam

Buchanan's Works.

Bellamy's Works.

Buck's Theological Dictionary.

Watts' Sermons

Mc Lauren's Sermons

Watts' Lyrical Poems—a variety of other serious and miscellaneous books, too numerous to particularize in an advertisement.

Bibles of various sizes, from the common school Bible to Quarto, elegant, with plates.

School and Pocket Testaments.

Watts' Psalms and Hymns, large and small.

Hymns.—Dobell, Dwight, Hart, Olney, Cockburn, odman, Hartford selection

Classcal and School Books.

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary,
Shrevelii Lexicon,
Perrin's Grammar,
Dilworth, Pike, and Daboll's Arithmetic,
Murry's Grammar,
——— Exercises,
——— Key,
Juvenile Instructor,
American Orator,
Columbian Orator,
Scott's Lessons,
English Reader,
New-York Reader,
American Preceptor,
Enfield's Speaker,
Morse's Geography,
Pickett's do.
Cumming's do. (chart.)
Willett's do. do.
Walker's, Entick's, Johnson's, and Allinson's Dictionary,
ett's Elements of General Knowledge,
Ferguson's Astronomy, &c. &c.
Spelling Books, Primers, Chap-Books, &c.

DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber, (opposite the first Presbyterian Church) has for sale, a variety of DRY GOODS, at the lowest market prices; to enumerate would be unnecessary.

All persons indebted are earnestly solicited to make payment without delay, which will prevent a transfer to a different set of books.

UZAL WARD.

Newark, Dec. 29, 1818. 3w

PATRIOT OFFICE.

PARES & SON,

VERY respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newark and its vicinity, that they have received an assortment of New Type, for the immediate purpose of Printing in an elegant manner Job-Work of every description.

Newark Jan 1, 1819.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME

HORSE & GIG,

MAY be seen at the stables of Mr. Ellis Noe. The Horse is 5 years old, warranted sound and gentle. For further particulars enquire at the Patriot Office

Jan. 1 1819

COPPER PUMPS

TWO COPPER PUMPS, (*nearly new*) will be sold cheap, for cash. Enquire at the Patriot Office.

Jan 1, 1819

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he still continues the

Grocery Business,

at that noted stand, opposite *Moses Roff's* Tavern, and while he feels grateful for past favours, he earnestly solicits all those whose accounts are of more than six months standing, to call and settle them without delay; by so doing they may save themselves some trouble, and will confer an infinite obligation on their humble servant,

Wm S. BALDWIN.

Newark, Jan 1, 1819.

Patriot Office.

BOOKBINDING.

THOSE who please to favor the Proprietors of the Patriot with commands in the above department of Business, will be gratified in having their Books bound in a firm and elegant manner. PARES SEN. *flatters himself that after thirty years' experience, devoted in general to the variety of Bookbinding, to merit a share of Public Patronage.*

JAN. 1, 1819

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber on the morning of the 22d. inst an apprentice to the shoe making business, by the name of Caleb Smith, about 15 years of age, of a light complexion, rather of a sour and downcast look. All persons are forbid harbouring or employing said apprentice, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be paid; but no charge.

AARON NOYES

Newark, Dec. 29, 1818.

NOTICE.

JOHN Y. BALDWIN & Co.

REQUEST all persons indebted to them to call and pay their accounts before the first of February next. Those of six months standing unpaid will then be put in suit.

They have for sale a quantity of excellent imported SHOE THREAD, worth the attention of Shoe-Makers.

Newark, Dec. 30, 1818.

Wanted a Farm.

SITUATE WITHIN A FEW MILES OF NEWARK.

THE subscriber wishes to rent a FARM for a term of years of from 30 to 50 acres, well improved with a good dwelling, barn, orchard, &c. Would advance a few years rent if an object; otherwise would purchase should the terms be moderate and accommodating. A line directed to W. H. N. Post Office, Newark, mentioning particulars, will meet immediate attention.

A situation on the water side, would be preferred

January 28, 1819.

BAND-BOX

MANUFACTORY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MRS J PARES and DAUGHTERS, very respectfully solicit the favors of the Ladies of Newark, and the State of New-Jersey in the above branch of Business, assuring them that every attention will be assiduously given, to furnish them with the best and most fashionable article; the most fanciful and modern papers will be used for covering, and orders will be punctually attended to in nests for exportation, Stores will be supplied on the shortest notice, and on terms preferable to any yet offered to the public.

Hatters, Milliners, &c. &c. will have a liberal discount allowad on taking large quantities

Opposite Roff's Tavern, Newark, Jan. 22. 1819.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS DORCAS MARSH, Administratrix of all and singular, the goods, chattles and credits of JOSEPH M. MARSH, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Saturday the twenty seventh day of February next, to shew cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.
TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Essex in the State of New Jersey, did at the Term of January A. D. 1819, appoint a Special Term of said Court, to meet at the Court House in Newark, on Saturday the 27th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors under the Insolvent laws of said State.

Newark Jail, Jan. 14, 1819.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS
EZRA HUTCHINS.
JAMES C. SAYRE
SAMUEL EARL
ELIAS WOODRUFF
JOHN MILLER.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS ANDREW WOODRUFF, Administrator, of all and singular, the goods, chattles and credits of George Woodruff deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as they can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday, the 19th day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his said debts

A True transcript from the Record.
TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS DAVID CRANE [illegible] WM. SAYRE, executors of the last will [illegible] testament of EPHRAIM SAYRE, deceased, have made and exhibited to this Court, under oath a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as they can discover the same and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree that all person, interested in the estate which was of said deceased appear before this Court on Monday the 19th day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.
TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS GILBERT HEARD, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of Elizabeth Winans, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday the 19th day of April next, to shew cause if any they should have, why so much of the land, and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay her said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.
TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

ON application of Noah Matthews, and Abraham Winans administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of James Cornwell deceased, to the Orphan's Court of the County of *Essex*, in pursuance of the Saatute in such case made and provided: IT IS ORDERED by tha Court that the said administrators give public noticee to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said decedent within twelve months from this day, (18th January, 1819,) by setting up copies of this order in five of the most public places in the county, for the space of two months; and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed and published at Newark, in this State, for the same space of time: And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debts, claims, or demands within the said period of twelve months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor or shall be for ever barred of his or her claim against the said administrators

A True Copy.
TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

The body of the Queen of England was to lie in state until the first of December, on which day it would be removed from Kew Palace to Augusta Lodge, Windsor Park, followed in procession by the whole of her majesty's establishment, in deep Mourning. The body would then be placed in the room, which was used for a similar mournful purpose, at the funeral of the Princess Amelia, till evening; when the funeral would then take place at the Royal Chapel by torch light.

The exterior coffin is of fine oak, covered with rich crimson velvet. The sides are divided into pannalled compartments, with silver gilt nails, within which are placed eight superb handles, in the antique style, of silver, richly gilt.

The following is a translation of the inscription which is to be placed on her Majesty's coffin.—

Herein are the remains
Of the most Serene Princess Charlotte,
By the Grace of God,
Queen, Consort of the most august
and powerful Monarch,
George the Third, by the [illegible] of God
King of Great Britain a[illegible]d,
De[illegible] the faith, King of Hanover,
An[illegible]nswick and L[illegible]berg,
[illegible]7th of November, in th[illegible]
[illegible]ar of our Lord 1818,
[illegible]nd of her [illegible] the 75th.

POETRY.

THE BEGG[illegible] GIRL'S COPLAINT,

Cold—cold—[illegible] bitter cold, me know;
Swift dances [illegible] the feather'd snow;
My head and fa[illegible] my hands and f[illegible]
Are cover'd [illegible] with powd'ry sle[illegible]
No cheerfu[illegible] I to warm,
No house, no [illegible] from the storm,
No clothes to [illegible] me round and round,
No bonnet, [illegible] coat, nor gownd;
No drink, no [illegible] have I to eat,
Nor turnip [illegible] bread nor meat.
On the white [illegible] expos'd I lie,
To all the peltings of the [illegible]
Pray, give me clothes, p[illegible] give me bread,
God pour his blessings on your head,
And may you never feel, like me,
These pains of want and misery!

AN IMPROMPTU.

When smiling Venus brings you to my arms,
And giddy passion gazes on your charms,
When ev'ry look and touch provokes desire,
When the blood riots and each nerve's on fire,
When flame contagious flashes from the eye,
And the breast labors with the softest sigh,
When like the bee instinctively I sip
The humid honey from your pulpy lip,
Suck your sweet breath that beats the rose perfume
Or violet scenting in its prime of bloom,
In quick vibrations when our tongues we dart,
And pleasure's poison tingles at the heart;
Then to recede, the melting maid to save,
Whom guilt would hurry to an early grave;
To wake to reason from this frenzied dream,
Requires a love that's founded on esteem:
Such is the passion which refines my sense,
And careful guards my Julia's innocence:
Living and dying this shall be my boast,
Tho' much she loves, she still loves *Virtue most!*
At her command th' obedient passions move,
While reason pleads—the advocate of love.

EPIGRAM.

Varus, 'twixt vanity and rhyme,
Neglects his shop in evil time,
And pants for future glory:
Till floundering in poetic mire,
His debts grown high, his lodgings higher,
He gains the attic story.

Thus the gay lark salutes the morn,
Thus soars aloft when upward borne
On Fancy's fluttering wings;
Each moment sees him higher rise,
With added vigour to the skies,
And as he mounts he sings.

THREE BLACK CROWS!!!

The following story is a palpable hit at the exaggerating propensity of Newsmongers; and never was more applicable at any time than at the present, when scarcely a day passes but *Three Black Crows are thrown up!* H. W.

Two honest tradesmen meeting in the strand,
One took the other briskly by the hand;
"Hark ye," said he, "'tis an odd story this
About the crows!"—"I don't know what it is,"
Replyed his friend. "No! I'm surprized at that,
Where I came from, sir, 'tis the common chat.
But you shall hear—an odd affair indeed!
And that it happen'd, they are all agreed.
Not to detain you from a thing so strange,
A gentleman that lives not far from 'Change,
This week, in short, as all the Alley knows,
Taking a puke, has thrown up three black crows.
"Impossible." Nay, but it's really true;
I have it from good hands and so may you.
"From whose I pray?" So having nam'd the man,
Straight to enquire his anxious comrade ran.
"Sir did you tell"—relating the affair—
Yes, sir, I did; and if it's worth your care,
Ask Mr. such a one, he told it me—
But, by the by, 'twas two black crows, not three.
Resolv'd to trace so wond'rous an event,
Whip to the third the virtuoso went;
"Sir, and so forth"—Why, yes, the thing is fact,
Though in regard to number not exact;
It was not two black crows, 'twas only one,
The truth of that you may depend upon;
The gentleman himself told me the case—
"Where may I find him?"—Why, in such a place.
Away goes he, and having found him out,
Sir, be so good as to resolve a doubt—
Then to his last informant he referr'd,
And begg'd to know, if true what he had heard.
Did you, sir, throw up a black crow?—Not I:
Bless me! how people propagate a lie!
Black crows have been thrown up three, two and one,
And here, I find all comes at last to none!
Did you say nothing of a crow at all?
Crow—crow—perhaps I might, now I recall
The matter over.—And pray, sir, what was't?
Why I was horrid sick, and at the last,
I did throw up, and told my neighbors so,
Something that was—as black, sir, as a crow.

A C[illegible]—If the gentleman who left a pam[illegible] at my hou[illegible] Monday evening the 25th inst. [illegible]ning the Horrors of Infide[illegible] ake the [illegible]ble of calling aga[illegible] give him [illegible] satisfaction.—JO[illegible] AKE.

SECRETARY ADAMS, GEN JACKSON & THE SEMINOLE WAR.

[illegible] following is extracted from a letter which appeared in the *Virginia Herald*, under the signature of Phocion on the subject of General Jackson [illegible] Seminole war. After having at some length [illegible] view of the origin of the war, and Mr Adams' celebrated state paper in defence of General Jackson's conduct therein, he thus proceeds:

[illegible] will not like some of his adversaries, pursue General Jackson into those little corners of life, without the general context of his public existence, where faults may be sometimes found to have grown out of great virtues, and many of his heaviest offences to have been grafted by human infirmity upon the kindest and best of his affections. But, to return to his public existence at New-Orleans, and the austere discipline which he established—what was the final result of this imputed fault in his character? Such a decisive victory over a host of the invincible masters of Europe, as resounded through the universe, preserved the integrity of the empire, and confirmed the title of the people of it, to a territory more valuable than a thousand mines of Potosi. After his directing such an exploit, I forbear to insist on Gen Jackson's victorious conclusion of two savage wars in the wilderness. But we will ask any reader of history, whether, for similar achievements, the Roman Senate would not have decreed Scipio a triumph? Yet our Senate have but just now enabled Gen. Jackson to triumph in public opinion, by this circulated document, over a combination of native and exotic adversaries. For do not both classes conspire to censure and arraign him? The one class stimulated by wild notions of exaggerated liberty; the other, actuated by the resentments of an angry monarch and a mortified court. But the state paper of Secretary Adams will correct the one class as effectually as it characterizes the other. For who that has one drop of American blood in his veins, can peruse the following recital, without feeling the sensibilities of gratitude kindle towards Gen Jackson, accompanied by indignation against those who calumniate him?

"On examining the prisoners, they stated that Edward Daniels who was made prisoner in the boat on the 7th of July, *was tarred and burnt alive!*"

"On the 24th instant, the house of Mr. Garrett, residing in the upper part of this county, (Georgia,) was attacked during his absence near the middle of the day, by this party of Indians, consisting of about fifteen, *who shot Mrs Garrett in two places, and then dispatched her by stabbing and scalping. Her two children, one about three years old and the other two months, were also murdered, and the eldest scalped*—the house was then plundered of every article of value, and set on fire."

"There was a boat taken by the Indians that had in it thirty men, seven women and four small children. There were six of the men got clear, and one woman saved; and the rest got killed. *The children were took by the leg, and their brains dashed out against the boat.*"

And who were the movers, fomenters, and commanders in chief of a canibal carnage, infanticide cruelty, at which humanity shudders, and which mercy herself refuses to pardon? *Arbuthnot and Ambrister.* And yet, for correctly punishing, by martial law, this brace of deathmongers, taken too in the very act of leading on merciless barbarians, instigated by them to butcher and burn, *murder and mutilate*, lo! our precious pedants, lolling far from the uplifted tomahawk, seated in snug security, on a velvet cushion by their fireside, congeal the elements of common sense into the *ice and froth of coloured sophistry* to *chill* the ardor of patriotism, and condemn the noble minded Jackson! In such aims, and with such American theorists, all the foreign intriguers cordially combine. They, too, affect to be shocked at Jackson's austerity, and deplore the violation of our 'forensic forms.' Their bowels, too, yearn towards English malefactors. Alas! my brother; alien eyes swim and glisten with grief for detected imposters—miscreants—convicted catiffs—monsters—who took small children by the leg, and *plucked the nipple from their boneless gums and dashed their brains out!* Murderers whose offal ought long since to have fattened the region kites. Foreign palms too, itch; and the gorge of Spain rises, vehement for the disavowal and punishment of Jackson the deliverer, for the degradation of the intrepid soldier; that wonderful man—who, soaring like an eagle, to reconnoitre the theatre of death and carnage, detected by the sagacious glance of a martial statesman, effects in their causes; detected with a prophetic eye, in the present and future; foresaw fire, sword, blood and devastation in Spanish forts and English outlaws. Instead of tampering with slaughter, and sealing a truce with ruin; instead of mistaking, like our pedants, the Toga for the tomahawk; in one hand he wielded the democracy of freemen, and with the other smote the monsters of desolation—that firm, wise, wonderful patriot, who boldly exercised for a day unbounded authority to secure to his country unbounded welfare forever—who did not hesitate, waiting like a timorous constable for a distant warrant for throttling assassins, till the precious moment for arresting them was fled; but rushed into battle; routed and pursued the wretches; rescued the mother and her babes from the edge of the drawn scalping knife; extinguished a conflagration; diverted a deluge; and stopped all the sluices of innocent blood. That resolute and invincible commander, who, for such mighty objects of utility to his nation dared responsibility and the clamour of men great in nothing but impeachment; overstepped the confines of a treacherous neutral; defied the angry elements; the obstacles and necessities of nature; endured famine; forded bogs, swam torrents; scoured thickets; stormed ramparts; cheered heroes; guarded nations; untill, from the battlements of Pensacola, he hurled the insidious Spaniard, whom he caught cherishing the Seminole ruffian; and wrenched the scalping knife and the tomahawk from the gory clutch of ferocious assassins!

Is there an individual in the community who can contemplate the crimson recitals, which we quote from authority, and not feel his imagination sore with a piercing sense of that anguish, which must long have been endured by thousands of mothers and their helpless infants exposed on our feeble frontier to the ruthless banditti, instigated to scalp and murder them by *Arbuthnot and Ambrister?* Can any sound Jurist entertain a doubt whether or not General Jackson was authorised by international law, and bound by the eternal principles of retributive justice, to bring to condign punishment as he did fierce outlawed captains of imposture and carnage? Grand architects of ruin? Wholesale undertakers of human massacre and misery? Men of evil eminence and execrable agency, who by renouncing the commiseration and usages of civil society—by deluding and exciting barbarians to wallow in the blood of shrieking mothers and imploring children, had degraded themselves below the obnoxious level of untutored tigers? We repeat it—General Jackson was *bound* to execute Arbuthnot and Ambrister by the eternal principles of justice and self defence; those principles which neither the rudeness of ignorance can stifle, nor the enervation of refinement can extinguish: those principles which, by the primeval fiat of creating omnipotence were planted in the heart of every man with the first rudiments of life! Away then with cavils from the municipal code; away with those technical precedents, which are admirable in their proper forum—but which are as different in their nature and objects, from the usages of martial law, as the roar of a cannon from the breathing of a lute! Away with the morbid sensibilities of sophistical demagogues, who help to embolden enormous crimes by blubbering over the gibbet of enormous malefactors.

Away with the anti-social foppery of affecting to try General Jackson, acting in his martial capacity, by an absurd application of the beautiful forms of civil liberty, to violent deeds of babe slaughtering scalpers; to infernal outrages against all humanity by outlaws, exterminators, and man roasters! Secretary Adams states the case for General Jackson unanswerably. We heartily unite with him in opinion. General Jackson has deserved well of his country, for occupying the strong holds of Florida, when they had become dens for robbers, and bulwarks for banditti; for treading into dust and ashes those treacherous sparks that menaced to rekindle on our borders, war and murder; and for the correct firmness with which he quenched the firebrands that lit the torch of the furies, when with wholesome austerity he executed "for terror and example," the red ruffian and white incendiaries.

PIRACY AND MURDER.

The Ship Boston, Finley, has arrived at Alexandria, from Cowes, (Eng.) via Isle of May.—While at the latter port, capt. Finley was robbed, insulted, abused, and his life put in jeopardy, by the commander of a piratical ship of 14 guns, with a crew of 150 men, mostly Americans and Englishmen. The following extracts, from Captain Finley's log-book, will shew their brutal conduct in its true light:

Anchored on the 29th of November—on the 30th at 5 P. M came to anchor within fifty yards of an armed ship, of 14 guns and 150 men, under English colors—but at sunrise the next morning she set an Artigas flag. She was a long black ship with a narrow stern and billet head—susposing her to be a pirate, took the necessary precaution—at 7 was boarded by one of her six oar boats—two officers came on the quarter deck and asked some trifling questions, where from &c. and demanded a a sight of the ship's papers—they were invited into the cabin and the papers produced—they did not appear to be much interested about them—enquired whether I had a cargo on board, I answered in the negative—they then asked what I came there for? I answered for salt—then you brought money I suppose—My apprehensions became serious, and I did not give them a direct answer, and they ordered me to go on deck, they following. By this time their boat had been to the piratical ship and returned full of armed men—the officers then went aft in close conversation. In a short time they gave orders for my officers and men to go into the forecastle—they then came to me in a most insolent manner, and said, you, sir, may march with them—I remonstrated, and asked by what authority I was thus treated,—we were not at war with any nation, or if we were, it had been declared since my leaving the United States—they then said they were of no nation, give us no clack. The ruffians then began to gather round me, and soon set me a moving to the forecastle, where they put a strong guard over us all—they then took possession of my cabin and all parts of the ship, broke open my trunks, locker, &c. but could not meet the object of their wishes, viz: cash—they then sent for my steward, a very trusty fellow, and asked him where my money was, and what quantity I had on board? He told them he did not know whether I had any or not, except one dollar and fifty cents and a few English shillings—they insisted on there being a considerable sum on board, and they must have it—he was threatened very harshly, but gave them no satisfaction—he was then conducted back to the forecastle, and the same gang escorted me to the cabin. The first thing that struck my attention was 12 armed men, sitting on a circular seat round the cabin, with horrible looking countenances, armed with cutlasses and pistols, with two officers. The contents of my trunks were turned over the cabin floor; the table filled with empty and full porter bottles. They invited me to take a glass; I declined; one of the ruffians replyed it may be your last, they then placed a chair in the centre of the cabin, and ordered me to set down in front of the 12 ruffians, with an officer on each side; it is impossible for me to describe their countenances. I was then addressed by the officer on my left in the following manner. We are informed you have a large sum of money on board, and we must have it—I then told him I had landed it. What did you land it for? Because it is the law and custom to land nearly as much as will purchase and pay the duties on the cargo. The officer replied, it is a damn'd lie; your money is on board. They then ordered my boat's crew to be sent for. I told them I did not go in my own boat, but in a boat belonging to the brig Charles. He then told me those stories would not do for them: the money was on board, and if I would give it up, every thing should be sacred. I told them as before, it was landed. A cutlas was lying on the table—he drew a pistol from his belt and presented it to my breast, saying if I did not give up the money I should be a dead man. I then rose from my chair very much agitated—he then put the pistol to a candle, opened the pan and examined whether it was primed, and put it to my breast again, uttering the most horrid oaths, and calling on the name of God, that he would put me to instant death if I did not instantly give up my money: at that time he had me by the shoulder, and told me to turn round: I refused, saying if I was to be murdered I would face my executioner, who, by so doing, would deprive a wife and four children of their only support—he then said he would spare my life until a general search was made, but if the money was found he should put me to death.

The order then was given for a general search and candles were ordered, they ransacked the ship for thirty minutes, during which my apprehension was great, but fortunately they did not attain their object, and returned to the cabin where they drank freely of porter. They then asked me if I had any watches, I told them I had, (previously to this they had taken one from my trunk) and I was ordered to be searched by these ruffians, I had a silver watch in my fob and a gold one in my jacket pocket, which they took from me, value about 260 dollars. At this time it was about half past 9 o'clock, and they began to embark on board their boat and leave the ship, destined for the other vessels near me, viz:—brig Joseph, of Boston; brig Charles, of N. York; and a northern schr. name not recollected—those vessels were boarded at nearly the same time, and plundered of their money and seamens clothing, one man was killed on board the Joseph, and two boats cut from her and drifted to the westward. From thence they went on board the pirate, towing the boats belonging to them. Two of them came alongside me a second time, about half past 10 o'clock, and hailed for a rope, I was the only person on deck, and stepped forward desiring some of the men to hand a rope when they came on board, they exclaimed, what are you doing on deck you damn'd rascals? on which I informed them that I called to my men to hand a rope: they were then sent forward. The same officer, though intoxicated, came on the quarter deck, where I was sitting, and said, what are you doing on deck, sir: I thought I told you to stay below. I replied I was taking the air. At this time both crews of the boats went into the cabin to take a parting glass. They did not tarry, as the captain came by from the other vessels, and hailed them to come on board to get ready for an expedition on shore—the officer on board my ship then invited me to go down into my cabin, and take a parting glass. We went down, and a bottle of porter was produced: he poured out a glass and drank my good health, bid me good night, cut my boats from the ship and left me. About half past 11 o'clock, they left the piratical vessel, landed on the Island, plundered the inhabitants of 16,000 dollars, part of which belonged to the beforementioned vessels, took all the merchandize contained in the stores, broke all the furniture and drove the men, women and children from their beds, naked—killed several of the inhabitants—the governor had his legs broken by being drawn from a piazza.

On the 26th of November, a schooner, a consort of the ship, anchored at that place and cut out a Portuguese brig. Bonavista had also been robbed by this ship.

I hope the merchants of the United States will join in a petition to Congress, not doubting their readiness to afford relief against the depredations committed by these petty pirates, as they have hitherto done against those of a more exalted character.

I cannot omit this opportunity of expressing my entire approbation of the conduct of my officers and crew on this trying occasion, as they behaved in a manner worthy of themselves, and creditable to the character of American seamen.

O. P. FINLAY.
Master of the Ship Boston.

Latest from Buenos Ayres.

By the Brig Emeline, Gibson, we learn that on the 9th of November, a mail from Valparaiso arrived at Beunos Ayres, bringing advices of the sailing of the 1st division of the national Chili Fleet, consisting of the San Martin of 64 guns, capt. Wilkinson. Lautaro, of 54 guns, capt. Wooster, corvette Checabuco, 20 guns, and brig Pueyrdon, 16 guns, bound on a cruise off cape Horn, as was supposed for the intercepting a fleet of transports expected from Spain, and from thence to proceed to the westward for the purpose of falling in with some of the Spanish ships of war.

The night before the Emeline sailed the Director announced at the Theatre, that Talcuhuana had surrendered to the Patriots of the West.

The new corvette ships Horatia, capt. Skinner, and Curiaso, capt. Delano, had arrived in 62 days from this port. An unfortunate occurrence took place on board the latter vessel, on the night of the 11th Nov. capt D. was awoke by the report of a pistol and was informed John I. Bigelow master's mate, had fallen in a duel with Mr. Earnarden, midshipman, which had been previously concerted. The deceased received a slug over his right eye, which terminated his life in 64 hours. A jury of Inquest was held on the body, who brought in a verdict of man slaughter. On the 16th his remains were interred, in the church of St Michaels.

Mer. Adv.

To the Editor of the National Adv.

Hyde Park, (L. I.) Jan. 25, 1819

SIR,

The state of England is, at this time a matter of great interest to all Commercial People, and especially such as have debts or credits in England. The facts are these—On the 6th and 7th of December, the juries at the Old Bailey sessions, in spite of the decided remonstrances of the judge, refused in four sucessive instances, to convict for altering forged Bank of England Notes. The Bank upon this withdrew the other indictments. And thus is that famous outlet of paper money without any protection against forgery.

The parties arraigned and so acquitted had sold large quantities of notes at a low rate: and the country began to be stocked with this sort of paper money. The Courier of the 8th December, exclaims "thus is this great corporation, out of the *protection of the law;*" which is very true.

My letters to the 11th of December anticipate a speedy blow up of the whole thing; and indeed, it is difficult to see how that is to be avoided. At any rate, here are interesting facts for all those who have any pecuniary concerns with England.

I, for my own part would not give a York sixpence for a *Ten pound Bank of England note.*

I am, sir, your most obedient,
And most humble servant
WILLIAM COBBETT.

BANK of the United States.

There is one part of the report on this subject which ought to alarm every republican in the Union. We beg leave to call the attention of every citizen of America, to the consideration of it in a most particular manner. It is as follows:

However dangerous to the community may be the power of selling drafts, in the hands of an institution whose resources may be adequate to the control of domestic exchange, according to its interest or caprice, yet the committee cannot entertain a doubt that the Bank possesses the power. Excepting the fluctuations before noticed the rate of premium has not hitherto been extortionate, in any instance which has come to the knowledge of the committee. The proceedings of the Bank and its offices and the reasons and views entertained by them, are exhibited in the report XVIII, in the letter of the President, XIX, and in extracts from his correspondence, XX.

It is here officially declared that the Bank of the United States has a power to control the domestic Exchange. "according to its INTEREST or CAPRICE"!!! Such a power ought not to be intrusted to the hands of any corporation—because "interest" or "caprice" may induce it at any moment to use that power for the purposes of corruption—oppression, malice and revenge. We are by this report at once assured that the Bank is possessed of a power over the fortunes of men—and of a principle knavish enough to use that power for interested purposes.

From the National Intelligencer.

An animated debate took place yesterday in the Senate. on the question of voting a specific appropriation for the construction and repairs of Military Roads. The question came upon the item in the Military appropriation bill, which had previously given rise to so much discussion in the House of Representatives, and which the Senate have decided to retain, by the casting vote of the President.—It is in vain to regret our inability to publish all the debates which occur in both branches of the Legislature; but we will endeavor to give some account of the debate now referred to.

Pennsylvania legislature.—Among the proceedings we notice the following:

Petitions, for compelling creditors to take the real estate of debtors at the appraised value, or to stay execution on receiving sufficient security.

For the establishment of agricultural societies in the respective counties, and appropriating money to be distributed in premiums.

For vesting the estates of habitual drunkards in trustees, for the use of their families.

For a state road from Pittsburg, through Kittanning in the direction to Olean, in New-York.

Military Committee.—T. M. Nelson, (V.) Gen. Reed, (M.) Mr. Huntington, (C.) Mr. Stewart, (N. C.) Col. Johnson, (K.) Maj. Peter, (M.) and Mr. Gage, (N. C.) compose the military committee of the house of Representatives, who have reported on the subject of General Jackson and the Seminole war. The four first are friendly to the report censuring Gen. Jackson; and the other three in favor of the protest or substitute.

Letters from Washington announce with confidence, that the president will shortly nominate to the senate, the Hon. Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, as minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. at the court of Madrid.

LEGIS[illegible]
OF NE[illegible]
HOUSE [illegible]

Thursday [illegible]

A message f[illegible] that they had [illegible] sell the state la[illegible] they had agreed [illegible] the committee [illegible] for the relief [illegible] they had passe[illegible] Tunis Mellick [illegible] for the sale of [illegible] Mellick, dec. [illegible] obstructions a[illegible] creek, and the [illegible] Jaques Coulo[illegible] without amend[illegible]

That counci[illegible] respecting fug[illegible] an amendment [illegible] agreed to by th[illegible]

Mr. C. Park[illegible] from inhabitan[illegible] repeal of that [illegible] act, which rela[illegible] debt—ordered [illegible] cond reading of [illegible]

Mr. Griffith [illegible] from Bordent[illegible] state arms—re[illegible] committee.

Mr. Hallida[illegible] from Morristo[illegible] rate a fire com[illegible] mitted.

Mr. Kille [illegible] whom was ref[illegible] Salem and Gl[illegible] road opposite [illegible] Salem reporte[illegible] have leave to [illegible] Wednesday o[illegible] dered to lie o[illegible]

The re-eng[illegible] fugitives from [illegible] council, passe[illegible]

Mr. Kinney [illegible] mentary to the [illegible] error, passed [illegible] second reading[illegible]

The bill to [illegible] kins from his [illegible] f. the improv[illegible] dows in the to[illegible] berland, were [illegible] and passed to [illegible]

A message [illegible] that they ha[illegible] lative to the p[illegible] pieces for the [illegible] and ordered a[illegible]

The bill f[illegible] unnecessary [illegible] and *again re*[illegible]

Mr. Gould [illegible] the commissio[illegible] encroachment[illegible] in this city to [illegible] ed to report t[illegible] sures have be[illegible] that object—[illegible]

Adjourned[illegible]

Three o'cl[illegible]

R. C. Thom[illegible] from Sussex [illegible] censed perso[illegible] in justice-cou[illegible]

Mr. Kinne[illegible] ed on the peti[illegible] directors of t[illegible] turnpike com[illegible] it was expedi[illegible]

Mr. Newbo[illegible] vent justice[illegible] courts out of t[illegible] reside—orde[illegible] to be printe[illegible]

The bill [illegible] kins from his[illegible] house 27 to 1[illegible]

A letter [illegible] quarter maste[illegible] arms and othe[illegible] fided to his c[illegible] statements, [illegible] dered to lie o[illegible]

The hous[illegible] the whole on[illegible] constitution, [illegible] and after so[illegible] committee r[illegible] ported progr[illegible] was discharg[illegible] ation thereo[illegible]

Adjourne[illegible]

Frid[illegible]

Mr. Teas[illegible] from Cathar[illegible] a divorce fr[illegible] well—read [illegible]

LEGISLATURE

OF NEW-JERSEY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, January 28.

A message from council informed, that they had disagreed to the bill to sell the state lands at Paterson—that they had agreed to the amendment of the committee of conference to the bill for the relief of Ann Rogers; that they had passed the bill authorising Tunis Mellick, to fulfil a contract for the sale of lands, made by Peter Mellick, dec. The bill to remove obstructions and straighten Pepocotton creek, and the bill for the relief of Jaques Coulon Meuron and others, without amendment.

That council had agreed to the bill respecting fugitives from justice with an amendment which was read and agreed to by the house.

Mr. C. Parker presented a petition from inhabitants of Hunterdon for the repeal of that part of the small cause act, which relates to imprisonment for debt—ordered to be read with the second reading of the bill on that subject.

Mr. Griffith presented a memorial from Bordentown relative to loaning state arms—referred to the military committee.

Mr. Halliday presented a petition from Morristown for an act to incorporate a fire company—read and committed.

Mr. Kille from the committee to whom was referred the petition from Salem and Gloucester, relative to a road opposite Sandbank's landing, in Salem reported that the petitioners have leave to present a bill the second Wednesday of the next session—ordered to lie on the table.

The re-engrossed bill relative to fugitives from justice, as amended by council, passed the house unanimously.

Mr. Kinney presented a bill supplementary to the act respecting writs of error, passed July, 1799—ordered a second reading and to be printed.

The bill to divorce Jonathan Tomkins from his wife Jane; and the bill for the improvement of certain meadows in the township of Downs, Cumberland, were considered by section, and passed to be engrossed.

A message from council informed that they had passed a resolution relative to the purchase of two brass field pieces for the use of the militia—read and ordered a second reading.

The bill from council to prevent unnecessary costs, was *again* read and *again re-committed!*

Mr. Gould moved a resolution that the commissioners appointed to cause encroachments on the government lot in this city to be removed, be requested to report to the house what measures have been taken by them to effect that object—agreed to.

Adjourned to 3 P. M.

Three o'clock the house met. Mr. R. C. Thomson presented a petition from Sussex for a law to prevent unlicensed persons appearing as attornies in justice-courts—read and committed.

Mr. Kinney from committee reported on the petition of the President and directors of the Newark and Morris turnpike company, for a lottery, that it was expedient to grant the same.

Mr. Newbold reported a bill to prevent justices of the peace holding courts out of the townships where they reside—ordered a second reading and to be printed.

The bill to divorce Jonathan Tomkins from his wife Jane, passed the house 27 to 13.

A letter was received from the quarter master General relative to the arms and other implements of war confided to his care, with accompanying statements, which were read and ordered to lie on the table.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill to amend the constitution, Mr Day in the chair, and after some time spent thereon, the committee rose and the chairman reported progress, when the committee was discharged from further consideration thereof and the house

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Friday, January 29.

Mr. Teasdale presented a petition from Catharine Burwell of Sussex, for a divorce from her husband, Ira Burwell—read and committed.

Mr. J. Parker *again* reported the bill to prevent unnecessary costs, with *another* amendment—read, ordered a second reading and mean time to be printed.

Mr. Evans reported a bill to repeal an act to ascertain the state of manufactories in this state, passed 11th Feb 1814, ordered a second reading.

The engrossed bill authorising the embanking of certain meadows in the township of Downs, was read a third time and passed unanimously.

The house took up the report of Mr. Kille of yesterday relative to laying out a road near Standbanks landing, in Salem county and disagreed to the same.

The bill making provision for a compilation of the laws was taken up and passed to be engrossed.

The bill concerning the constitution was taken up, and while under discussion, the house

Adjourned to 3 P. M.

Three o'clock the house met—Mr. M'Neely presented a petition from sundry mechanics of Trenton and Nottingham, for a law to secure them their part in erecting buildings, by a lien on the same, read and committed.

Mr. Britton presented a petition from Elizabeth Post for a divorce from her husband Philip Post, read and committed.

Mr. M'Neely from committee reported a bill further supplementary to the act respecting fisheries in the Delaware, read and ordered a second reading and to be printed.

Mr. Hopper from committee, reported a bill authorising the enclosure of a certain piece of woodland in the township of Franklin in the county of Bergen, read and ordered a second reading.

Mr. Evans proposed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the propriety of the present mode of keeping the accounts of the State Treasury, &c. Laid on the table.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill concerning the constitution, and having gone through the same by section, it was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill supplementary to the small cause act, was considered by section and passed to be engrossed.

Adjourned.

Monday Feb. 1.

Mr. Brttin presented a Petition from sundry inhabitants of Essex and Morris, praying a specific appropriation of the surplus monies arising from the Milford and Owego lottery. Committed to Messrs Britton, J. Parker and Beardslee.

The house took up on a second reading, the supplement to the act for improving the navigation of Rancocus creek in the county of Burlington. The original act grants the privilege of raising money by lottery, and the period allowed for doing so, having expired, this supplement revives the grant.—Mr. Parvin argued at some length in favor of the bill.—Mr. Griffith followed on the same side, when the question for engrossing was taken and carried by a small majority.

The bill to authorise the inhabitants of the town of Newark, to raise money by tax, for the purchase of a Fire Engine, &c. was taken up on a second reading, amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for amending the constitution of this state, by submitting to the people at the next election, to vote on a proposition to change the annual meeting of the legislature from October to January, was taken up on a third reading, and after a short debate upon the mode of amending, and not the amendment itself: The bill passed, ayes 30, and was sent to council for concurrence. Adjourned.

Tuesday Feb. 2.

The bill authorising the sureties of absconding constables to collect outstanding monies in executions &c. was read a third time and passed.—Sent to council for concurrence.

The Newark fire engine bill was taken upon a third reading, passed, and sent to council.

The bill reviving the lottery grant, for improving the Navigaton of Rancocus creek, was read a third time, passed, ayes 23, noes 20, and sent to council.

The bill to prevent unnecessary bills of costs was passed and sent to council. This bill prohibits the collection of more than one bill of costs on suits of promissory notes, &c.

The Bill to repeal so much of the existing law as prohibiting imprisonment for debts under ten dollars was read a third time, and after debate thereon, in which Mr. Kinney advocated, and Messrs. J. Parker, Griffith, Parvin and Holliday opposed the repeal, it was passed and sent to council for their concurrence, ayes 24.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to enquire into the mode of conducting the treasury and auditor departments of this state, the manner in which the papers and accounts are kept, and whether any additional regulations are required. Committed to Messrs. Evans, J. Parker and Britton.

The bill for increasing the fees of Jurors was disagreed to and dismissed.

A message came from council, informing that they had passed a bill to tax and regulate pedlars; and had disagreed to the bill for divorcing Jonathan Tomkins from his wife Jane.

The bill providing for a publication of the public laws in one of the newspapers of this city, was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Darcy offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee, to inquire into the expediency of selling the government house and lot in this city. Referred to Messrs Darcy, Griffith and Teasdale—Adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Mr. Brittin from the committee reported a resolution, requiring the managers of the Owego lottery to lay before the next legislature, an account of their proceedings. Laid on the table.

Mr. J. Parker, from the committee, reported a resolution that —— dollars be appointed from the bank tax to aid in the erection of another college at Princeton. Laid on the table.

Mr. Halliday, from the committee, reported the accounts of the state prison, by which it appears that the Institution makes a dead loss of $10,000 per year to the state.

Mr. Kinney reported a bill, altering the term of the court of chancery, and for other purposes. Ordered to be engrossed.

The Militia bill employed the remainder of the day, and finally lost, by the casting vote of the Speaker, ayes and noes being 17 each.

THE PATRIOT.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, 1819.

As nothing of importance has occupied the attention of Congress this week save the truly momentous subject of General Jackson and the Seminole war, we have not inserted the proceedings of the two houses, with an intention of giving the whole when the present debates shall be finally settled. In our second page our readers will find an ample reward for the trouble of perusing the masterly and feeling appeal of PHOCION to the heart of every one in behalf of the patriotic defender of his country's honour, the impenetrable bulwark of the innocent and defenceless, the unbiased patriot, and the unconquerable General Jackson.

Fire—On Sunday morning at ten o'clock our neighbors dwelling was discovered to be on fire, fortunately in sufficient time to prevent any serious damage being done by the flames; having occasion to visit our attic story, we found it filled with smoke; the alarm was immediately given, and by the promptness and alacrity of the firemen, the devouring element was arrested in its destructive progress before it had made its way through the roof of the house. The inhabitants of Newark evinced every attention in assisting us to secure our goods and working materials, for which we return our warmest thanks.

The fire originated from a stove pipe being inadvertently put through the roof of the house, without a due precaution as to its safety; it would be well if this should operate as a caution to others, in the prevention of similar accidents from [illegible] causes.

It is stated in a late [illegible]n paper, that 20 or 30 persons lately exchequered for selling sloe leaves for tea, and counterfeit coffee, have taken their departure for the United States.

Monday evening, February 1.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

This morning about 3 o'clock, between Bridgetown and Elizabethtown, the United States Mail Coach was stopped by three armed men, masked, who, after cutting the traces, opened thg coach door and robbed the passengers of their watches, money, &c. They cut open the Mail and after taking from it such packages as they thought proper, and putting them in a pair of saddlebags made off. One of the robbers spoke broken English, but whether affectedly or not, could not be ascertained.

It is impossible, at this time, to ascertain what part of he Mail has been taken.

MAIL ROBBERS TAKEN.

We have the satisfaction to announce to our readers, that two of the Mail Robbers were taken at Corliers Hook, New-York, yesterday morning. They are Frenchmen. They presented a draft at a grocery store for payment, the proprietor of which being suspicious of them, they were taken up, and soon after confessed the fact, with the whole circumstances connected with it. It is supposed that the third man was in this city on Monday evening, as a person, speaking French, and corresponding with the description of the robber, purchased a pair of new boots and left his old ones in the street, and several articles of wearing apparel, at different places. We understand that he left this place for the south on the same evening, in the mail coach; where it is hoped he may be ferreted out, and receive the punishment due to such villainy. The circumstance of the two being taken, was indorsed on the way-bill of the mail stage last evening, and may be relied on as authentic.—*N. Bruns. Times.*

MURDER.—A man by the name of Hugh Curry, was yesterday morning committed to prison, charged with the murder of his wife, Mary Curry. It appears that about two weeks since, Curry returned home to his house, No. 219 William street, when a quarrel between himself and wife took place. After beating his wife, Curry threw a teapot at her head, which wounded her severely near the eye, and caused an inflamation, of which she died. A woman who lived in the same house has also been arrested, charged with being an accomplice. The coroner's inquest which sat on the deceased's body, returned a verdict of murder, "having come to her death by reason of violent blows inflicted on the head by her husband, Hugh Curry."—N. Y. Gaz.

Melancholy Accident. It is reported that the Baron Van Hoffman, in a fit of phrenzy, put an end to his existence this morning by firing a brace of balls through his heart. He was an amiable gentleman, of handsome accomplishments and agreeable manners, and we lament extremely his untimely end.

The Senate have concurred in the appointment of Gen. Swift, as Surveyor and Inspector of the Port of New-York.

A number of English soldiers who had married French wives while in France, after their disbandment, intended to return to France to reside with their wives.

Franklin Association—On Monday evening last, the question "Ought legislatures to grant divorcements?" after considerable discussion, was indefinitely postponed. The following question, "Was the conduct of Gen. Jackson justifiable in the Seminole war?" will occupy the attention of the society on Monday evening next.

MARRIED.

At Spring Garden, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev John Dow, Mr. David Sofield of Rathway to Miss Mary Rutan, daughter of Mr. Abrakam Rutan of the former place.

On Wednesday morning last by the Rev. Dr, Richards, Mr. Roderick A. Curtis merchant, of New-York, to Miss Mary Roff, daughter of the late Mr. Aaron Roff of this town

On Wednesday evening at Hanover by the Rev. Aaron Condit, Mr Baldwin of Orange to Miss Huldah Hamilton of the former place.

TO SATISFY THE PUBLIC.

Whereas a rumour having gone abroad that there was improper conduct on the part of DAVID BALL Constable, while attending the jury in the case of the STATE vs CHRISTIAN SMALL: We the the undersigned persons before whom the said cause was tried, do [illegible]; that there was nothing in the conduct of [illegible] BALL Constable, attending the jury, but what we conceive to be proper and correct.

January 21, 1819.

CALEB WILLIAMS.	DANIEL BEACH
MARTIN P. POWLES.	MATTHIAS BURNET.
WILLIAM DAY.	HERMAN CADMUS.
CALEB CROWELL.	ROBERT WARD.
AARON FAITOUT.	I. PIERSON.

From the National Advocate.

GENERAL JACKSON.

Almost every paper which we open, in the discharge of our daily duty, contains some sentiments, reflections and essays in support of the conduct and approbation of the services of this gallant and patriotic chief. Never has the voice of the people, indicated through the presses, been more, fully and forcibly heard, than on the question of the Seminole War, and never in our memory, was there a point, in which there appears so little to condemn, and so little worthy the attention of Congress; and yet, notwithstanding opinions unequivocally and generally expressed, Congress is now deliberating, upon the expediency or propriety, of adopting a report of the Military Committee unfavourable to the course pursued by the General. It also appears that some of our most patriotic and able men—the supporters of the war, and the eloquent defenders of our country, have inlisted against the General, have used every effort to torture a plain case, to draw conclusions unwarrantable, and produce censure undeserved.

It is useless to recapitulate the services of General Jackson, or follow him in that career of honor and glory, which he has pursued—it is useless to point out his victories, or recapitulate his sacrifices; they are felt by the people, appreciated by every American, and will never be forgotten while our country is free.—We are therefore constrained to believe, the opposition, upon a point so trivial, and of so little consequence to the country, has its origin in opposition to the administration, and that this is an attack on the administration, indirectly made through general Jackson. We are warranted in believing this; because presses known to have been the most violent against the administration, have been the most clamorous in speaking of the general. Some few exceptions are to be made in favour of presses which we cannot but respect, although we differ from them in this case; but we cannot close our eyes to the fact, that the high-toned federal, and some tory papers, have been the most anxious to sacrifice the officer who chastised the pride and humbled the arrogance of our enemies—and never will Jackson be forgiven by them for defeating the veterans of England on the plains of New Orleans. If this is an attack on Mr. Monroe and on Mr. Adams, for their faithful support of a veteran and patriot, whose services they must forcibly feel, it will be defeated.

The President and Secretary of State will gain strength in the confidence of the people, for preserving the character of this republic, from the charge of that ingratitude, which has been heaped upon all republics, ancient or modern. No person has had it so amply in his power, to appreciate, in every sense, the important and most valuable services which General Jackson has rendered to his country as Mr. Monroe: he provided for the defence of New-Orleans, and enjoys the trust and confidence which resulted from an honorable discharge of his duty in peace and in war. We do not anticipate the result—we wish the debate to be free—we wish to see every member of Congress freely and candidly exercising his constitutional privilege, following the dictates of conscience, and the results of reflection; but this we will prognosticate, that if a report unfavourable to Gen. Jackson, in the case of those savages and miscreants, does pass the House, the members will hear an expression of the public opinion from one end of the continent to the other such as they are not accustomed to hear; and the voice of the people, sovereign and independent, will exhibit to the world the sense which they entertain of the valour and worth of Jackson, and the little disposition which they feel to countenance these cavils, these indirect and personal attacks on the administration for doing their duty. What will Europe say? What will the civilized world say, when, for a point so paltry, so perfectly trivial, they see us drive from our army the very best officer we have now alive, and one who has mainly contributed to the safety of the country? Who shall we please by this step? Let the Prince Regent and Ferdinand the 7th answer.

EXTRACTS FROM EMINENT AUTHORS.

REFLECTIONS ON

THE EARTH AND SEA.

concluded.

Beside the salutary and useful circulation of the rivers, the sea has a motion no less advantageous. Daily for five or six hours, it flows towards the land, and for the same time, retires to its inmost caverns. How great is the power that protrudes to the shores such an inconceivable weight of waters, without any concurrence from the winds, often in direct opposition to them? Which bids the mighty element revolve with the most exact punctuality? Did it advance with a lawless and unlimited swell, it might deluge whole continents. Was it irregular and uncertain in its approaches, navigation would be at a stand. But being constant in its stated period, and never exceeding its appointed bounds it does no prejudice to the country, and serves all the ends of traffic.

Is the sailor returned from his voyage? The flux is ready to convey his vessel to the very doors of the owner, without any hazard of striking on the rocks, or of being fastened in the sands. Has the merchant freighted his ship? The reflux bears it away with the utmost expedition and safety. Behold, O man, how highly thou art favoured by thy Maker! He hath put all things in subjection under thy feet. All sheep and oxen, all the beasts of the field; the fowls of the air, and the fishes of the sea. Yea, the surges of the sea are subservient to thee. Even these, wild and impetuous as they are, are ready to receive thy load, and like an indefatigable beast of burthen, carry it to the place which thou choosest.

What preserves this vast flood in perpetual purity? It receives the refuse and filth of the whole world. Whatever would defile the land and pollute the air, is transmitted to the ocean. How then is this receptacle of every nuisance kept clean, kept from contracting a noisome and pestilential taint? 'Tis partly by its incessant motion and partly by its saltness. By the one it is secured from any internal principle of corruption; by the other it works itself clear of any adventitious defilement.

Consider the sea in another capacity, and it connects the remotest realms of the universe, facilitating the intercourse between their respective inhabitants. The ancients indeed looked on the ocean as an impassable gulph But we find it just the reverse; not a bar of separation, but the great bond of union. For this purpose it is never exhausted though it supplies the whole earth with rain; nor overflows, though all the rivers in the universe are perpetually augmenting its stores. By means of this we travel farther, than birds of the strongest pinions fly. We cross the flaming line, visit the frozen pole, and wing our way even round the globe.

What a multitude of ships are continually passing and repassing this universal thoroughfare! Whole harvests of corn, and vintages of wine, lodged in volatile store-houses, are wafted by the breath of heaven, to the very ends of the earth; wafted, enormous and unwieldy as they are, almost as speedily as the roe bounds over the hills.

Astonishing, that an element so unstable, should bear so immense a weight! That the thin air should drive on with such speed those vast bodies, which the strength of a legion could scarce move! That the air and water should carry to the distance of many thousand miles, what the united force of men and machines could scarce drag a single yard!

How are the mariners conducted through this fluid common, than which nothing is more wide or more wild? Here is no tract, no posts of direction, nor any but where the traveller may ask his way. Are they guided by a piller of fire? No, but by a mean and otherwise worthless fossil. Till this surprising stone was discovered, ships crept timorously along the coasts. But this guides them, when nothing but skies are seen above, and nothing but seas below. This gives intelligence that shines clear in the thickest darkness, and remains steady in the most tempestuous agitations. This emboldens us to launch into the heart of the ocean, and to the range from pole to pole. By this means are imported to our shores the choice productions of every nation under heaven. Every tide conveys into our ports, the treasures of the remotest climes. And almost every private house of our citizen's is accommodated from the four quarters of the globe. At the same time that the sea adorns the abodes of the rich, it employs the hands of the poor. What a multitude of people acquire a livelihood, by preparing commodities for exportation? And what a multitude by manufacturing the wares imported from abroad? Thus, though it is a false supposition, that the waters themselves are strained through subterranean passages into the inland countries, yet it is true, that their effects are transfused into every town, every hamlet, and every cottage.

REMARKS ON THE

DUTIES OF A HUSBAND,

concluded.

I cannot too often repeat, that in every thing you do, it should be your constant study to excite in your family the greatest reverence for you and your opinions. How miserable is that husband who is held in contempt by his wife and family, and obeyed through fear alone; but how dignified and exalted the man who lets the world think or say what they will of him—stands high in the estimation—high in the confidence of those who best know him, and by being always with him are best able to appreciate his character! How truly happy and dignified, when such competent judges prefer him to all others, count him the best of men, and look with reverence to his judgement as the standard of their own! Such a man needs neither to wander abroad, or invite company to his home, to promote his happiness! he enjoys pleasures that are truly worth the name, and even his relatives, who are considered so essential to the happiness of most families, unless truly virtuous, are altogether unnecessary to him. And here let me congratulate you, my son, that you are not cursed with the heaviest of all calamities, relations on whom you depend, and with whom you are compelled to associate. You can, without giving offence, chuse your friends and relations, and they will be such only whom Jesus would have designated as his own, viz. those who do the will of our Father.

In the choice of your friends and acquaintance be exceedingly particular—the welfare of your family and your own happiness depend upon it. You will never allow the vicious to visit your habitation upon any account; but above all things guard against the introduction of artful women into your family: envious of the virtues and pleasures they cannot possess or enjoy themselves, they are ever on the watch to destroy the virtue of others, and to undermine their happiness. Of all things in existence there is nothing so dangerous to the felicity of a family as an artful woman—she will, under the most specious appearances of kindness, infuse poison into the sweetest cup! I have in the course of my life experienced more pain and mortification from such women, than from almost any other cause; for with all my caution and watchfulness, I have generally found them more than a match for my utmost vigilance. Indeed if you once associate with them, caution is useless; for what they cannot accomplish with you directly, they will with others dear to you, who not having had the same experience are not equally on their guard, and for want sometimes of sufficient energy of mind too readily fall into the snare. Guard also against vain and frivolous females associating with your wife—they suggest wants which would otherwise never have occurred, and undermine by various means the authority of the husband. Make it your constant rule in your dress and expenses, as also that of your wife and family, never to go to the full extent of your means; and never to have or allow even a conveniency, till you can afford it conveniently. We can always increase our expences, but it is difficult and painful to retrench them. Let all your arrangements be founded on system, and at all times act with firmness and fortitude to maintain your principles; and be particularly careful to exhibit to your family an undeviating rectitude, a manly and dignified piety, true benevolence, and a reverence for rational religion.

As your design in marrying is very different from that by which youth are generally influenced. I need not caution you against those excesses which are too often injurious to the health and morals of many. You will not indulge in any of those follies or liberties for which young people generally imagine marriage gives them a licence. The importance of the strictest regard to delicacy and purity of every word and action will not be forgotten by you—a wise man will never suffer his passions to blind his recollection of the regard he owes to the dignity of his own character, because he must be convinced that he can never lose sight of that, without degrading himself in the eyes of his wife, and even in his own judgement, when passion ceases to operate, and is succeeded by reflection Persuaded of this, you will always so act that your conduct may bear the strctest scrutiny.

Marriage was appointed by heaven for the purest and wisest of purposes, to promote our happiness and the continuance of our species—that we might be the instruments of bringing into existence beings like ourselves, capable of knowing and reverencing their Creator, and enjoying happiness; and I know not a more honourable, or dignified character, than the father of a large family, where, through his wise and diligent endeavours, they are all wise, virtuous, and good; nor can a society be imagined that is capable of producing a greater sum of happiness to all the parties of which it is composed, or better calculated for improving and benefiting society in general in every respect. On entering into the marriage state, you are blessed with every requisite to obtain this desired end—you start toward the goal with advantages rarely if ever experienced. I have never known an instance like it—you are about to be united with a woman whose sincere love and affection can never be destroyed or shaken but through your own neglect, because it is a love not founded merely on person or pecuniary considerations, but on mind and character. Your religious principles are the same, your economical habits and benevolent dispositions, and indeed all your pursuits, are so much alike, that you seem to have been born and educated for each other; and I am of opinion that had not the kind hand of Providence brought you together, it is not very probable that either of you in this degenerate age could have found a suitable partner. Under such circumstances, what advantages may you not contemplate as springing from such a union? Neither poverty, sickness, or old age, can lessen or destroy affection and esteem founded on such principles—the example to all your family and all about you must be incalculable in its effects—and the probable consequence is, that your children and children's children will have reason to celebrate with joy and gratitude the day which gave you to each other. Indeed, my dear friend, when I contemplate the advantages which my other children must necessarily experience from your example, I feel exceedingly rejoiced; and is it too much to hope? if it is, it cannot be too much to pray for and desire, that they may all be as prudent in their choice, and as happy in the marriage state, as I feel assured you and my daughter will be, and that in the future age, when the virtuous shall be rewarded, I may find all that have descended from me and mine raised to life, to remain united for ever, the happy subjects of Jesus, and in the full enjoyment of the favor and approbation of the Deity. This indeed should be the leading motive to all our actions, the grand end of all our pursuits; for we who have so richly tasted of his kindness and benevolence, must be the most ungrateful of all his creatures if we do not esteem his favor better than life, as we must know, that all we have and are, is owing to his beneficence and unspeakable kindness, and it is only while we remember this, and lead lives correspondent to such vast obligations, that we can assure ourselves of happiness here or hereafter.

I have entered as minutely as possible into the duties and principles which are necessary to be observed by the husband towards his wife, but it is possible that many things may have escaped my notice, which an attention to circumstances will supply. I have not studied the ornament of language—perspicuity has been my object, and it is probable I have been tediously prolix; but the subject is important, and if the end is answered, I am satisfied. Should these lines exhibit thoughts and principles not generally approved and acted upon—if they are calculated to promote a superior degree of virtue and happiness, I can only say that they have been derived from a study of, and an adherence to, the sublime principles taught by Jesus and his apostles—and as you both are his disciples, glory in that distinguished title, and make his principles the rule of your actions; and as, with me, you are of opinion that a devotedness of the whole life to Deity, in the right performance of every duty, can alone entitle us to the character of Christians—I feel perfectly satisfied that a proper attention to those principles cannot possibly fail to make you truly wise, virtuous, useful and happy.

And now, my dear friend, I will conclude, by praying that "the God who has led me all my life long—the Providence which delivered me from all evil—may also lead and bless you and yours, and make you a blessing—may you live long and happy—may you become the parents of a numerous offspring, with every means and disposition to provide for and bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord! May you see your children's children rise up to bless you and call you blessed, and may you be living examples and standing monuments, to prove that virtue and religion are capable of producing the greatest sum of happiness in the married or every other state, and that without this none can truly enjoy life or be truly happy.

Valuable discovery.—A gentleman now of our city, has recently engaged with a few associates, in exploring the Cobalt mines, in Chatham county, Connecticut. The results according to presect signs and appearances are so highly flattering, as to give the proprietors every reason to expect that a sufficient quantity of this valuable mineral can be taken from the mines annually, as would supply the porcelain and linen manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland, on much more reasonable terms than they are now furnished by Sweden and Germany. The Chinese who now receive a highly valued oxide of Cobalt, one called azure, from the Crown mines, in Poland, for their china-ware manufactories, can be supplied from this country more directly and on more reasonable terms; this will in some degree serve as a substitute for specie, in our trade with that country. This gentleman is pursuing his valuable and useful discoveries into the mineral resources of the country, and will propose to Congress, this session, to explore the copper mines of Lake Superior, with which he is somewhat acquainted, thereby ascertaing if that highly and necessary metal, in the Arts of commerce, can be obtained within the bosom of our own territories if so it will relieve us from foreign dependence in this respect. *Nat. Intel.*

The Bull and Musician.—"You are no gentleman—as the bassoon player said to the bull" was an expression of Dick Fraziers, and is taken from the story of a Lancashire bassoon player, who having staid late at the public house after a village oratorio and of course moistened his clay, departed for his residence, which lay at some distance. The night was dark and going through a pasture field, he chanced to approach the vicinity of a bull, who hailed the appearance of this son of Appollo, by a hollow, sonorous grumble. The enraptured admirer of sweet sounds mistaking this noise for the note of a brother performer, immediately accepted the challenge—took out his bassoon—and exclamed with true scientific pomposity, "Sound you A, sir." The bull, not versed in the rudiments of time and tune, preferred an immediate crash; for coming behind the bassoon player, he placed his horns in the seat of honour, and very deliberately tossed him over the hedge. When the enraged musician rose upon his seat, he exclaimed in Stentorian tones, "I'll tell you what sir, you are neither a musician nor a gentleman."

Important Invention.—It is stated in the National Intelligencer, that the Hon. WILLIAM J. LEWIS, member of Congress from Virginia, has recently invented a Machine for propelling vessels of all sizes from a small boat to the largest ship of war. This machine is said to be more simple, and incomparatively more powerful, than any other hitherto invented; and tides and currents, instead of weakening, will encrease its active power—Steam, weights, springs, horse, or manual power, can be used according to the size of the vessel. It will answer for the sea as well as the mill-pond. No wave can injure or destroy it.

Growth of Tea in France.—The Moniteur has the following: "This precious shrub, first introduced into France by a Russian in 1804, promises to become naturalized among us. There are already three hundred stocks, which it is easy to multiply. This tea, has received the approbation of the King's physicians, and the first naturalists in France. The plants are to be sold by subscription."

THE APOSTATE.

We expressed some doubt relative to the truth of the report that an American officer had embraced the Turkish faith at Constantinople. It appears that the report is true, and the name of the officer is English. This gentleman was born in one of the eastern states, and educated at one of the first seminaries: exhibiting talents and industry, he was induced by his parents to study the law. Not satisfied with the labour and tedious detail of the profession, he turned his attention to divinity, and became some-what celebrated as a steadfast Trinitarian.—After preaching many sermons in support of their doctrines, he changed his belief to that of the Unitarians, directly the reverse, and wrote a book containing severe attacks on the christian religion, which created some sensations and produced some replies. His object appears to have been to establish himself as the leader of some new sect, professing a mixed religion. Still unfixed and wavering in his determinations and pursuits he dropped religion and took up politics; went to the western states, became a strong democrat, and finished his career as an active federalist. He then turned his attention to arms, and obtained a commission in the marine corps, and went up the Mediterranean with the squadron. He had invented a machine for destroying armies, such as the ancient chariots, with wheel of scythes, or some other machine of a destructive nature: and he visited Constantinople as we are informed, for the purpose of offering the invention to the Sultan. However it was ridiculed and rejected, the Turks being probably the last people on earth to patronize useful discoveries. He then turned Turk, not as 'tis said because it afforded a prospect of acquiring fame in their armies, but it opened a new field for eccentricity on the sacred subject of religion, but this, unquestionably, will be his last change. In our country where conscience is haply free, he pursued a devious path without producing any other effect than a regret to his instability on such points. The Turban, once assumed, cannot be displaced again, he will be watched for fear of attempts to escape, and punished with death if detected, and the contrast of habits, manners, social relations, government, safety and humanity is so great, that the change of religion must be sincerely felt and constantly deplored.—*Nat. Adv.*

A. D. Duff, Esq. is appointed Vice Consul of Portugal, for the states of New York, and New Jersey. His office is at 83, Washington street, where persons who are desirous of obtaining the customary certificates, or having other business to transact with him, will please to call.—*Mer. Ad.*

The establishment of a new country bank in Kentucky, was lately announced by posting bills to the following effect; "A new bank will be opened in a few days." Some wags were at the pains of altering the word "*in*" to "*for*." The projectors taking the hint, the bank was not opened.

A lamp, or candle, kept burning in a cellar, will effectually shut out the frost.—*Boston Yankee.*

THE

NEWARK PATRIOT,

AND NEW-JERSEY GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"It was the glorious spirit of REPUBLICANISM, which animated Millions in America to prefer *Poverty* with LIBERTY, to *Gilded Chains* and *Sordid Affluence*—and to die in defence of their Rights, as MEN!—as FREEMEN!—*who* can resist this spirit?"
CHATHAM

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1819. *PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY PARES & SON.* VOL. I.—NO. 7

☞ The NEWARK PATRIOT, *will be published every Friday morning, opposite* Moses Roff's Tavern, Broad-Street, *and delivered to subscribers at* Two Dollars *per annum payable half-yearly in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be neatly and conspicuously inserted three weeks for One Dollar *a square; and* Twenty-five Cents *for each additional insertion. Longer ones in proportion. Advertisements to be paid for in advance.*

*** *Postage must be paid on all letters with Subscriptions, Advertisements, and Communications.*

A WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1819. FEBRUARY.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
12 Friday,	6 51	5 9
13 Saturday,	6 50	5 10
14 Sunday,	6 48	5 12
15 Monday,	6 47	5 13
16 Tuesday,	6 46	5 14
17 Wednesday,	6 44	5 16
18 Thursday,	6 43	5 17

New Moon 24d. 6h. 57m. morn.

PRICES CURRENT, IN NEWARK,

Corrected Weekly.

Flour, Wheat, pr Cwt.	$5
do Rye,	2 25
do Indian,	1 75 to 2
Oats, per bushel,	47
Corn	68 3-4
Cider spirits, per gallon,	50 to 53
Butter, per lb.	20 to 25
Lard	14 to 16
Plaister, per ton.	6 50 to 7
Salt, coarse, per bushel,	75 to 87 1-2
do. fine,	75 to 87 1-2
Shad, per barrel,	12 to 14
do. half barrel,	7 to 8 50

DISSOLUTION.

WHEREAS the co-partnership now existing under the firm of DAYTON & PIERSON, will be dissolved by its own limitation, on the first of April next. All those having unsettled accounts are requested to call and settle without delay; and those having demands will please present them for settlement.

GEO. C. DAYTON,
ELIHU PIERSON, Junr

Newark, Dec. 29, 1818.

To Coach-makers and others.

J. ADAMSON,

COACH TRIMMER, & HARNESS MAKER.

WISHES to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business, opposite the Upper Common, in the place lately occupied as a printing-office.

J. A. flatters himself, that as he has for a series of years been employed in the above line; and has had an opportunity of acquiring an extensive practical knowledge of its various branches; he shall by moderate terms, and an assiduous attention, to the wishes of his employers, be able to give full satisfaction to those who may be disposed to favor him with their custom.

Newark, Dec. 29, 1818.

NEW BOOKS.

For sale at the Book Store of

BENJAMIN OLDS,

Memoirs of Miss Smelt.
———— Mrs. Cooper.
———— Mrs. Thayre.
———— Mrs. Osborn.
———— Mrs. Baley.
———— Mrs. Newell.
———— Miss Woodbury.
———— Mrs. Fletcher.
———— Mrs. Waters.

Together with a general assortment of Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, Prayer Books &c. &c.

ALSO,

A general assortment of Medium, Demy, & Fools-Cap Ledgers, Day Books, &c

Bookbinding of every description done as usual.

Newark, Jan. 1. 1819.

DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber, (opposite the first Presbyterian Church) has for sale, a variety of DRY GOODS, at the lowest market prices; to enumerate would be unnecessary.

All persons indebted are earnestly solicited to make payment without delay, which will prevent a transfer to a different set of books.

UZAL WARD.

Newark, Dec. 29, 1818. 3w

PATRIOT OFFICE.

PARES & SON,

VERY respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newark and its vicinity, that they have received an assortment of NEW TYPE, for the immediate purpose of Printing in an elegant manner Job-Work of every description.

Newark, Jan. 1, 1819.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME

HORSE & GIG,

MAY be seen at the stables of Mr. Ellis Noe. The Horse is 5 years old, warranted sound and gentle. For further particulars enquire at the Patriot Office.

Jan. 1, 1819.

COPPER PUMPS

TWO COPPER PUMPS, (*nearly new*) will be sold cheap, for cash. Enquire at the Patriot Office.

Jan. 1, 1819.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he still continues the

Grocery Business,

at that noted stand, opposite *Moses Roff's* Tavern; and while he feels grateful for past favours, he earnestly solicits all those whose accounts are of more than six months standing, to call and settle them without delay; by so doing they may save themselves some trouble, and will confer an infinite obligation on their humble servant,

WM. S. BALDWIN.

Newark, Jan. 1, 1819.

Patriot Office.

BOOKBINDING.

THOSE who please to favor the Proprietors of the Patriot with commands in the above department of Business, will be gratified in having their Books bound in a firm and elegant manner. PARES SEN. *flatters himself that after thirty years experience, devoted in general to the variety of Bookbinding, to merit a share of Public Patronage.*

JAN. 1, 1819.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber on the morning of the 22d. inst an apprentice to the shoe making business, by the name of Caleb Smith, about 15 years of age, of a light complexion, rather of a sour and downcast look. All persons are forbid harbouring or employing said apprentice, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be paid; but no charge.

AARON NOYES

Newark, Dec. 29, 1818.

NOTICE.

JOHN Y. BALDWIN & Co.

REQUEST all persons indebted to them to call and pay their accounts before the first of February next. Those of six months standing unpaid will then be put in suit.

They have for sale a quantity of excellent imported SHOE THREAD, worth the attention of Shoe-Makers.

Newark, Dec. 30, 1818.

Wanted a Farm.

SITUATE WITHIN A FEW MILES OF NEWARK.

THE subscriber wishes to rent a FARM for a term of years of from 30 to 50 acres, well improved with a good dwelling, barn, orchard, &c. Would advance a few years rent if an object; otherwise would purchase should the terms be moderate and accommodating. A line directed to W. H N. Post Office, Newark, mentioning particulars, will meet immediate attention.

A situation on the water side, would be preferred

January 28, 1819.

BAND-BOX

MANUFACTORY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MRS J. PARES and DAUGHTERS, very respectfully solicit the favors of the Ladies of Newark, and the State of New-Jersey in the above branch of Business, assuring them that every attention will be assiduously given, to furnish them with the best and most fashionable article; the most fanciful and modern papers will be used for covering, and orders will be punctually attended to in nests for exportation, Stores will be supplied on the shortest notice, and on terms preferable to any yet offered to the public.

Hatters, Milliners, &c. &c. will have a liberal discount allowed on taking large quantities.

Opposite Roff's Tavern, Newark, Jan 22. 1819.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS DORCAS MARSH, Administratrix of all and singular, the goods, chattles and credits of JOSEPH M. MARSH, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Saturday the twenty-seventh day of February next, to shew cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.
TH. T. KINNEY, Srrogate.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Essex in the State of New Jersey, did at the Term of January A. D. 1819, appoint Special Term of said Court, to meet at the Court House in Newark, on Saturday the 27th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors under the insolvent laws of said State.

Newark Jail, Jan. 14, 1819.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
EZRA HUTCHINS.
JAMES C. SHARE.
SAMUEL ELL.
ELIAS WOODRUFF.
JOHN MILLER.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS ANDREW WOOFF, Administrator, of all and singular, the goods, chattles and credits of George Wuff, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as they can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday, the 19th day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.
TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS DAVID CRANE, and WM. SAYRE executors of the last will and testament of EPHRAIM SAYRE, deceased, have made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as they can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree that all person, interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday the 19th day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.
TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS GILBERT HEARD, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of Elizabeth Winans, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estates and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday the 19th day of April next, to shew cause if any they should have, why so much of the land, and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay her said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.
TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January. 1819.

ON application of Noah Matthews, and Abraham Winans administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of James Cornwell deceased, to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, in pursuance of the Saatute in such case made and provided: IT IS ORDERED by the Court that the said administrators give public noticee to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said decedent within twelve months from this day, (18th January, 1819,) by setting up copies of this order in five of the most public places in the county, for the space of two months; and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed and published at Newark, in this State, for the same space of time: And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debts, claims, or demands within the said period of twelve months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her claim against the said administrators.

A True Copy.
TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate

FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

INSOLVENT LAWS.

'Look round thee, young Astolpho. Here's the place
Which men (for being poor) are sent to starve in,
Rude remedy, I trow, for sore disease.
Within these walls, stifled by damp and stench,
Doth Hope's fair torch expire."—

The Prison, scene 3, act 1.

The infamous oppression practised by creditors over the unfortunate debtor under our present Insolvent Laws, demands, and we are happy to learn will soon receive the attention of our Legislature. There are now in this city upwards of five hundred insolvents, most of whom have families, and are suffering every privation and distress, whilst the pampered, unrelenting creditor is revelling in luxury. Hardened must be the heart of that man, and little influenced by the precepts of our holy religion, who can give his sanction to the imprisonment of the unfortunate debtor after he has got from him all he possesses, or is satisfied he has nothing more to give. Yet such there are in this city, many of whom, to the discredit of our country, are permitted to retain their seats at the boards, not only of our monied, but religious institutions.

BELLEFONTE, Jan. 25.

Execution.—It has fallen to our lot to record the ignominious death of a fellow creature. On Saturday last was executed, agreeably to the sentence of the law, in the precincts of this borough, JAMES MUNKS, for the murder of Reuben Guild, a traveller from Hunterdon county, New-Jersey.

The prisoner expressed a wish to be permitted to walk to the place of execution. Sheriff Nitchell, who has ever treated him with attention and humanity, showed him all the indulgence in his power. He was attended in prison since his conviction by the Rev. Mr. Linn, and other religious persons of every denomination, who have full confidence of his sincere repentance. He left the prison at 12 o'clock, guarded by a company of militia, commanded by capt Lowrey, and attended by the Rev. John Thomas, and other pious persons—his countenance appeared perfectly calm and placid—he made a full confession of the crime he had committed—expressed a full belief in the justice of his sentence, and his confidence in the christian religion. He was launched into eternity at 45 minutes after one o'clock. The scene was truly affecting. The assemblage of spectators from this and the adjacent counties was very great.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.

MURDER.—A case of the most atrocious kind was wantonly committed last evening, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, in this city, on the body of John Martin, paver, who, it appears, was stabbed in the side by James Boyd, mill wright. The deceased was in the act of getting a bucket of water, which had been refused to two of his sons by Boyd, who claimed the pump as his private property, although placed on the public street. A weapon supposed to be a case knife, was made use of for this act. Both parties, it is to be lamented, have families; the former a wife and nine children, the latter a wife and three children.

We understand that Boyd attempted to hide himself in his garret, as he could not make his escape timely, on account of the neighbors surrounding his house. On the watch being sent for, he was secured and committed to jail by the neigbouring magistrate, in about half an hour after the deed was done.

Melancholy.—Under this head, it is stated in the Sangerfield Intelligencer, that at Cincinnatus and a neighbouring town, (Court, co. N.Y.) "there were recently two wolf-hunts, and a man killed at each of them; and also two children. The case of one of the deaths is thus stated—"Within the circle the party enclosed a deer, which, finding no way to escape, attacked one of the men; upon which another of the party, aiming at the deer, shot the man through the breast."

From the Republican Chronicle.

A DYING LADY'S ADIEU

To her Husband at a distance from her.

Thou who dost all my worldly thoughts employ,
Thou pleasant source of all my earthly joy;
Thou tend'rest husband, and thou dearest friend,
To thee, this last, this fond *adieu*, I send.
At length the conqu'rer Death asserts his right,
And will for ever veil me from thy sight.
He woos me to him, with a cheerful grace,
And not one terror clouds his awful face.
He promises a lasting rest from pain,
And shews that all life's fleeting joys are vain.
Th' eternal scenes of Heav'n are in my view,
And tell me, that no other joys are true:
But love! fond love! would, yet resist his pow'r,
And fain awhile defer the parting hour.
He brings thy weeping image to my sight,
And stops my passage, to the realms of light.
But say, thou dearest, thou unweary'd friend!
Say, should'st thou grieve, to see my sorrow end?
Thou know'st a painful pilgrimage I've past,
And would'st thou mourn, that rest is come at last?
Rather rejoice, to see me shake off life,
And die, as I have liv'd, thy faithful Wife.

POETRY.

For the Patriot.

MARY IS FALSE!

A NEW SONG.—*Tune,* ROBIN ADAIR.

Wha now is life to me?
What joy is left?
I live in misery,
Of hope bereft!
Dark—dark is my despair;
Great is my bosom's care,
—Too great for me to bear:
Mary is false!

All that in life was dear;
All—all is lost!
No more 'twixt hope and fear
My soul is tost:
For hope and fear are gone;
And where love lately shone:
Sits black despair alone!
Mary is false!

So kind she seem'd to be,
I thought her true;
But she is false!—Ah me
What shall I do?
The anguish of my mind
No hope of peace can find;
Ah! why is she unkind?
Why is she false?

How warmly did I love!
Oh—how sincere!
But now I'm forc'd to prove
Neglect severe.
Yet, (though 'tis all in vain,)
While life shall still remain,
I'll sing to soothe my pain,
Mary is false!

CLAUDIUS.

For the Patriot.

THE EVERGREEN.

Keenly blew the wintry gale,
Whistling through the leafless trees;
The mountain's top, the plain, the vale,
Where whiten'd by the snowy breeze.

No verdant leaf then grac'd the bough,
No vivid child of spring was seen,
Save where amidst the drifted snow,
Appeared the stately evergreen.

From off the juvenescent pine,
Two stately sprigs, Cesario tears;
"*This*," said the youth "shall still be mine,
"While *that*, Amanda's bosom bears."

As pleased she view'd the verdant spray,
Whose beauty brav'd the wintry blast;
"Well it pourtrays," he seem'd to say,
"That friendship which shall ever last."

"Ah! simple maid" grave reason cries,
"Ah! cease to heed the pleasing giver;
"For know, that mem'ry quickly dies,
"That even *Evergreens* will wither"

S.——

From the Columbian.

MODESTY

Untouch'd by aught but evening's dew—
Brush'd only by the fragrant gale,
A rose and stainless lily grew
Fair in the silence of a vale;
I raised them from their grassy bed,
(Frail emblems they of nature's care!)
And hasten'd, ere the bloom had fled,
To judge the fairest, wisest fair!

Thus pondering as I onward went—
"This *rose* is Beauty gay reveal'd,
"This *lily* Merit lowly bent,
"That ever loves to shine conceal'd,
"Still shrinks within herself, to find
"Her charms admir'd her virtues known:
"Pure, modest, unassuming, kind—
"Most pleas'd with pleasure, when *alone*."

"If, haply, now some mind untaught,
"Select the rose and rudely leave
"Its humbler mate—nor cast one thought
"Regretful on its bloom, to grieve
"I'll say—go, unwise maiden! free—
"Love ne'er by robeless charms is won!
"For beauty without *modesty*,
"Is like a sky without a sun!"

And then appear'd a pair before—
Of feature true, of movement gay:
A hiding veil one graceful wore—
I gently bade *that* stranger stay.
I held the treasures to her view—
Requested which *her* choice might be;
Politely free, her veil she drew—
What lovliness then beam'd on me!

Her hair, in wanton plenty flow'd
As sunny waves slow-moving, light:
Her cheek with health's carnation glow'd,
Her eyes, like moisten'd gems, were bright!
'Twas nature curl'd that glossy hair,
'Twas nature dress'd that conscious cheek;
She form'd that oval face so fair,
Made genius thro' those eyes to speak!

She mus'd with downcast look, awhile,
Then took the *lily* in her hand;
Plac'd on her brow, no warmer smile
E'er gilt a cheek in fairy-land!
I kindly asked the stranger maid
Her name, and where her dwelling rose:
A blush her neck of snow array'd—
Thus morning shines o'er spotless snows.

She faultering spoke—I anxious, hung
Upon those winning accents mild:
She told me not her name, but flung
Her mantle closer round—and smil'd!
She left me: wrapt, my wakeful ear
Long drank the cheering melody:
For, Envy weeping, whisper'd near
That maiden's name is *Modesty!*

S.——, OF NEW-JERSEY.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives, Monday, January 8.

DEBATE ON THE SEMINOLE WAR.

In committee of the whole on the state of the Union, the following resolution, reported by the committee on military affairs, was under consideration, viz:

Resolved, That the house of representatives of the United States disapproves the proceedings in the trial and execution of Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia commenced the debate, by observing, that although he concurred in opinion with the military committee, as expressed in their report under consideration, yet he thought they had not gone far enough. Mr Cobb then moved an amendment, which tended to embrace the entire subject of the Seminole war; after which he thus proceeds:

In attending to the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, by a court martial, the first objects for consideration which presented themselves, were the charges exhibited against them. Reasoning upon the supposition that they were true, he was perfectly at a loss to know what law, martial, municipal, or national, was violated. Against what law had they offended? He was not certain that he perfectly understood what was national law in this country. Were he to view it in the light that it had been explained and enforced by some, he must be compelled to consider it as paramount authority indeed; so high in its nature as that it could be made to suspend the constitution itself. He had not yet obtained his consent to give it this omnipotent effect, and he hoped he never should. He had thought, and yet believed, until he could have some proofs to the contrary, that it was contained in that body of laws established by the Congress of the United States for the government of the army, commonly called the "Rules and Articles of War." If he was correct in his opinion, (and he presumed no gentleman would controvert it,) he had searched in vain, (and he had used no little industry to discover) for that clause against which Arbuthnot and Ambrister had offended, in the commission of the acts charged against them, and for which they were convicted. It was true, there was a clause subjecting to death those who should be convicted of being "spies." But although these men, or one of them, was charged with this, yet he was acquitted of that charge, and for that reason it would be unnecessary to take further notice of it. The offence for which they were convicted and suffered death, was that of "exciting and stirring up the Creek Indians to war against the United States and her citizens, they being subjects of Great Britain, with whom the United States are at peace;" "of aiding, abetting and comforting the enemy, and supplying with the means of war," "and leading and commanding the lower Creeks in carrying on war against the United States" Admit the truth of the facts contained in these charges, are they declared penal in any part of the Rules and Articles of war?—Or are they therein declared to be proper subject matters for trial before a court martial? If they were not, it followed as a consequence, that the commanding general had transcended his powers in ordering the court, and that the court itself had stretched its powers to an unwarrantable length, in acting upon matters not cognizable before them. It would be arguing to little purpose to prove, that the crimes contained in these charges were not embraced in the rules and articles of war. It would be sufficient, at present, simply to deny that they were, until those who differed from him in opinion attempted to prove the affirmative of the question.

Mr. C. after condemning the mode of trial, with respect to admitting improper evidence &c. proceeds:

He next called the attention of the committee to the sentence under which Ambrister was executed. He had strong doubts whether upon giving a fair construction to the rules and articles of war, the proceedings of the court martial ought not to have been laid before the President of the United States before the sentence was carried into effect. But he waved the examination of this question. It seems that the court first sentenced Ambrister to be shot: but one of the members having asked a reconsideration of the sentence, before the proceedings were submitted to the commanding general, it was allowed, and another punishment awarded, as ignominious in its natue, as imagination could well conceive, but which yet spared life. Now, will it be contended that this reconsideration and change of sentence did not, to all intents and purposes, render null and void the first sentence. Can it be said with any truth, that there was any other sentence than the one last passed, in the case? but unfortunately, the last sentence was not erased from the proceedings of the court. It is there found by the general, when they were submitted to him, and, by a high stretch of power, he avails himself of it, "approves" the finding and first sentence—disapproves of the reconsideration and last sentence, and directs the man to be executed! To me sir, said Mr C. this proceeding has upon its face a cruelty that excites my greatest disapprobation. The last thing to which Mr. C would call the attention of the committee was the principle by which the commanding general professes to have been governed in ordering the execution of Ambrister, and which, in its extent, as contended by the report of the committee under consideration, applied with equal force to the case of Arbuthnot. It is in these words: "It is an established principle of the law of nations, that any individual of a nation making war against the citizens of another nation, they being at peace, forfeits his allegiance, and becomes an outlaw and a pirate." The military committee in their report, have very properly denied the establishment of any such principle in the law of nations Sir, said Mr. C. I boldly challenge any man of common sense to prove the existence of such a principle to the extent it is here laid down. Reason, propriety, justice and humanity, all cry aloud against such a principle! So far as my researches have gone, it is absolutely denied by the writers on national law; and, I sincerely hope, will be absolutely denied by every member of this committee. If this principle was true, then La Fayette, De Kalb, Pulaski, and a large host of foreigners, who joined the standard of our fathers in the revolution, and, by their blood, and at the expense of their lives, aided in the establishment of the independence of this nation, were "outlaws and pirates;" and, had they been captured, were subject to have been tried and sentenced to an ignominious death by a court martial For, when they entered our service, they were "individuals of a nation at peace" with England, and they, after they joined our arms, "made war upon England and her citizens, and thereby forfeited their allegiance." Sir, is this committee prepared to brand these men with the titles of "outlaws and pirates," by their sanction to this principle? I will not yet believe it.

But it may be said, that these Englishmen, having "joined a savage nation, who observe no rules, and give no quarter," we have a right to treat them precisely as we might treat the savages whom they have joined, and that we would have a right to put the savages to death, upon a principle of retaliation. Let this position for a moment be admitted, and yet it will be evident that the principle under which we should proceed would be a very different one—to wit, that of retaliation For, even savages cannot regularly be put to death until they refuse "to observe rules or give quarter." In order that the principle established by General Jackson may be applied, it must undergo a material amendment. Instead of the words in which it is couched, it should read thus—"it is an established principle of the law of nations, that any individual of a nation, joining savages and barbarians who observe no rules and give no quarter, and making war against the citizens of another nation, they being at peace becomes himself a savage and barbarian, and may be treated as such." Under such a principle, there would have been more justice, (humanity being out of the question) in putting Ambrister and Arbuthnot to death.

Mr. C Here reprobates the principle of retaliation on savages, and those who acted with them, as contrary to all precedents, and to that spirit of mercy which this nation has ever sustained; and as dangerous to the constitution, by being vested in the hands of any one person:

But to the point. That part of the constitution which I believe to have been violated by the capture of the Spanish posts, is the one vesting in Congress solely the power of declaring war. It is necessary to enter upon a course of reasoning to prove the policy of vesting this power in congress, or in other words in the people? I would fondly hope that there is no man upon this floor who wishes to see it changed, and I feel that I should be doing them an injustice did I even suspect them of such a wish. So clear, so self-evident, is the policy of placing it were the constitution has left it, that, if I am not mistaken immortal authors of the letter of Publius, would not condesend to consume one moment of time, or waste one solitary argument in the proof of it But such a discussion is now too late. It would be fruitless;—the point is settled. It is vested in congress—in the people; and the true question is, will you preserve it to them inviolate? Sir, so long as it is preserved to the people, we have the best security against the ambition of individuals—we need fear no tyrants. If it is once lost, ruin is the concequence.

And permit me here to observe, that from no portion of the people have we so much cause to fear the loss of this great prerogative of peace and war, as from the military. If it should ever be usurped depend upon it it will be by a military man. It is natural to the public mind to admire warlike deeds. In the splendor of military achievements, our eyes are blinded, and our reason is obscured. We become so infatuated with the man that we lose sight of principle, and we are offering him our worship, before we are aware that we have made him a god. Sir, I much fear that this spirit of adulation has already pervaded the minds of the people of this country to a most injurious extent.

But to the proof of a violation of the constitution.—This question might at once be put to rest, shewing that a war has been commenced and prosecuted to a conclusion, and calling upon those who conducted it for their authority in doing so Sir, no such authority can be found in your state book. Will it be denied that war has been prosecuted against the Spanish authorities in Florida? What is war, but the excercise "of force, of violence between nations, in the prosecution of their rights," whether real or imaginary? Such, gentlemen will find to be its actual definition, whether their own reasoning faculties or the best writers upon this subject be consulted. Such it is defined to be in the work which I hold in my hand (Vattel). That the Spanish posts were captured by the excercise of this force by the army of the U. States, is most evident, from the communications of Gen Jackson, with the war department. In his letter of 5th May, 1818, speaking of the capture of St. Marks, he says, he entered it by "violence." In his letter of 2d June following, detailing his operations against Pensacola, says, "he demanded the surrender of that place, and entered it only with a show of resistance." Barrancas he regularly invested; "mounted batteries against it;" "commenced offensive operation;" forced the Spanish garrison to "capitulate," and granted them "more favorable terms than a conquered enemy would have merrited." Here, then, is furnished most abundent evidence of that very circumstance, of force, necessary to constitute war. Of the capture of the Spanish posts by war, then, there is no doubt. But this is not all. It was an offensive war. To give it the character of a defensive war, it must appear that our country had been invaded, or was in immediate danger of invasion by the Spanish forces in East Florida, or else-where. Or, if this was not the case, it ought, at least, to be made to appear, that our army, which had been marched into East Florida, in pursuit of an Indian enemy, had been attacked by the Spaniards, or that they had arrayed themselves against us, for the purpose of preventing that pursuit of our enemy. None of these cases appear to have happened The Spanish authorities spoke the language of peace The minister of Spain was here We had a minister at Mardrid; peace prevailed between the two nations, and negociations of a friendly kind were going on Not a Spanish soldier had raised his hand, or pointed his musket against us, until the American army sat down before St. Marks and Pensacola, for the purposes of capturing them. To call it a defensive war, therefore, is idle. It is an outrage upon common sense.

Mr. C. after having at some length endeavoured to prove that General Jackson, had in his conduct in the Seminole war, exceeded the powers with which he was vested; concluded his speech in the following words

I had, Sir, various other circumstances to which I wished to call the attention of the committee But I feel myself nearly exhausted, and I am sensible I have already taken up to much of their time. For the patience and attention with which they have listened to me, I return them my thanks; they have been greater, perhaps, than I deserved. But I cannot take my seat without calling their attention to the precedent which will be made in this case This body is the child almost of precedents No case presents itself but what precedents are sought—even every little claim is governed by precedent. I hope they will be aware of the important one to be afforded by the decision of this question, and that it shall not be such as that, at some future period, if some ambitious General should spring up, and, panting to acquire the same glory, without possessing the talents of General Jackson, should, by some mad act, hurry this nation into a war, he shall not have it in his power to point to this case, and shield himself from responsibility.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was made and concluded at London, on the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by Albert Gallatin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of France, and Richard Rush, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of his Brittannic Majesty; and the Right Honorable Frederick John Robinson, Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, and President of the Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, and Henry Goulburn, esq. one of His Majesty's Under Secretaries of State; fully authorised and empowered by their respective governments: And whereas the said Convention was duly ratified by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Britannic Majesty, on the second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, on the twenty eighth day of January following: And whereas the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged, in the City of Washington, on the thirtieth day of the present month of January, by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State of the U. States, on the part of the United States, and the Right Honorable Charles Bagot, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States on the part of his Britannic Majesty; the Articles of which the Convention are, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America, and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, desirous to cement the good understanding which happily subsists between them, have, for that purpose, named their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States, on his part, has appointed Albert Gallatin, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of France; and Richard Rush, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of His Britannic Majesty And His Majesty has appointed the Right Honorable Frederick John Robinson, Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, and President of the committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations; and Henry Goulburn, esq. one of His Majesty's Under Secretaries of State: Who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Wheareas differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States, for the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, and cure fish, on certain coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks, of His Brittannic Majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties, that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have, for ever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind, on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland, which extends from Cape Roy to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Roy to the Quirpon Islands on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbors and creeks, from Mount Joly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Streights of Bellisle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay Company:—And that the American fishermen shall also have liberty, for ever, to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors, and creeks, of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, hereabove described, and of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground. And the United States renounce for ever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish, on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the abovementioned limits: Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays, or harbors, for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

ARTICLE II.

It is agreed that a line drawn from the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, along the forty-ninth parallel of the north latitude, or if the said point shall not be in the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, then that a line drawn from the said point due north or south, as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the said parallel of north latitude, and from the point of such intersection due west along and with the said parallel, shall be the line of demarkation between the territories of the United States and those of his Britannic Majesty, and that the same line shall form the northern boundary of the said territories of the United States, and the southern boundary of the territories of His Britannic Majesty, from the Lake of the Woods to the Stony Mountains.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed, that any country that that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbors, bays and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same. be free and open, for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention, to the vessels, citizens, and subjects, of the two powers: it being well understood, that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties, may have to any part of the said country, nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other power or state to any part of the said country; the only object of the high contracting parties, in that respect, being to prevent disputes and differences amongst themselves.

ARTICLE IV.

All the provisions of the Convention "to regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States and of His Britannic Majesty," concluded at London, on the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, with the exception of the clause which limited its duration to four years, and excepting, also, so far as the same was affected by the declaration of His Majesty respecting the Island of St. Helena, are hereby extended and continued in force for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention, in the same manner as if all the provisions of the said Convention were herein specially recited.

ARTICLE V.

Whereas it was agreed by the first article in the Treaty of Ghent, that "All territory, places and possessions, whatsoever, taken by either party from the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of the Treaty, excepting only on the Islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty;" and whereas, under the aforesaid article, the United States claim for their citizens, and as their private property, the restitution of, or full compensation for, all slaves who, at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty, were in any territory, places, or possessions, whatsoever, directed by the said Treaty to be restored to the United States, but then still occupied by the British forces, whether such slaves were, at the date aforesaid, on shore, or on board any British vessel, lying in waters within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States; and whereas differences have arisen, whether, by the true intent and meaning of the aforesaid article of the Treaty of Ghent, the United States are entitled to the restoration of, or full compensation for, all or any slaves, as above described, the high contracting parties hereby agree to refer the said differences to some friendly sovereign or state, to be named for that purpose; and the high contracting parties further engage to consider the decision of such friendly sovereign or state to be final and conclusive on all the matters referred.

ARTICLE VI.

This convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by the President of the U. States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by his Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in 6 months from this date, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at London, this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord

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[L S] ALBERT GALLATIN.
[L S] RICHARD RUSH.
[L S] FRED. J. ROBINSON
[L S] HENRY GOULBURN.

Now, therefore, be it known that I JAMES MONROE President of the United States have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled, with good faith, by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed. (L. S.)

Done at the City of Washington, 30th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and of Independence the forty-third.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

LEGISLATURE

OF NEW-JERSEY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday Feb. 4

Petitions presented—From inhabitants of Cumberland for the repeal of an act respecting certain meadows on the north side of Cohansy Creek—from inhabitants of Somerset, Middlesex and Essex, for the legislative interferences relative to the erection of mill-dams, and from Middlesex and Essex against the same—from bridgetown, Rahway and Woodbridge, for a Bank at Perth Amboy—read and referred.

Bills passed—A further supplement to the act concerning the court of chancery—to repeal the act to ascertain the manufactures of the state—to provide for publishing the public laws of this state—and were sent to Council for concurrence.

A message from Council informed that they had disagreed to the amendments of the house to the bill to prevent unnecessary costs—ordered to lie on the table.

The bill supplementary to the Ringwood and Long Pond turnpike act, and the bill respecting writs of error, were considered by section and passed to be engrossed; and the bill from Council respecting hawkers, pedlars and petty chapmen, passed to a third reading.

On motion, the vote of yesterday on the bill supplementary to the militia law, was re-considered, and the said bill re-committed to Messrs Darcy Day and Ten Eyck.

Mr. Ayres, from committee reported a bill to create a fund for internal navigation—read, ordered a second reading, and to be printed.

The bill to dissolve the marriage contract between George and Elizabeth Ring, was read a second time, considered by section, and ordered to be engrossed.

Resolved, That the clerk inform Council that the house is ready to go into joint-meeting for the purpose of choosing a clerk of the pleas for the county of Cumberland.

Adjourned.

3 o'clock the house met.— The bill supplementary to the Ringwood and Long Pond turnpike act, passed the house 33 to 4

The message from Council relative to the disagreement to the amendments of the house to the bill to prevent unnecessary costs was taken up, whereupon the house resolved to insist upon their amendments to said bill.

The bill to incorporate the Newton turnpike company was read a second time, considered by section, and passed to be engrossed.

The bill respecting persons arriving in this state from foreign ports, was taken up and recommitted.

A message from Council informed that they would be ready to go into joint-meeting, for the purpose of appointing a clerk for the county of Cumberland, to-morrow at three o'clock, in the Assembly room—and that they had passed a bill to authorise a draw in a bridge over Salem Creek—ordered a second reading—Also that Council insist on their disagreement to the amendments of the house to the bill to prevent unnecessary costs, and had appointed Messrs. Stevenson and Vankirk, a committee of conference upon the subject

Whereon the house appointed Messers J. Parker, Britton and Mackey.

The bill to provide for the formation of a map of this state, was read a second time, considered by section and ordered to be engrossed.

Adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 5.

Mr. J. Parker, from committee, reported a new bill respecting persons arriving in this state, from foreign ports—read and ordered a second reading.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Newton Turnpike company, was read a third time, and passed 33 to 7.

The bill to divorce Elizabeth Post from her husband, was considered by section and passed to be engrossed.

The bill to secure to mechanics and others payment for their work and materials in erecting buildings in the townships of Trenton and Nottingham, was postponed to next sitting; and the bill to prevent justices of the peace holding courts in townships where they do not reside, negatived and dismissed.—Adjourned.

3 o'clock the house met—Mr. Sibley, from committee, presented a bill supplementary to the act to enable the owners of tide swamp and meadows already banked in to keep the same in repair—read and ordered a second reading.

[Council came into the Assembly room to attend a Joint-meeting for the purpose of appointing a clerk for the county of Cumberland—after which the house proceeded in legislative business.

The bill further supplementary to the act to regulate the fisheries in the Delaware, was read a second time, considered by section and ordered to be engrossed—as was also the bill respecting persons arriving in this state from foreign ports.

Mr. Darcy, from committee, reported the second supplement to the militia law with amendments, which were read, agreed to, and the bill ordered a second reading.

The report of the committee relative to the Owego and Milford road lottery, was taken up, and agreed to.

The report of the committee relative to the state-prison was taken up and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Darcy presented a bill supplementary to the act for the publication of law-reports—ordered a second reading,

The resolution submitted by Mr. J. Parker relative to the memorial of the trustees of Princeton College, was taken up and postponed to next sitting.—Adjourned.

Monday, February 8.

Mr. Day with leave, presented a bill supplementary to the act prohibiting the exportation of slaves. The object of this supplement is, to permit persons having a temporary residence among us, to carry out of the state the slaves they bring in it.

Mr. R. C. Thompson from the committee, reported a bill prohibiting persons without a license from practising in courts for the trial of small causes—ordered a second reading.

Mr. J. Parker with leave, presented a bill providing payment for the district judges of the second and third districts.

A message from council informed that they had passed a bill from the house of Assembly without amendment, entitled "an act respecting the court of chancery."

Mr. Griffith with leave, presented a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in New Jersey.

A message from council, informed that they had passed a bill regulating the State Prison, and the manner of punishing certain offenders.

Mr. Darcy from the committee, reported a bill supplementary to the militia act.

The tax bill authorising $30,000 to be raised for this year, was ordered to be engrossed.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, February 9.

The bill, divorcing George Ring, and Elizabeth Ring of Essex county, was read a third time; and after debate thereon between Mr. Kinney in the affirmative, and J. Parker in the negative, it was passed and sent to council.

The tax bill was read a third time, passed, and sent to council.

The bill respecting hawkers and pedlars, was taken up on a third reading, and committed to Messrs. J. Parker, Britton, and Shreve.

Mr. J. Parker presented a petition for a law regulating the fisheries in the river Raritan; committed to Messrs. J. Parker, Schenck, and C. Parker.

The State Prison law was committed to Messrs. J. Parker, Sibley, and Day.

The bill respecting lands flowed by mill ponds, was taken up, and the first section struck out, and the bill dismissed.

The bill for the sale of the government house and lot in Trenton, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Griffith presented a bill respecting costs in criminal cases. It directs that jurors and witnesses shall be paid in case of acquittal as well as conviction—ordered a second reading.

The house took up the bill restraining by penalty any person not licensed from practising before justices: Mr. Griffith advocated the bill, and concluded by moving to postpone its further consideration for the present—carried.

The committee reported the bill respecting hawkers and pedlars with an amendment, which was agreed to, and the bill passed, ayes 27, noes 16. This bill imposes the following annual duties to the state, in addition to the existing taxes; for horse and waggon, $15, man and horse $10, foot pedlar 8 dollars.

Mr. Gould offered a resolution, that Isaac Watts Crane have free access to the books and papers belonging to this state; in order to aid him in writing a history of New-Jersey, which he has now in hand—agreed to.

Mr. Kinney from the committee, reported a bill for the appointment of district Attornies—ordered a second reading, and to be printed.

The engrossed bill for the sale of the government house and lot, was read a third time and passed, ayes 29.

The bill for laying a tax on passengers in steam-boats navigating waters within the jurisdiction of this state, and between this state and any other state where passengers are taxed, was taken up on a second reading. The bill levies a tax of two cents a mile on every passenger, and is so drawn, as to affect the Raritan boat alone.

Mr. J. Parker was opposed to the bill for constitutional reasons, as well as on the ground of expediency. He denied the right of a state to levy a tax for the navigation of waters within it, and considering it in the light of expediency only, he deemed it very objectionable, as it might, and probably would, drive the steam-boat from our waters. He called upon gentlemen in favor of the bill to give their reasons.

Mr. Kinney advocated the bill at length. It was not a tax for the privilege of navigation, nor did it forbid, or in any way limit that right; the waters were free to every body, nor did this bill make them less so; it was a mere municipal regulation, affecting persons within our exclusive jurisdiction, and who land upon our shores. He considered the measure as strictly retaliatory in principle, though not in design. New-York not only taxed the passengers in her steam-boats, but absolutely interdicted her waters to all boats but her own, and thus made *our* waters in a measure useless to the citizens of this state. Without the common right of navigating the waters of both states, *our* navigation is not worth a straw; the citizens of New-York are therefore in effect reaping the fruits of an *exclusive* navigation of our waters as well as her own. That state is at this moment levying a tribute in money from the citizens of New-Jersey, to double the amount raised by this bill, and in a much more objectionable form. He considered it a lawful tax, within the fair scope of our powers, and justified by the injuries, and demanded by the honour of New Jersey.

Mr. Griffith replied the constitutional objections and demonstrated, that it was in strict accordance with the principles of right and expediency.

Mr. Parker replied, and Mr. Kinney rejoined. The vote for engrossing was then taken and carried.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, February 10.

Mr. Kinney from the committee, reported a bill regulating the fees of judges, surrogates, and other officers of the orphans court—ordered a 2d. reading.

The house reconsidered the resolution of yesterday relating to Isaac W. Crane, and ordered the same to lie on the table.

The engrossed bill for taxing steamboat passengers was taken up, passed, and sent to council. The engrossed bills respecting writs of error, and the supplement to the act forbidding the exportation of slaves, were passed.

The bill from Council authorising a justice to issue subpœnas returnable before arbitrators, and for the arbitrators to swear witnesses, passed unanimously.

The militia bill was again taken up, and after going through the same by sections, it was ordered to be engrossed. This bill fixes the exempt money at five dollars and appropriates it to the school fund. It exempts also all persons over the age of thirty five years, upon paying two dollars per annum to the military fund. It authorises the brigade board to disband a company and exempt the officers from common militia duty, and enacts that nine months absence shall be necessary to vacate a commission.

It finally directs the brigade board to keep an account of all monies received and disbursed, and to make an annual statement to the legislature.

The bill to restrain persons without license from prosecuting and defending for others in the justices court for a fee or reward, was taken up and after debate in which Messrs. J Parker, Griffith, Parvin, and Kinney bore part, it was ordered to be engrossed by the casting vote of the speaker.

A message from council informed that council have passed the bill concerning the constitution of this state.

This bill is now a law and ordains that the people at the next election shall be requested to vote upon amending the constitution, so that the annual meeting of the legislature shall be on the first Wednesday of January, and if two thirds of the votes are for the amendment, it shall from thenceforth become a constitutional provision.

The house took up the bill giving costs in criminal cases to court jurors and witnesses in case of acquittal as well as conviction. It was advocated by Messrs. Kinney, Parvin and Griffith, and finally committed for amendment.—Adjourned

MARRIED.

At Rhinebeck on the 28th Jan. by the Rev M. Murray, Mr John Camp, eldest son of Aaron Camp, formerly of this Town, to Miss Margaret Brown, daughter of Mr. Peter Brown, a respectable farmer of the former place.

In the city of New-York on Wednesday morning last, George H. Mc Whorter Esq. to Miss Margaret Lawrence, daughter of the late Col John Lawrence Esq.

DIED

In this Town on Thursday morning of a dropsy in the chest, Mr. Joseph James, a respectable and worthy mechanic, in the 30th year of his age The relatives and friends of the deceased, are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, P. M from his Mother's house in Bridge-street

On Wednesday evening Mr Jabez Pool in the 49th year of his age, he departed this life with a well grounded hope of enjoying a happy immortality

COMMUNICATED

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman at Princeton college to his father in this place, dated Feb. 3, 1819.

A melancholy accident took place a short distance from here last evening. As one of the students who had rode out in the afternoon was returning, he met a waggon standing in the road, upon approaching near to it he discovered a man (supposed to be the owner) lying in the path, with one of the wheels upon his body; he immediately alarmed the neighbourhood, who repaired to the spot and extricated the man, but alas it was too late, the vital spark had fled.

FEB. 4, 1819.

Capt. Benjamin Winans of Elizabeth town, was killed by the falling of an old building, while engaged with his workmen in removing it; thus in a moment, was a, wife bereaved of an affectionate husband, a child of a beloved parent, the church of a guardian and friend, and society of one of its most active and useful members.

Mail Robber.—There can be no doubt of the third mail robber being taken: the man arrested at Lancaster must be the identical person. We have received a letter from West Chester, giving a description of the person taken at Lancaster; it appears, that this person whilst at West Chester, bought a horse, saddle, and bridle, that he had great sums of money about him.

One note of the Mechanic Bank of $ 00, letter B. No. 8267, payable to H. C. De Rham, dated Nov 1, 1817 endorsed in blank, Thomas Wilson Cashier; the above note is the same that Mr. Wilson put into the post office on the Sunday the robbery was committed.

The legislature of this state is expected to close its sittings sometime in the latter end of next week.

Franklin Association.—On Monday evening next the following question will discussed, "Are religious backbiters and slanderers a greater evil to society, than house-breakers and thieves."

Essex Orphan's Court.

Special Term, 6th February, 1819.

WHEREAS DAVID HETFIELD, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of MERRICK MARTIN, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday, the nineteenth day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, shouldnot be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record

TH. T. KINNEY Surrogate

Philadelphia, Boston & New-York best Editions.

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OCTAVO.

Darby's Tour from New-York to Detroit—1819—*Maps*
Travels in England, France and Spain, and the Barbary States, in the years 1813,—'14 and '15, by M. M. Noah
Wilson's sketch of the military and political power of Russia—*Map*.
Historical illustrations of the fourth Canto of Childe Harold, by John Hobhouse, Esq.
Anecdotes of the Life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff.
Barrington and Beaufoy on the North Pole—*Map*
Phillippart's Memoirs of General Moreau.
O'Reilly's Greenland—*Maps*.
Capt Hall's account of the great Loo-Choo Islands
Rambles in Italy, by an American.
Hall's Travels in Canada and the United States.
Capt. Tuckey's expedition to the river Zaire or Congo.
Phillip's Recollections of Counsellor Curran.
Junius Identified.
De Stael on the French Revolution.

TWELVES.

Letters from the South (by the author of John Bull and Brother Jonathan)
Plumtres' Tales of Wonder, Humour, and Sentiment—2 vols.
Manners, a Novel—2 vols.
Biographical Sketches of my Literary Life and Opinions, by S. T. Colleridge, esq
Styles' D. D. Memoirs & Remains of Charles Buck.
Rhoda, a Novel—2 vols
Comic Dramas, by Miss Edgeworth.
Tales of Fancy, by Miss Burney.
Rosabella, or a Mother's Marriage—3 vols.
The Fast of St. Magdalen—2 vols,
Women, or Pour et Contre, by the author of Bertram.
Paris Revisited—in 1815.
Felix Alvarez, or manners of Spain, including the Peninsula War—2 vols
Florence Macarthy, by Lady Morgan—2 vols
Valentines' Eve, by Mrs. Opie—2 vols.
Hazlett's Characters of Shakspeare's Plays.
Letters from the Cape of Good Hope.
Battle of Niagara, a Poem by John O'Cataract.
Correspondence between a Mother and Daughter, by Mrs, Taylor, and Jane Taylor.
Memoirs of the French War in Spain, by M. Rocca.
Birbeck's Letters from Illinois,—*map of the Western States*
Tales of my Landlord, by J. Clairbotham—4 vols. in two.

EIGHTEENS.

Hannah Moore's Sacred Dramas for Young People.
Rokeby, a Poem, in Six Cantos by Walter Scott.
Descent of Liberty, a Mask, by Leigh Hunt.
Cowper's Poems—3 vols.
Memoir of the Early Life of Wm. Cowper, esq. written by himself.
Christabel, Kubla Khan, a Vision
Ilderim, a Syrian Tale, in four Cantos.
Death of Gen. Montgomery, or, the Storming of Quebec.
Sopha, or the Dangerous Indiscretion, Founded on Facts.
The Antiquary, by the author "Waverly" and "Guy Mannering,"—2 vols.
Memoir, relating to the Highlands, with Anecdotes of Rob Roy and his Family.
Edgeworth's Moral Tales—3 vols.
Woodland Tales—2 vols.
The Lord of the Isles, a Poem, by Walter Scott.
Lara, a Tale, Jaqueline, a Tale, Poems—in 1 vol.
Mador of the Moor, a Poem, by James Hogg, author of the Queen's Wake, &c
Childe Alarique, a Poets' Reverie
The Corsair, a Poem by Lord Byron.
Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, a Poem by Ld Byron
The Poetic Mirror, or, the living Bards of Britain.
Harold the Dauntless, a Poem, in six Cantos, by the author of "The Bridal of Triermain"
Original and Translated Poems, by Richd Dabney
Irish Melodies and Sacred Songs, by T. Moore esq
Seige of Corinth, and Parisina, Poems—in 1 vol.

EXTRACTS

FROM EMINENT AUTHORS.

REFLECTIONS ON

THE ATMOSPHERE.

If we turn our thoughts to the atmosphere, we find a most curious and exquisite apparatus of air. This is a source of innumerable advantages; all which are fetched from the very jaws of ruin. To explain this. The pressure of the air on a person of a moderate size is equal to the weight of twenty thousand pounds. Tremendous consideration! Should a house fall upon us with half that force, it would break every bone of our bodies. Yet so admirably has the Divine wisdom contrived the air, and so nicely counterpoised its dreadful power, that we suffer no manner of inconvenience, we even enjoy the load. Instead of being as a mountain on our loins, it is wings to our feet, or sinews to our limbs. Is not this common ordination of Providence somewhat like the miracle of the burning bush? Well may we say unto God, O how terrible, yet how beneficent, art thou in thy works.

The air, though too weak to support our flight, is a thoroughfare for innumerable wings. Here the whole commonwealth of birds expatiate, beyond the reach of their adversaries. Were they to run upon the earth, they would be in ten thousand dangers, without strength to resist, or speed to escape them: whereas by mounting the skies, they are secure from peril, they scorn the horse and rider. Some of them perching on the boughs, or soaring aloft, entertain us with their notes. Many of them yield us wholesome and agreeable food, and yet give us no trouble, put us to no expense: but till the time we want them, are wholly out of the way.

The air is charged also with several offices, absolutely needful for mankind. In our lungs it ventilates the blood, qualifies its warmth, promotes the animal secretions. We might live even months, without the light of the sun, yea, or the glimmering of a star. Whereas, if we are deprived but a few minutes of this, we sicken, we faint, we die. The same universal nurse has a considerable share in cherishing the several tribes of plants. It transfuses vegetable vigour into the trunk of an oak, and a blooming gaiety into the leaves of a rose.

The air likewise conveys to our nostrils the extremely subtle effluvia which exhale from odoriferous bodies; particles so small, they elude the most careful hand. But this receives and transmits the invisible vagrants, without losing even a single atom; entertaining us with the delightful sensations that arise from the fragrance of flowers, and admonishing us to withdraw from an unwholesome situation, to beware of pernicious food.

The air by its undulating motion conducts to our ear all the diversities of sound. While danger is at a considerable distance, this advertises us of its approach; and with a clamorous but kind importunity, urges us to provide for our safety.

The air waits to our sense all the modulations of music, and the more agreeable entertainments of conversation. It distributes every musical variation with the utmost exactness, and delivers the message of the speaker with the utmost punctual fidelity: where, without this internuncio, all would be sullen and unmeaning silence. We should neither be charmed by the harmonious, nor improved by the articulate accents.

How gentle are the breezes of the air when unconfined! but when collected, they act with such immense force, as is sufficient to whirl round the hugest wheels, though clogged with the most encumbering loads. They make the ponderous millstones move as swiftly as the dancer's heel: and the massy beams play as nimbly as the musicians fingers.

In the higher regions there is an endless succession of clouds, fed by evaporations from the ocean. The clouds are themselves a kind of ocean, suspended in the air. They travel in detached parties, over all the terrestrial globe. They fructify, by proper communications of moisture, the spacious pastures of the wealthy, and gladden with no less liberal showers the cottager's little spot.

Nay, they satisfy the desolate and waste ground, and cause the bud of the tender herb to spring forth; that the natives of the lonely desert, the herds which know no master's stall, may nevertheless experience the care of an all-supporting parent.

How wonderful! that pedant lakes should be diffused, fluid mountains heaped over our heads, and both sustained in the thinnest part of the atmosphere! How surprising is the expedient which, without vessels of stone or brass, keeps such loads of water in a buoyant state! Job considered this with holy admiration. *Dost thou know the balancings of the clouds?* How such ponderous bodies are made to hang in even poise, and hover like the lightest down? *He bindeth up the waters in his thick cloud:* and the cloud, though nothing is more loose and fluid, becomes by his order tenacious, as casks of iron, is not rent under all the weight.

When the sluices are opened and the waters descend, one would think they should pour down in torrents. Whereas instead of this, which would be infinitely pernicious, they coalesce into globules, and are dispensed in gentle showers. They spread themselves as if strained through the orifices of the finest watering-pot, and form those small drops of rain which the clouds distil upon man abundantly. Thus, instead of drowning the earth, and sweeping away its fruits, they cherish universal nature, and (like their great Master) distribute their stores to men, animals, vegetables, as they are able to bear them.

But beside waters, here are cantoned various parties of winds, mild or fierce, gentle or boisterous, furnished with breezy wings, to fan the glowing firmament, or else fitted to act as an universal besom, and by sweeping the chambers of the atmosphere to cleanse the fine aerial fluid. Without this wholesome agency of the winds, the air would stagnate and become putrid: so that all the great cities in the world, instead of being seats of elegance, would degenerate into sinks of corruption.

At sea, the winds swell the mariner's sails, and speed his course along the watery way. By land they perform the office of an immense seedsman, scattering abroad the seeds of numberless plants, which, though the support of many animals, are two small for the management, or too mean for the attention of man.

Here are lightnings stationed, in act to spring whenever their piercing flash is necessary, either to destroy the sulphureous vapours, or dislodge any other noxious matter, which might prejudice the delicate temperature of either, and obscure its more than crystalline transparency.

Above all is situate a radiant and majestic orb, which enlightens and cheers the inhabitants of the earth: while the air, by a singular address, amplifies its usefulness. Its reflecting power augments that heat, which is the life of nature: its refracting power prolongs that splendour, which is the beauty of the creation.

I say, augments the heat. For the air is a cover which, without oppressing us with any perceivable weight, confines, reflects, and thereby increases the vivifying heat of the sun. The air increases this, much in the same manner as our clothes give additional heat to our body: whereas when it is less in quantity, when it is attenuated, the solar heat is very sensibly diminished. Travellers on the lofty mountains of America, sometimes experience this to their cost. Though the clime at the foot of those vast mountains is extremely hot and sultry, yet at the top the cold is so excessive, as often to freeze both the horse and rider to death. We have therefore great reason to praise God, for placing us in the commodious concavity, the cherishing wings of an atmosphere.

The emanations of light, though formed of inactive matter, yet (astonishing power of divine wisdom!) are refined almost to the subtlety of spirit, and are scarce inferior even to thought in speed. By which means they spread with almost instantaneous swiftness, through an whole hemisphere: and though they fill whatever they pervade, yet they straiten no place, embarrass no one, encumber nothing.

Every where indeed, and in every element, we may discern the footsteps of the creator's wisdom. The spacious canopy over our heads is painted blue; and the ample carpet under our feet is tinged with green. These colours, by their soft and cheering qualities, yield a perpetual refreshment to the eye. Whereas had the face of nature glistered with white, or glowed with scarlet, such dazzling hues, instead of cheering, would have fatigued the sight. Besides, as the several bright colours are interspersed, and form the pictures in this magnificent piece, the green and the blue make an admirable ground, which shews them all to the utmost advantage.

Had the air been much grosser, it would have dimmed the rays of the sun and darkened the day. Our lungs would have been clogged in their vital function, and men drowned or suffocated therein. Were it much more subtile, birds would not be able to wing their way through the firmament: neither could the clouds be sustained, in so thin an atmosphere. It would elude likewise the organs of respiration: we should gasp for breath with much difficulty and as little success as fishes do, when out of their native element.

TURKISH WOMEN.

From M. M. Noah's Travels in Europe and Africa.

Turkish women have been for ages the theme of the Poet and subject of the Painter; the glowing descriptions of Oriental writers, have dazzled the imagination and misled the judgment. We read the warm and animated accounts of Turkish beauties, from the pen of Lady Mary Montague; a deep and pleasing impression is made upon us, from the Arabian Nights and Persian Tales; and all the highly colored fictions which we have perused, have taught us to expect something more than mortal. One circumstance has greatly aided the delusion, and that is, Turkish beauties are so closely confined, and so carefully veiled when abroad, that every thing is left to the imagination, and, consequently, the picture becomes highly colored. Those which I saw was by accident, and, therefore, I had but an imperfect opportunity of forming a judgment upon the subject. I collected, however, from the ladies of Tunis, such information as gave me a correct idea of their persons and pursuits.

The women are mostly brunettes—but few of the natives are very fair; they have black eyes that sparkle with vivacity, generally fine teeth, and as far as my observation permitted me to form an opinion, I should judge, that Spanish and Turkish women resemble each other in complexion and features. The person of a Moorish woman, if fashionable, is corpulent and unwieldy; taking little or no exercise, indolent, and feasting on the most fattening substances, they are generally heavy and gross, and being deprived of opportunities to cultivate their minds, the extent of their accomplishments is a knowledge of embroidery and making conserves, of which they are amazingly fond. Having no intercourse with the world, restrained in their pursuits, and guarded with jealousy in their movements, they are ignorant of society and manners. They marry very young, which with them, is a civil, and not a religious tie, to be dissolved almost at the will of the husband. The parties never see each other, the match being concluded by the parents, and may justly be compared to a lottery and all its risks—the fortune of the lady, seldom consists of more than a few trunks of clothes, gaudily arranged. The bride is enclosed in a species of cage, covered with silk, and placed on the back of a camel, whose head and tail are ornamented with ribands. A few musicians and slaves, carrying on their heads dishes of *Cooscoso* or *Pillaw*, together with the rabble, form a procession to the house of the bridegroom, where the ceremony concludes with a feast, and the firing of muskets during the night. Thus allied, without a knowledge of each others virtues and attractions, without love or sentiment, it will readily be imagined, that the marriage state in Turkey, is but a species of improved slavery. Polygamy being allowed, the husband repudiates his wife when he pleases, by conforming to some frivolous ceremonies. Thus situated, the women finding themselves neglected, without influence or society, without tenderness or affection, they are ever on the alert to intrigue, and particularly with christians, although they are aware that detection is followed by inevitable destruction to both parties. They walk on the terraces, and frequently unveil themselves. I never passed a Moorish woman on the road, who was generally on a mule, led by a slave, o husbaud, but she seized upon an opportunity to remove the silk covering from her face, either to gratify her curiosity or my own. They have been known to go to baths, with the hope of meeting a Christian, and have frequently asked of them, when unobserved, to repeat the manner in which Christians treat their wives, whether kind and affectionate, conciliatory and humane, and the reply always produced melancholy comparisons. When asked by a Christian what would be the consequence of the detection of an intrigue, the Moorish lady replied, "nothing to you; you will only lose your head, but I will be carried about town on a mule, with my face uncovered, and finally drowned in the lake." The sense of shame, creating greater alarm than the punishment of death. The detection of an intrigue, if brought home to the parties, is generally punished with death; it is the religion violated, and which cannot be appease by any subordinate sacrifice; hence the Moors are particularly vigilant, and the women guarded. Having occasion to visit a country-house near Carthage, belonging to a Moor, which was to let, I met the owner at the door, who enquired what my business was; being informed, he proceeded to show me the house, and just as I entered the hall, he asked the drogaman what consul I was; being answered the American consul, he cried out suddenly, run and tell the women quick to get out of the way, it is the American consul who is coming. This was the first time I knew that Americans were objects of so much dread to Moorish husbands. The women waddled to their alcoves, as fast as their corpulent persons would permit, and I discovered some peeping through the crevices of the curtains.

An Irish captain of dragoons, who was on a visit to Tunis, accompanied one day to the palace at Bardo, after having received a very necessary caution, not to indulge his curiosity in looking in at the windows of the harem. Such admonitions, with gentlemen of his nation, lose their effect, and in crossing the patio, he suddenly cried out, there are two beautiful women peeping through the lattices, to whom, without ceremony, he kissed his hand. I expected that this act of well meant gallantry, would, if observed, have been paid by a ball from the musket of some Janizary on guard; fortunately, the action was unnoticed, and on drawing him away from the dangerous spot, accompanied with a necessary expostulation, he excused himself by pleading the utter impossibility of an Irishman's passing a petticoat in a strange country, without a complimentary salute.

The ladies of the harem dress richly, having no employment, their day is principally devoted to the toilet; they wear velvets, silks and gauzes, beautifully embroidered at the bosoms, and cut up in caftans and robes, without taste; bare feet and embroidered slippers, the hair loose and filled with jewels, and heavy earings and bracelets, and cinctures around their ancles. The costume of a Turkish lady of rank is a singular mixture of splendor, cut up and formed with a barbarous taste, and her appearance betrays a person half civilized and half savage. They use abundance of otto of roses, which is manufactured at Tunis, of the first quality, and powder the hair with pulverized cloves.

From the Cork Chronicle.

Curious Hebrew Medal.—A most curious and Hebrew Medal is now in the possession of Mr. Corlett, of the Parade, of this city. An inscription, in Syrio-chaldaic character, is very distinctly perceived on the obverse, which purports to commemorate the Resurrection of the Redeemer JESUS, a head of whom is on the reverse. The materials of which it is composed are brass, with an alloy of silver. It is apparently much worn, though quite legible, as the letters look as if they had been formed in a very deep die.

From the inquiries made, this is, probably, the only brass Hebrew medal known at present. One of a very similar kind, distinguished, also, by an inscription of the same import, was discovered in the island of Anglesea early in the last century, but was lost by the person who was intrusted to convey it to Oxford. Two of the like sort were seen at Rome in the days of Leo X. 1512, and were, even then, reckoned an invaluable vindication of the truth and history of Christianity.

The person from whom Mr. Corlett procured this valuable and interesting historical evidence of religion, is not, at this moment, within the range of that gentleman's inquiry, so that our inability to learn were it was discovered is much to be regretted.

If it was found in Ireland, it will, no doubt, give rise to much speculation, and probably revive the opinion, that this kingdom was, at an earlier period than is generally thought, blessed with the light of christianity. As we are like to procure a fac simile of the inscription and head, we shal gladly give them an insertion in our columns.

[As no mention has been made of this medal by Pinkerton, or other writers on coins and medals, it has been supposed by the English writer to have had its origin in the early age of christianity. The fact is, that this medal was struck in Rome, a few centuries after the establishment of christianity, and, as the new religion extended, these medals were circulated among converts. I have seen a silver one from the same die, now in possession of a gentleman in Charleston S. C. The bust of Christ is well done, and the inscription in Hebrew, and not in Syrica, is as follows: "Jesus, the son is some in peace." It was struck, without doubt, from the fourth to the sixth century. No medals or coins were known to have been struck in Syria. The shekel, which we now have, and other current Hebrew coins, were rudely executed; whereas, this medal is finished with taste.—Editor Nat. Adv.]

Digging up Dead bodies.—A special town meeting was held in the village of Oldenbarneveld, in the town of Trenton, state of N. York, on the 16th ult. for the purpose of taking into consideration, and petitioning the legislature, to pass an act to prevent the horrid and alarming practice of digging up the dead from the graves.—Resolutions to that effect were passed, and signed by two Justices of the Peace, and the Town Clerk, in behalf of the meeting. The preamble to the resolutions contains the following fact;

"On Thursday night the 31st December last, the Cemetry or Burying Yard of our village was entered by a number of hardened wretches, to commit depredations upon the peaceful ashes of the slumbering dead—Nor was the object of their predatory invasion the body of one of their own sex; it was that of a woman! They dug open the grave, and dragged from her coffin, the corpse of the late widow Affie Didama, whose obsequies had been solemnly performed—whose remains were followed to the tomb by three orphan daughters, and deposited with decorum, in presence of a numerous concourse of respectable citizens of the town.—Not content with impiously violating the sacred repose of the grave, they even stripped her body of all its modest habiliments, throwing them back into the coffin, and stole away with their sacrilegious booty, in this shameful predicament, to the place of dissection!....the Medical college at Fairfield. The absence of the body was discovered by a bereaved daughter, who went to shed tears of mourning affection over the remains of her last parental friend. We do not attempt to describe, the horror of so dreadful a scene! We turn from it with feelings too oppressive for utterance—And although, in consequence of the spirited resentment manifested by the inhabitants universally, and through the interposition of a gentleman of high standing in the aforesaid Medical College, the body was returned decently habited, and in a suitable coffin; so that it was deposited with funeral solemnities a second time, in the same grave—yet it bore the mutilations of the surgical knife, and evident marks of the fiend like ruffians having dragged it by the neck from the coffin, with a halter!!

Coroner's Report—The coroner was yesterday called to view the body of a man, unknown, fonnd drowned in the East River, about 30 years of age, and black hair—had on a round-about blue cloth jacket, with two rows small buttons, blue pantaloons, blue Guernsey shirt, woollen stockings, and shoes

THE

NEWARK PATRIOT,

AND NEW-JERSEY GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"It was the glorious spirit of REPUBLICANISM, which animated Millions in America to prefer *Poverty* with LIBERTY, to *Gilded Chains* and *Sordid Affluence*—and to die in defence of their Rights, as MEN!—as FREEMEN!—*who* can resist this spirit?"
CHATHAM

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1819. *PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY PARES & SON.* VOL I.—NO. 3

☞ The NEWARK PATRIOT, *will be published every Friday morning, opposite* Moses Roff's Tavern, Broad-Street, *and delivered to subscribers at* Two Dollars *per annum payable half yearly in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be neatly and conspicuously inserted three weeks for One Dollar *a square; and* Twenty-five Cents *for each additional insertion. Longer ones in proportion. Advertisements to be paid for in advance.*

*** *Postage must be paid on all letters with Subscriptions, Advertisements, and Communications*

A WEEKLY ALMANAC,

1819. FEBRUARY.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
19	Friday,	6 42	5 18
20	Saturday,	6 40	5 20
21	Sunday,	6 39	5 21
22	Monday,	6 38	5 22
23	Tuesday,	6 37	5 23
24	Wednesday,	6 35	5 25
25	Thursday,	6 34	5 26

New Moon 24d. 6h 57m. morn.

PRICES CURRENT, IN NEWARK,

Corrected Weekly.

Flour, Wheat, pr Cwt.	$5
do Rye,	2 25
do Indian,	1 75 to 2
Oats, per bushel,	47
Corn	68 3-4
Cider spirits, per gallon,	50 to 53
Butter, per lb.	20 to 25
Lard	14 to 16
Plaister, per ton.	6 50 to 7
Salt, coarse, per bushel,	75 to 87 1-2
do. fine,	75 to 87 1-2
Shad, per barrel,	12 to 14
do half barrel,	7 to 8 50

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Newark, Jan 1, 1819

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Hatters, Milliners, &c. &c. will have a liberal discount allowed on taking large quantities

Opposite Roff's Tavern, Newark, Jan. 22. 1819.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS DORCAS MARSH, Administratrix of all and singular, the goods, chattles and credits of JOSEPH M. MARSH, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as she can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Saturday the twenty-seventh day of February next, to shew cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

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JAN. 1, 1819.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Essex in the State of New Jersey, did at the Term of January A. D. 1819, appoint a Special Term of said Court, to meet at the Court House in Newark, on Saturday the 27th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors under the Insolvent laws of said State.

Newark Jail, Jan. 14, 1819.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
EZRA HUTCHINS.
JAMES C. SAYRE
SAMUEL EARL
ELIAS WOODRUFF.
JOHN MILLER

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS ANDREW WOODRUFF, Administratror, of all and singular, the goods, chattles and credits of George Woodruff deceased hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as they can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estato which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday, the 19th day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

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Newark Jan 1 1819

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS DAVID CRANE, and WM. SAYRE executors of the last will and testament of EPHRAIM SAYRE, deceased, have made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as they can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree that all person interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday the 19th day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Special Term, 6th February, 1819

WHEREAS DAVID HETFIED, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of MERRICK MARTIN, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday, the nineteenth day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, shouldnot be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

DEBATE ON THE SEMINOLE WAR.

(*Continued.*)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 18.

In committee of the whole on the state of the union, the resolution reported by the committee on military affairs, and the amendments proposed thereto, being under consideration—

Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, said, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr Cobb) having appealed to the common sense of the committee, he felt himself obliged, having some claim to that very common and vulgar commodity, to attempt to answer the gentleman's call.

It is not, sir, because General Jackson has acquired so much glory in defence of his country's rights, that I defend him. It is not for the splendor of his achievements, or the brilliancy of his character. I would not compromise the rights and liberties of my country, to screen any man, however respectable. If Gen. Jackson has been ambitious, I would restrain him; if cruel, I would correct him; if he is proud, I would humble him; if he is tyrannical, I would disarm him. And yet, I confess, it would require pretty strong proof to produce conviction that he has intentionally done wrong. At his age of life, crowned with the honours, and loaded with the gratitude of his country, what motive could induce him to tarnish his glory by acts of cruelty and revenge?

Nor am I disposed to become the advocate of Executive usurpation. If the President of the United States has encroached upon the rights of the people, or usurped a power not granted by the constitution, it is our duty, as the guardians of those rights, to correct the mischief, and preserve the republic.

And yet, it would be difficult to imagine an adequate motive to induce the President to trample upon the constitutional liberties of the people. His life had been constantly devoted to the liberties, prosperity and honour of his conutry. He receives his reward in the gratitude and confidence of the people. The chief of the only free people on earth. I could scarcely imagine that he has an inducement to do wrong, much less to prostrate the fabric of freedom which his own hands have contributed to erect.

I assure the gentleman from Georgia that, in endeavouring to anticipate the arguments of the friends of Gen. Jackson and the President, he has not anticipated me. I admit, in the outset, that the President has no right to *commence* a war, even against Indians. And I further admit, that, if a treaty between this and another nation be violated by the other party, and the violation is not *itself* an act of war, but such as would justify hostilities *on our part*, the President has no right to commence those hostilities, without the consent of Congress. If, with these admissions, the President and General Jackson cannot be defended, they cannot, in my opinion, be defended at all.

After bringing forward documents to prove that, the Indians instigated by Nichols and others, first commenced the war; and that the President, as commander in chief of the army and militia, is vested by an act of Congress with power for calling out the same, to repress insurrections, and repel invasions, proceeds:

I differ from many gentlemen, in regard to the political rights of the Indians. Whatsoever may be their rights in peace, either by natural or conventional law, in war I deem them as sovereign. Their residence within the limits of the United States, limits to which they have never assented, neither brings them within our protection nor entitles us to their allegiance.—The laws of the United States have no operation upon them, and if they levy war, they are not punishable as traitors.—A tribe of Indians whose territory is exclusively within our limits, may wage war and make peace with us, pursue, capture and destroy us, send and receive flags, grant and receive capitulations, and are entitled to a reciprocation, of every act of civilized warfare, and subject to the same rules of severity and retaliation as other nations. To invade their territory and cross their line is, as to them, passing out of the limits of the United States. And if General Jackson had no right, in this war, to cross the Florida line, neither had he a right to cross the Indian line within our limits. If there is any force in the argument so often urged on other occasions, that every war of invasion is an offensive war, and one, consequently, which the President could not wage without authority of Congress; then, it follows, that Congress must declare war, before the President can march the militia across the Indian line, even within the limits of the U. States. But such a construction of the constitution is totally inadmissible. When war is commenced by savages, it becomes the duty of the President to repel and punish them. To follow them to the line affords us no security—the invasion cannot be effectually repelled, but by pursuing them into their own territory, and retaliating on them there.—Such has been the uniform construction of the power of the President, ever since the adoption of the constitution.—In no instance, that I recollect, has Congress declared war against an Indian tribe. The defeat of St. Clair, and subsequent victory of Wayne, were on Indian territory. The battle of Tippecanoe, fought by my friend from Ohio, with as much honor to himself and satisfaction to his country, was within the limits of the Indian nation. In neither of these instances was a declaration of war deemed necessary by Congress.

If, then, it be true that this war was commenced by these savages, we have brought General Jackson and his army up to Florida line, and, I trust, without any material violation of the constitution or laws of the United States. Let us now stop and examine the ground on the other side before we attempt to pass it.

The territory of Florida, which the general and his troops are about to enter, from St. Marks to Pensacola in length, and from the United States to the Gulf in breadth, comprehends, probably, not less than 10,000 square miles.—Spain claims a jurisdiction over this tract, as comprehended within two provinces; and it includes, I am told, about 3000 Spaniards in all—2500 of whom are in and about Pensacola, and the residue scattered on the Choctaw river, and a few trading families on the Appalachicola. The number of Indians there cannot be ascertained, but far exceeds the white populations. The possessions of the Spaniards are exceedingly limited, and their jurisdiction is merely nominal. The Indians have, in fact, the possession and the control.

But, suppose we admit that the Spaniards and Indians have a concurrent jurisdiction.—This is the most that can be pretended. And upon this hypothesis, what are the rights of the United States? The territory of these Indians is on both sides the Florida line. Their possessions and residence are transient and ambulatory, without regard to this line. The nation, if such they may be called, is at war with us, and in this war they can occupy their territory in spite of Spain. Singular, indeed, would it be, if we should be engaged in war, with an enemy who had a perfect right to be where we had no right to meet him. Spain claims a jurisdiction to a territory occupied by our enemy; she has no power nor inclination to expel him, and yet it is gravely said that this enemy cannot be pursued to this territory, without an act of hostility against Spain.—Unfortunate, indeed, would be the condition of the United States, if a horde of unprincipled banditti, holding a residence on our borders, could prosecute a cruel and exterminating war upon our citizens, and then take refuge across an ideal line, where the laws of nations forbid us to ap-

p ci th m. Sr, let gentlem n me of another instance whe e you en emy has a right to perfect security ag ins: your approach. It would be a war of peculiar character, where one side only gives the blows.

Why, then, should not Gen Jackson and his army cross? Will any gentleman point to me the clause in the constitution or laws of the United States that forbids him? Nay, more, can any offer a reason why he should not pass into Florida, which would not equally forbid his crossing the Indian line within the limits of the United States? It would be preposterous and absurd to pretend that you could not pursue your enemy to any refuge to which he is entitled.—The Seminoles, then, being your enemies, and having a right in Florida beyond the control of Spain, the inference is irresistible that you have a right to pursue and fight him there in your own defence.

Mr. H. here read several documents and papers, to prove that Col. Nichols, with a trained band of Indians, outlaws, &c. were cherished and supported by the Spanish authorities; and instigated to commit the horrid cruelties and murders which took place on the frontier.

It is, however, sir, well known, that these desperadoes were not inactive; that the unfortunate inhabitants of our frontiers felt the full weight of the vengeance threatened by Nichols, and that the Spanish officers looked with perfect composure, at these atrocities committed within their own jurisdiction. Nay, more: the Governor of Pensacola endeavours to preserve the establishment. In a letter of the 25th May, 1816, in answer to one from General Jackson, complaining of this nuisance, the Governor pretends to deprecate the existence of it, and to regret his want of authority and means to break it up; promises to write for orders, but hopes that the U. States will not violate the neutrality of Spain, by attempting to suppress it them selves. After waiting two months, and no symtom of a disposition to suppress the establishment, on the part of the Spanish authorities, a vessel of the United States ascended the river, to break up this nest of outlaws. After a boat's crew of this vessel had been murdered, except one who was made prisoner, carried into the fort, tortured and burnt to death, the magazine was set on fire by a shot from the vessel, and two hundred and seventy men, the choice troops of Nichols' command, and Britain's allies, were blown into the skies.

Sir, if there could remain a doubt whether the commandant of St. Marks was in league with these people, this doubt must be removed by a mass of testimony contained in the documents on your table. The moment the Negro Indian fort was destroyed, St. Marks became the deposit and store house of the savages—Here their councils were held; here they sold their bloody trophies, torn from our murdered citizens, and here they received the instruments and means of future murders. Luengo was the adviser, aider, and protector of the savages, and the friend and coadjutor of Arbuthnot. Witness the depravity of this double tongued hypocrite. Policy induced his acquiescence! When Jackson arrives, from an associate of the Indians he becomes our friend, and discovers a baseness which a brave man would despise. "May God preserve your excellency, is my prayer. I kiss your excellency's hand, and your most faithful and obedient servant."

If St. Marks was used for purposes of Indian hostility, much more so was Pensacola. Suffice it to say, that there is a mass of evidence, which proves, most positively, that, from the spring of 1817, to the capture of the Barancas by Jackson, the Spaniards of that place constantly sold to the Indians arms and munitions of war, and purchased their plunder; that the Spanish governor privately furnished them with arms and provisions from the public stores, and that Indians were commanded by Spanish officers, and were actually protected and aided in their escape by the Spanish governor.

Sir, is it not demonstrated, then, that the Spanish officers and inhabitants of Florida were identified with our enemy; and that the posts of St. Marks and Pensacola were converted to the use of the savages! Even then, upon the strongest hypothesis in favor of these people of Florida, upon the supposition that the jurisdiction of Spain was concurrent with that of the Indians, and that the Indians are independent in war, we had a right to enter this territory, to meet and conquer our enemy, and to take the posts thus become hostile.

In speaking of the case of Ambrister and Arbuthnot, it becomes necessary to notice a remark in the report of the military committee.—They state that, at the time of the capture of these men, the war was, to all intents and purposes at an end; and they very appropriately distinguish this sentence with three notes of admiration. And, sir, it is to me matter of the profoundest astonishment, how those gentlemen discovered that the war was at an end.—Do they find it in General Jackson's letter of the 20th and 26th of April? In these, although he expresses his intention of returning to Nashville, he expressly states the necessity of securing the country on the west of the Apalachicola. He had not yet crossed that river, and, between this and Pensacola, there was a distance of near two hundred miles, with scarcely an inhabitant except Indians—Do the committee infer it from his discharging the Georgia militia? Sir, there is a better reason why they were discharged—the best reason in the world—they were not wanted. It would be marching them near two hundred miles further from their homes, making an additional march of near four hundred miles, while the Tenessee troops would be about as near home at Pensacola as at St. Marks. His force was strong enough without them; they would have been an actual incumbrance, and could have afforded him no manner of aid, but that of eating up his provisions—an aid, by the bye, which at that time General Jackson did not need. Sir, if the war was, to all intents and purposes, at an end, the committee have not gone far enough. General Jackson should have been charged with high crimes and misdemeanors indeed. Every step which he afterwards took, was in violation of his express orders, and every death he occasioned was an act of deliberate and malicious murder. He has wantonly wasted the troops and treasure of the nation, and stained his hands with innocent blood.

But how, sir, was this war to all intents and purposes at an end? Had the enemy been conquered? had he submitted? had he offerd terms of peace! Does not every one know, that, to disperse Indians, is not to conquer them? Was it not extremely probable that the enemy had retired to his covert and fortresses, there to wait for a favourable opportunity to issue forth to retrieve his disasters, and take ample revenge?—And is it not a fact, that, near a month after this war was to all intents and purposes at an end, Major Young engaged, fought and defeated a large body of the enemy, on the Escambia, in the neighbourhood of Pensacola? How, then, is it, that we hear that the war was to all intents and purposes at an end?

I am willing to admit, for argument, sir, that if Ambrister and Arbuthnot were acting under orders or authority from the British government and Jackson knew it, he should have retained, and treated them as British prisoners of war.—But, is it fair to presume this? With Great Britain we were at peace; and though Nichols had made a treaty, offensive and defensive, with his Britannic Majesty, there is no evidence that it ever was ratified.

The justice of their execution cannot, in my mind, admit of a doubt. They were volunteers in the service of a lawless tribe of savages, whose mode of warfare is indiscriminate massacre of all ages and sexes. It is right, it is merciful to inflict on these savages those cruelties which they practice and inculcate. In this, however, it is proper to select the most atrocious and vindictive. To effect that security which arises from eminent examples, it is prudent and wise to select those men as objects of retaliation and punishment, who are the most active and successful in practising and inflicting cruelties. Who, then, could have been selected as examples, with more justice and policy, than these two foreigners, who had been taught in the school of humanity, and understood the distresses which their conduct would inflict? The general had a right to execute them without trial. This right is an executive right, and is vested in the commanding general. A trial by court martial, strictly speaking, in my mind, was illegal. As the general had power to execute them without trial, there could be no good reason to try these men, which would not apply to the chiefs who were hung without trial, except the necessity of ascertaining whether they were in fact concerned in provoking and prosecuting hostilities. All that Jackson could have legally done, would have been to appoint a board of officers to ascertain this fact. All the authority which he delegated to them, therefore, beyond that, was illegal: and it was his duty to annul it, and pass the judgment and sentence which the facts justify. The most, then, that can be contended, is, that this was a wrong mode of doing a right act. And though I am not an advocate for the principle, that the end justifies the means, yet, in this case, I see nothing so erroneous in the means, as to impeach the character of the end. The truth was found by the court martial, and upon this it was his duty to decide. He did decide, and I trust correctly. I will not tire the patience of this committee by a particular statement of the evidence against these men. Ambrister was taken in arms, and the proofs against him are abundant, that he was actively engaged in provoking and prosecuting this war; and that he enforced the precept of his master, Nichols, to regard the antipathies of the Indians. Arbuthnot was not only the exciter but supporter of the war. Throwing off the treaty of Fort Jackson, of 9th August, 1814, he keeps up the pretence, that these Indians were not bound by it, but were relieved by the 9th article of the British treaty. He is the successor of Nichols. He calls for succours from the British government. He is the associate and confident of the commandant of St. Marks. He furnishes the Indians with the weapons of destruction.

Sir, an awful responsibility rests upon this house. Upon their decision rests the safety of thousands. I hope and trust that the period has arrived, when the U. S. shall have adopted a rule of policy, to punish every foreigner who shal instigate the savages to war. Let it from henceforth be promulgated, that no citizen of a civilized nation, who excites the savages to war, is to be spared. That wherever he may be found, he is to be deemed the enemy of mankind, and to suffer instant death. Had this rule been adopted forty years ago; and rigidly observed how many disconsolate mothers would now be happy in the embraces of their children! How many bereaved, parents and children, and husbands, and wives, would now be surrounded by their respective friends, and enjoying the endearing charities of domestic life!

I confess, Sir, that I am excited, and my sensibility is awakened. My imagination transports me into some distant wilderness, in some sequestered spot. A female forms stands before me, and seems to say, "Once I enjoyed the conveniences and pleasures of life. Excluded, in some measure, from the enjoyment and allurements of my husband, and the embraces of my the world, I was happy in the society of children. The bounty of Providence was poured in, in copious effusion; the sum of prosperity had risen, was shedding its beams upon us, and hastening to its meridian. But it was at once obscured by a cloud. Some foreign incendiary, prompted by avarice or revenge, excited the savage, and provoked him to vengeance. The midnight yell was heard—our habitation was assailed—the doors were forced—the horrors of despair thickened around us. My husband met and fell under the fatal stroke; my children clung to my neck, and fastened on my bosom;—they were torn from my embrace, and mangled and murdered in my presence! I was doomed to a more lingering fate—to endure the torch and the faggot, and wait the tardy approach of the fatal messenger, in most excruciating torment. Our spirits have taken their flight, our mangled bodies are cast out, a prey to the vultures and wolves of the desert—our bones are scattered and bleaching on the mountains. Go tell the advocates of false humanity—go tell your countrymen, who revel and wanton in the luxuries of freedom that there is an avenging God; that justice and mercy demand a prompt and severe retribution; that duty and policy demand that you should punish with instant death every foreign instigator of Indian barbarity, wherever he may be, and whenever he may be found. Then will your country become the protectors of the unfortunate and the defenders of the defenceless. Then will you have tranquility on your borders— prosperity in your dwellings. Then will your peace be indeed as a river, and your righteousness as the waves of the sea." There is a pause—and I seem to hear the response Amen, decending from the throne of infinite mercy.

DEBATE ON THE SEMINOLE WAR.

House of Representatives Monday, January 20.

The House having again resolved itself into committe of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Pitkin in the chair) on the report of the military committee, disapproving the trial and execution of Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister

MR CLAY, (Speaker) rose. In rising to address you, sir, said he, on the very interesting subject which now engages the attention of Congress, I must be allowed to say, that all inferences, drawn from the course which it will be my painful duty to take in this discussion, of unfriendliness to either the Chief Magistrate of the country, or to the illustrious military chieftain, whose operations are under investigation, will be wholly unfounded. Towards that distinguished captain, who has shed so much glory on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its moral property, I never had, I never can have, any other feelings than those of the most profound respect and of the utmost kindness.

Mr. C. having taken a short but comprehensive view of the subject, he thus proceeds:

In noticing the painful incidents of this war, it was impossible not to inquire into its origin. He feared that would be found to be the famous treaty of Fort Jackson, concluded in August, 1814; and he asked the indulgence of the Chairman that the clerk might read certain parts of that treaty (The Clerk of the House having read as requested, Mr. C. proceeded.) He had never perused this instrument untill within a few days past, and he had read it with the deepest mortification and regret. A more dictatorial spirit he had never seen displayed in any instrument.

He would challenge an examination of all the records of diplomacy, not excepting even those in the most haughty period of imperious Rome, when she was carrying her arms into the barbarian nations that surrounded her; and he did not believe a solitary instance could be found of such an inexorable spirit of domination pervading a compact purporting to be a treaty of PEACE. It consisted of the most severe and humiliating demands—of the surrender of large territory—of the privilege of making roads through even what was retained—of the right of establishing trading houses—of the obligation of delivering into our hands their prophets. And all this, of a wretched people, reduced to the last extremity of distress—whose miserable existence we had to preserve by a voluntary stipulation to furnish them with bread!—When even did conquering and desolating Rome fail to respect the altars and the gods of those whom she subjugated? Let me not be told that these prophets were imposters, who deceived the Indians: they were *their* prophets—the Indians believed and venerated them, and it is not for us to dictate a religious belief to them. And what did the preamble disclose? That two thirds of the Creek nation had been hostile, and one third only friendly to us. Now he had heard (he could not vouch for the truth of the statement) that not one hostile chief signed the treaty. He had also heard that perhaps one or two of them had. If the treaty really were made by a minority of the nation, it was not obligatory upon the whole nation. It was void, considered in the light of a national compact—and, if void, the Indians were entitled to the benifit of the provision of the 9th article of the treaty of Ghent, by which we bound ourselves to make peace with any tribes with whom we might be at war, on the ratification of the treaty, and to restore to them their lands as they held them in 1811.

Mr. C after severely reprobating the system of retaliation, and having endeavoured to prove that it was not acted upon previous to the Seminole war, proceeds:

And, when is it proposed to change this custom, to substitute for it the bloody maxims of barbarous ages, and to interpolate the Indian public law with revolting cruelties? At a time when we are powerful and they are weak—at a time when, to use a figure drawn from their own sublime eloquence, the children of the forest have been driven by the great wave which has flowed in from the Atlantic ocean to almost the base of the Rocky Mountains, and overwhelming them in its terrible progress, has left no other remains of hundreds of tribes, now extinct, than those which indicate the remote existence of their former companion, the Mammoth of the new world! Yes sir, it is at this auspicious period of our country, when we hold a proud and lofty station, among the first nations of the world, that we are called upon to sanction a departure from the established laws and usages which have regulated our Indian hostilities. And does the honourable gentleman from Massachusetts expect, in this august body, this enlightened assembly of christians and Americans, by glowing appeals to our passions, to make us forget our principles, our religion, our clemency, and our humanity?

Why was it, Mr C asked, that we had not yet practised towards the Indian tribes the right of retaliation, now for the first time asserted in regard to them? It was because it is a principle, proclaimed by reason, and enforced by every respectable writer on the law of nations, that retaliation is only justifiable as calculated to produce *effect* in the war. Vengeance was a new motive for resorting to it. If retaliation will produce no effect on the enemy, we are bound to abstain from it, by every consideration of humanity and justice. Will it, then, produce effect on the Indian tribes? No; they care not about the execution of those of their warriors who are taken captive. They are considered as disgraced by the very circumstance of their captivity, and it is often mercy to the unhappy captive, to deprive him of his existence. The poet evinced a profound knowledge of the Indian character, when he put into the mouth of a son of a distinguished chief, about to be led to the stake and tortured by his victorious enemy, the words—

Begin ye tormentors! your threats are in vain:
The son of Alknomak will never complain

Retaliation of Indian excesses, not producing then any effect in preventing their repetition, was condemned by both reason and the principles upon which alone, in any case, it can be justified.

It was not necessary, Mr C. said, for the purpose of his argumunt in regard to the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, to insist on the innocencey of either of them. He would yield, for the sake of that argument, without inquiry, that both of them were guilty; that both had instigated the war; and that one of them had led the enemy to battle. It was possible, indeed, that a critical examination of the evidence would show, particularly in the case of Arbuthnot, that the whole amount of his crime consisted in his trading without the limits of the United States, with the Seminole Indians, in the accustomed commodities which form the subject of Indian trade; and that he sought to ingratiate himself with his customers, by espousing their interests, in regard to the provision of the treaty of Ghent, which he may have honestly believed entitled them to the restoration of their lands. And if, indeed, the treaty of Fort Jackson, for the reasons already assigned, were not binding upon the Creeks, there would be but too much cause to lament his unhappy, if not unjust fate. The first impression made on the examination of the proceedings in the trial and execution of those two men, is, that, on the part of Ambrister, there was the most guilt, but at the same time the most irregularity. Conceding the point of the guilt of both, with the qualification which he had stated, he would proceed to inquire, first, if their execution could be justified upon the principles assumed by General Jackson himself. If they did not afford a justification, he would next inquire if there were any other principles authorising their execution; and he would, in the third place, make some observations upon the mode of proceeding

The principle assumed by Gen. Jackson, which may be found in his general orders, commanding the execution of these men, is, "that it is an established principle of the law of nations, that any individual of a nation, making war against the citizens of any other nation, they being at peace, forfeits his allegiance, and becomes an outlaw and a pirate." Whatever may be the character of individuals waging private war, the principle assumed is totally erroneous, when applied to such a principle associated with a power, whether Indian or civilized, capable of maintaining the relations of peace and war. Suppose however, the principle were true, as asserted, what disposition should he have made of these men? What jurisdicison, and how acquired, has the military over pirates, robbers, and outlaws? If they were in the character imputed, they were alone amenable, and should have been turned over to the civil authority. But the principle, he repeated, was totally incorrect, when applied to men in their situation. A foreigner, connecting himself with a belligerent, becomes an enemy of the party to whom that belligerent is opposed, subject to whatever he may be subject, entitled to whatever he is entitled. Arbuthnot and Ambrister, by associating themselves, became identified with the Indians; they became our enemies, and we had a right to treat them as we would lawfully treat the Indians. These positions were so obviously correct, that he should consider it an abuse of the patience of the committee to consume time in their proof. They were supported by the practice of all nations, and of our own. Every page of history, in all times, and the recollection of every member, furnish evidence of their truth. Let us look for a moment into some of the consequences of this principle, if it were to go to Europe, sanctioned by the approbation, express or implied, of this house. We have in our armies probably the subjects of almost every European power. Some of the nations of Europe maintain the doctrine of perpetual allegiance. Suppose Britain and America in peace, and America and France at war. The former subjects of England naturalized or unnaturalized, are captured by the navy or army of France. What is their condition? According to the principle of Gen. Jackson, they would be outlaws and pirates, and liable to immediate execution. Were gentlemen prepared to return to their respective districts, with this doctrine in their mouths, and to say to their Irish, English, Scotch, and other foreign constituents, that you are liable, on the contingency supposed, to be treated as outlaws and pirates?

The principles which attached to the cases of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, constituted them merely participes in the war, supposing them to have been combatants, which the former was not, he having been taken in a Spanish fortress, without arms in his hands, all that we could possibly have a right to do, was to apply to them the rules which we had a right to enforce against the Indians. Their English character was only merged in the Indian character. Now, if the law regulating Indian hostilities, be established by long and immemorial usage, that we have no moral right to retaliate upon them, we consequently had no right to retaliate upon Arbuthnot and Ambrister. We are justly told in a paper, emanating from the Department of State, recently laid before this house, that this is the *first* instance of executing persons for the crime of instigating Indians to war. Will the principle of these men having been instigators of the war, justify their execution? It was a new one; there were no land marks to guide us in its adoption, or to prescribe limits in its application. If William Pitt had been taken by the French army during the late European war, could France have justifiably executed him, on the ground of his having notoriously instigated the continental powers to war, against France? Would France, if she had stained her character by executing him, have obtained the sanction of the world to the act, by appeals to the passions and prejudices, by pointing to the cities sacked, the countries laid waste, the human lives sacrificed in the wars he had kindled, and by exclaiming to the unfortunate captive, you miscreant, you monster, have occasioned all these scenes of devastation and blood?

The mode of the trial and sentencing these men, Mr. C. said, was equally objectionable with the principles on which it had been attempted to shew a forfeiture of their lives. No man could be executed in this free country without two things being shewn: 1st That the law condemns him to death; and 2dly. That his death is pronounced by that tribunal which is authorised by the law to try him. These principles would reach every man's case, native or foreigner, citizen or alien. The instant quarters are granted to a prisoner, the majesty of the law surrounds and sustains him, and he cannot lawfully be punished with death, without the concurrence of the two circumstances just insisted upon. He denied that any commander in chief, in this country, had this absolute power of life and death, at his sole discretion. It was contrary to the genius of all our laws and institutions.—To concentrate in the person of one individual the powers to make the rule, to judge, and to execute the rule, or to judge and execute the rule only, was utterly irreconcilable with every principle of free government, and was the very definition of tyranny itself; and he trusted that this house would never give a tacit assent to such a principle.

Suppose the commander had made reprisals on property, would that property have belonged to the nation, or could he have disposed of it as he pleased? Had he more power, would gentlemen tell him, over the lives of human beings, than over property? The assertion of such a power in the commander in chief, was contrary to the practice of the government. But, let it be conceded, that he was clothed with absolute authority over the lives of these individuals, and that, upon his own fiat, without trial, without defence, he might have commanded their execution. Now if an absolute sovereign, in any particular respect, promulgates a rule which he pledges himself to observe, if he subsequently deviates from that rule, he subjects himself to the imputation of odious tyranny. If Gen. Jackson had the power, without a court, to condemn these men, he had also the power to appoint a tribunal. He did appoint a tribunal, and he became, therefore, morrally bound to observe and execute the sentence of that tribunal. In regard to Ambrister, it was with grief and pain he was compelled to say, that he was executed in defiance of all law; in defiance of the law to which Gen. Jackson had voluntarily, if you please, submitted himself, and given, by his appeal to the court, his implied pledge to observe. He knew but little of military law, and he had not a taste, by what had happened, created in him for acquiring a knowledge of more; but he believed there was no example on record, where the sentence of the court has been erased, and a sentence not pronounced by it, carried into execution. It had been suggested that the court had pronounced two sentences, and that the general had a right to select either. Two sentences! Two verdicts! It was not so. The first, by being revoked, was as though it had never been pronounced. And there remained only one sentence, which was put aside upon the sole authority of the commander, and the execution of the prisoner ordered. He either had or had not a right to decide upon the fate of that man, without the intervention of a court. If he had the right, he waved it, and, having violated the sentence of the court, there was brought upon the judicial administration of the army a reproach, which must occasion the most lasting regret.

Here Mr C. condemns the conduct of General Jackson in seizing the Spanish posts, as an abuse of the powers with which he was vested, and an infringement of the treaty subsisting between the U. States and Spain; after which he proceeds:

That the President thought the seizure of the Spanish posts was an act of war, is manifest from his opening message, in which he says that, to have retained them, would have changed our relations with Spain, to do which the power of the Executive was incompetent, Congress alone possessing it. The President has, in this instance, deserved well of his country. He has taken the only course which he could have pursued, consistent with the constitution of the land. And he defied the gentleman, to make good both his positions, that the General was right in taking and the President right in giving up the posts. (Mr. Holmes explained. We took these posts, he said, to keep them from the hands of the enemy, and in restoring them, made it a condition that Spain should not let our enemy have them. We said to her, here is your dagger; we found it in the hands of our enemy, and having wrested it from him, we restore it to you in the hope that you will take better care of it for the future.)

Mr. C. proceeded. The gentleman from Massachusetts was truly unfortunate; fact or principle was always against him. The Spanish posts were not in the possession of the enemy. One old Indian only was found in the Barrancas, none in Pensacola, none in St. Marks. There was not even the color of a threat of Indian occupation as it regards Pensacola and the Barrancas. Pensacola was to be restored unconditionally, and might, therefore, immediately have come into the possession of the Indians, if they had the power and the will to take it. The gentleman was in a dilemma, from which there was no escape. He gave up Gen Jackson when he supported the President; and gave up the President when he supported Gen. Jackson.

He would not trespass much longer upon the time of the committee; but trusted he should be indulged with some few reflections upon the danger of permitting the conduct, on which it had been his painful duty to animadvert, to pass, without a solemn expression of the disapprobation of this House. Recall to your recollection, said he, the free nations which have gone before us. Where are they now, and how have they lost their liberties? If we could transport ourselves back to the ages when Greece and Rome flourished in their greatest prosperity, and, mingling in the throng, ask a Grecian if he did not fear some daring military chieftain, covered with glory, some Philip or Alexander, would one day overthrow his liberties? No! No! the confident and indignant Grecian would exclaim, we have nothing to fear from our heroes; our liberties will be eternal.—If a Roman citizen had been asked, if he did not fear the conqueror of Gaul might establish a throne upon the ruins of the public liberty, he would have instantly repelled the unjust insinuation. Yet Greece had fallen, Cæsar had passed the Rubicon, and the patriotic arm even of Brutus could not preserve the liberties of his country! The celebrated Madame de Stael, in her last and perhaps best work, has said, that in the very year, almost the very month, when the President of the Directory declared that monarchy would never more show its frightful head in France, Bonaparte, with his grenadiers, entered the palace of St. Cloud, and, dispersing with the bayonet, the deputies of the people, deliberating on the affairs of the state, laid the foundations of that vast fabric of despotism which overshadowed all Europe. He hoped not to be misunderstood, he was far from insinuating that General Jackson cherished any designs inimical to the liberties of the country. He believed his intentions pure and patriotic. He thanked God that he would not, but he thanked him still more that he could not, if he would, overturn the liberties of the Republic. But precedents, if bad, were fraught with the most dangerous consequences. He hoped that our happy form of government was destined to be perpetual. But if it were to be preserved, it must be by the practice of virtue, by justice, by moderation, by magnanimity, by greatness of soul, by keeping a watchful and steady eye on the Executive; and, above all, by holding to a strict accountability the military branch of the public force.

Let us beware how we forfeit the exalted character we sustain. Let us beware how we give a fatal sanction, in this infant period of our republic, scarcely yet two score years old, to military insubordination. Remember that Greece had her Alexander, Rome her Cæsar, England her Cromwell, France her Bonaparte, and, that if we would escape the rock on which they split, we must avoid their errors.

He hoped gentlemen would deliberately survey the awful position on which we stand. They may bear down all opposition; they may even vote the general the public thanks; they may carry him triumphantly through this house. But, if they do, in my humble judgment, it will be a triumph of the principle of insubordination—a triumph of the military over the civil authority—a triumph over the powers of this house—a triumph over the constitution of the land. And he prayed most devoutly to heaven, that it might not prove, in its ultimate effects and consequences, a triumph over the liberties of the people.

THE PATRIOT.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1819.

For want of room we are obliged to postpone the '*Impromptu to Claudia*' untill our next.

Mail Robbers... It is expected that the ensuing April Term of the circuit Court of the U. S. usually held at Trenton, will be held at Newark, for the purpose of giving trial to the Mail Robbers, the robbery having been committed in Essex County. An accommodation of this kind will be very agreeable to our Essex Jurors on this occasion, as it will save many of them the trouble and expence of a tedious *jaunt* to Trenton.

Court of Chancery—The stated terms of this court have been altered by the present Legislature; so that the said court will be held at Trenton on the 3d. Tuesday in January, 1st do. in April. 2d. do. in July. 2d. do. in October, annually.

MARRIED.

At Troy, on Saturday last, by the Rev. Mr. Ford, Mr. MOSES B. HAND of Newark, to Miss NANCY BALDWIN of the former place.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. M'Dowel, Mr. *Charles Baldwin*, of Newark, to Miss *Rhoda Pierson*, of Elizabeth Town.

On Sunday evening last, by the same, Mr *Wm. D. Murphy*, of this place, to Miss *Sarah C Lyon*, of Lyon's Farms.

DIED.

At Springfield, on Thursday morning last, of a bilious cholic, the Rev. James W. Tucker, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that town, in the 32d year of his age.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, February 13.

The bill supplementary to the act for the support of government, was taken up on a second reading. This bill provides payment for the Presidents of the Common Pleas for the second and third districts.

Mr. J. Parker moved to fill the blank with $1100. The motion failed by one vote. Mr. Parker then rose and observed, that he hoped gentlemen would agree to fill the blank and reserve their opposition for the question of engrossing, when the whole merits of the subject would come before the house; or if opposed to filling the blank, he wished some gentleman on that side of the question would move to strike out the section. He was the more anxious on this subject, as he intended to have the yeas and nays on record, and it was desirable to have them on a question involving the *principle* of the bill, and not its *details*.

Mr. Darcy observed that he was opposed to the principle of the bill, and had no hesitation in meeting the question fairly. He accordingly moved to strike out the section.

Mr. Kinney rose in opposition to the motion. He considered and should treat it as a high handed effort to obstruct the operation of a public statute of the state. It was not a mere question of salary, nor did gentlemen pretend it, but an open and avowed attempt to defeat a law of public import, and indirectly to destroy it. He submitted it to gentlemen whether this course could be defended or even excused upon any known or received principle of politics or morals. Whether a statute constitutionally enacted, and unrepealed, shall be openly obstructed, and, in the fair import of the word, violated by the men who made it and who of all others are the most bound to support, execute, and obey it, was a question which must make its way to every man's head and heart. It was not enough for gentlemen to say that they disliked the law which the bill before the house was designed to execute; the plain answer to such an objection is to be found in the power of the legislature to repeal an obnoxious law—if the law be bad, repeal it, but while it remains on our statute book, it requires the obedience, and commands the homage of every man in the state. There was no sounder or safer political axiom than this—it lies at the bottom of all our rights, and forms the first and last, and only security we can ever have for their safety and continuance.

He begged gentlemen to reflect upon the importance of the vote they were about to give; it would live after they shall have perished; it would probably shed its influence upon other questions and other times: connected as it was with a measure of vital importance to the judiciary of the state, the fate of this bill must take its place in the history of New-Jersey, and distinctly mark the character of the times. The object, and probably the effect of the motion might be to destroy the recent and important organization of the judiciary, and for what? To gratify the narrow prejudices, the petty passions, and private resentments of the hour! He invoked gentlemen to beware of such feelings, and to discard them; to look beyond the day in which they were acting, and to remember, that as legislators and citizens they were bound by their allegiance as well as their oaths to obey and execute the laws under which they lived. He repeated the principle, that between repealing the law and executing it, there was no middle ground, and called upon gentlemen to take their choice of alternatives. On the question of salary, the merits of the original law are not permitted to be discussed; and if the present motion should be successful, a public statute is trampled in the dust without even an enquiry as to its propriety or importance. He appealed to every gentleman opposed to him to say, if such a course was honourable or upright, and if it was not at war with fair and enlightened legislation.

No other gentleman rising on either side, the question was put by yeas and nays as follows, Yeas 21, Nays 21. and of course the motion failed.

Mr. Darcy then moved to postpone the bill to the next session of the legislature. On this question the yeas and nays were also taken, and stood 22 in the affirmative to 20 in the negative.

Whereupon Mr. Parker observed, that as he considered the vote of the house upon this bill was equivalent to a rejection, he moved the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas the act entitled "an act for the more effectual administration of justice" has been carried into effect in part only, by the appointment of a President of the Court of Common Pleas for the first district, and the appropriation of a salary for the payment of said President of the said first district—and whereas no appropriation for the payment of salaries of the President of the Courts of Common Pleas for the second and third districts has been made, but on the contrary a bill entitled a supplement to the act for the support of the government of this state, making provision for the payment of the Presidents of said districts has been rejected in this house—and whereas it is not consistent with the interest of the people of this state, that different systems for the administration of justice should be in operation in different parts of this state, nor that one part of the state should exclusively enjoy the benefit of a system intended for the benefit of the whole: Therefore—

Resolved That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to repeal the act for the more effectual administration of justice, passed the second day of February. 1818.

Mr. Darcy moved to strike out the preamble—The motion was advocated by the mover and Mr. Parvin, and opposed by Mr. J. Parker. Before the question was taken the house Adjourned.

3 o'clock P. M.—The house resumed the unfinished business of the morning—Mr. Darcy with leave withdrew his motion to strike out the preamble, and moved to postpone the whole subject to the next legislature.

Mr. J. Parker opposed it. He contended that gentlemen must either execute the law or repeal it.

They had refused to execute, and he now put them to the question of repeal. He had no idea of a public law of so much importance having a partial and limited operation, and with his consent it never should. It was an anomaly in politics and legislation to have a system of jurisprudence in operation in one section of the state, and not in others, and if gentlemen were in earnest in opposing the law, now was the time to show it on the fair question of repeal. The motion to postpone astonished him. To gratify the pitiful passions of the moment (he begged pardon for using the epithet, he meant nothing personal,) gentlemen had repeatedly opposed every effort to execute the law, and now that a proposition to repeal it was offered, they flinched from acting on it—they would neither execute nor repeal. He did not understand such curious legislation—He appealed to the understanding of all who heard him, and enforced his positions in the most unanswerable and masterly style.

Mr. Darcy replied. He repelled and reciprocated the epithets which the gentleman had so strongly applied. He was amenable to his conscience and his constituents only for the motives which governed him, and on this question he feared no scrutiny of that sort. He was opposed to the law, but did not think it expedient or proper to repeal it at this time; another year would present the question fairly before the legislature, and for that purpose he had moved the postponement.

Mr. Kinney rejoined, when the vote on postponement was taken by yeas and nays and stood, Yeas 23, Nays 19.

Monday, Feby 15.

Mr. Darcy reported a bill to authorise the inspectors and keeper of the state prison, to receive prisoners detained under the laws of the United States, until duly discharged thereby.—Ordered a second reading.

Mr. Willets offered a resolution for a committee to examine and report which business is necessary to be acted on before the house rise.—Referred to Mess. Willets, Day, and Board.

The House took up the bill providing payment for the Law-Reporter, & ordered it to be engrossed, and it was subsequently passed—salary $200.

A message from council informed that they had passed a bill fixing the permanent salary of the Governor, at $2500; which bill was read and ordered a second reading.

The bill to regulate fees of the Surrogate, Judges, and other officers of the Orphan's Court, was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

A messege from council informed that they had passed the bills from this house, to divorce Elizabeth Williams, from her husband Linus Williams; and Eliz. Ring, from her husband G. Ring.

The supplement to the militia act was read a third time, and passed as amended in council.

The bill to authorise the imprisonment of United States prisoners in the state prison, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Griffith presented a supplement to the insolvent law of 1795.—ordered a second reading.

The bill fixing the permanent salary of the Governor at $2500, was taken up and postponed to the next session of the legislature.—Adjourned.

Tuesday Feb. 16.

Mr. J. Parker from the committee, reported a resolution in favour of appropriating the bank tax to the formation of a fund, for internal improvement—laid on the table.

The bill for the relief of insolvent debtors, was taken up on a second reading. It was advocated in a long and animated debate by Messrs. Griffith, Parvin, J. Parker, and Annin, & opposed by Mr. Kinney. The debate turned upon the first section, which provides that a party arrested, either on mesne process, or execution, shall be immediately liberated on giving bond, with security, that he will appear at the next court, and make application for the benefit of the act, and prosecute the same to a determination, provided, however, that he shall, during the time keep within the county; in short, it makes the county the prison limits. The bill was orderded to be engrossed—the question being taken by yeas and nays—24 to 17.

Mr. Day offered a resolution that the House rise on Friday—agreed to.

Mr. Kinney introduced a bill supplementary to the act for the support of government, which was twice read and ordered to be engrossed. This bill provides an additional compensation to the printers of the laws, journals and minutes.

The bill regulating the fees of the judges, surrogates, and other officers of the orphan's court, was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 17.

The act for the payment of the printers of the state, was passed and sent to council.

Mr. Kinney from the committee on the bill from council, relating to the estates of insolvent decedents, reported the same with amendments, which were agreed to.

THE TWO HOUSES WENT INTO JOINT MEETING.

Appointments for Essex County.

John A. Kiested, William Crane, Abraham Reynolds, Samuel Colt, Smith Burnet, & Isaac Andruss, —JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

James W. Burnett & Joseph T. Hardy—Commissioners for the acknowledgment of deeds.

Elias B Dayton, Brigadier General—*Elihu Brittin*, Colonel of 4th Regiment—*Peter Kean*, Major 2nd Battalion—*Cyrus Crane*, Colonel 1st. Regiment.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Judges—*Cornelius Merselis, Jacob Banta, Henry W. Kingsland—Cornelius Van Winkle*, Judge & Justice. —*Jacob Berdan, Andrew Smith, Peter Merselis*, Justices—*John Welling*, Commissioner.

Three o'Clock, P. M.—The House took up the insolvent bill on a third reading, and the debate thereon being resumed between Mess. Griffith and J. Parker, in the affirmative, and Mr. Kinney, in the negative, the question was taken on the final passage and carried—ayes 22—nays 20.

The bill relating to the accounts of the state prison, was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Willets made a report of unfinished business, which was taken up and disposed of in its order.

The bill regulating fees of judges, surrogates, and other officers of the orphan's court, was taken with the amendments of council, which were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be re-engrossed.

Public ACTS of the 43d. Session of the Legislature of New Jersey.

FIRST, OR FALL SESSION.

1. An Act relative to the publication of the law and proceedings of the legislature of this state.—This Act prescribes the form of publication only.

2. An Act to prohibit the exportation of slaves or servants of color out of this state.

3. An Act for the support of government.

4. An Act to repeal part of an act, entitled, an act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt.

SECOND SITTING.

5. An Act for the temporary confinement of persons taken by process, or sentenced by lawful authority in the county of Bergen, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

6. An Act directing a further distribution of the laws of this state.—This act authorises the governor to send the laws to other states.

7. An Act respecting fugitives from justice.—authorises payment of the expense of bringing them back to this state, under warrant of the governer.

8 An Act making provision for a compilation and revision of the laws of this state.

9 An Act concerning the constitution of this state.

10. An Act explaining the term of office of the several chosen freeholders in the several counties of this state.—It provides that the old freeholders shall continue until the new are organized.

11. A further supplement to an act, entitled an act respecting the court of chancery.

12. A further supplement to an act, entitled an act to regulate the fisheries in the Delaware, and for other purposes.

13. An act respecting persons arriving in this state from foreign parts.

14. An act to raise the sum of 30 thousand dollars for the year of our Lord, 1819.

15. An act for the sale of the government house and lot in the city of Trenton.

16. An act to create a fund for the improvement of inland navigation, and for other purposes.

17. An act to prevent unnecessary costs.

18. A supplement to the act respecting writs of error.

19 An act respecting constables, and their sureties.

20 An Act to repeal an act entitled, an act to ascertain the state of manufactories in this state. Passed Feb. 15th. 1814.

21 An Act to repeal an act, entitled, an act relative to incorporations for manufacturing purposes.

22 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act constituting Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery.

23 A Supplement to the act, entitled, an act for regulating references and determining controversies by arbitration.

24 An Act to repeal part of the act relative to statutes.

To be continued.

ENIGMA.

What Ladies much admire, transpose,
And what we do to live it shews;
Again invert the same, and you
The name of an old Goddess view.

ETHICUS.

A solution is requested.

A few days since, in the district court of the U. S. for this district, General Count Lallemand took the oath and made the declaration preparatory to his being admittied as a citizen of the United States after the delay required by law. The unshaken fidelity with which this gentleman adhered to the cause he had espoused, and to the fallen fortunes of the sovereign to whom he had devoted his powers, is a pledge of the attachment he may be expected to feel for the country of which he intends to become a citizen; while his irreproachable character, high skill in his profession, and long experience in the first school of arms the world has ever known, make the acquisition of such a citizen an object of importance to the United States.

The general has hired a small farm in the vicinity of this city, and intends to pass the remainder of his days in Louisiana.—*Orleans Gaz.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 1

Bank of the U. States.

Mr. Spencer, presented for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause all the public deposits in the bank of the United States and its several offices of discount and deposit, to be withdrawn on the first day of July next; that after the said day, the bills or notes of the said corporation shall no longer be receivable in any payments to the United States: and the Attorney General of the United States shall on that day, or as soon thereafter as may be cause a *seire facais* to be issued out in conformity to the provisions of the "Act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States," calling upon the said corporation to shew cause why its charter should not be declared forfeited; unless the said corporation shall, by a legal act to be delivered to, and approved by, the Attorney General, and to be by him transmitted to Congress at the next session thereof declare its assent to the following propositions, on or before the said first day of July next, viz.

1. That Congress may by law provide such means as may be necessary to enforce the first fundamental article of the said charter respecting the right of voting for directors, and particularly to provide that transfers of stock shall always be made to the real owners thereof, or to some person or persons in trust for the owners, who shall always be named in such transfer; that stock shall always be deemed to belong to the person or persons in whose name it may stand, or for whose use it may be declared in the certificate to be held and that no evidence whatever shall be received in any court to contradict or explain the certificates of ownership.

2 That Congress may provide for the reduction of the capital stock of the bank, in a just and equal proportion, by the stockholders thereof, when convened in a general meeting.

3. That the power of removing any director for misconduct, may be vested in the President of the United States.

4. That the bank may purchase not exceeding five millions of dollars of the funded debt of the United States, and may hold the same without being subject to redemption unless consented to by it, until the time or times specified in the certificates thereof.

5. That no by law of the corporation shall exclude the directors appointed by the government from a full knowledge of all the concerns of the bank, and of the accounts of every person dealing with it; and that the assent of at least one public director shall be necessary to allow any discount, and to render valid every act of the board of directors.

6 That the provision in the second fundamental article, prohibiting any director from holding his office more than three years out of four in succession, may be modified or repealed by Congress.

7 No discount shall, in any case, be made by the bank at Philadelphia or by any office, without the consent of at least four directors of the bank, or of the office as the case may be.

8. Congress may authorise the bank to deal and trace in other things than those enumerated in the ninth fundamental article, so as to receive pledges of its own stock, and of the funded debt of the United States, in security for loans, and to sell such pledges on a forfeiture thereof.

9. The persons holding stock, upon which any instalment shall have been paid by the proceeds of notes discounted, shall be compelled gradually, and as soon as circumstances will admit, to pay the full amount of such instalment in coin, or in coin and funded debt, according to the provisions of the charter; and no dividend of profits shall be allowed to such stock, until the paid payment is completed.

10. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be permitted at any time, either in person, or by agent to be appointed by him, to inspect all the books, papers, correspondence, minutes, and proceedings of the board of directors of the bank, and of all its offices, and of all their officers.

11. That Congress may extend the time for the payment of the whole, or any part of the sum of 1,500 000 dollars, required to be paid by the 20th section of the charter.

12. That a seire facias may be issued out of any circuit court of the U. S in the case stated in the charter; and whenever it shall be issued out of any other court than the circuit court of Pennsylvania, sworn copies of the books and papers of the bank shall be received as evidence, instead of the originals.

The foregoing provisions, or any of them, may at any time be enacted into a law or laws, by Congress, and shall, therefore, become a part of the charter of the bank.

After some debate, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Tuesday Feb 9.

Mr. Johnson, of Va. submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to report a bill to repeal the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," passed April 10th 1816.

Mr. Johnson said he had not submitted a proposition of so much importance without considering all the consequences which were likely to result from it. He had looked at the state of the country; he knew the deep and great interests involved in the question; was aware that some embarrassments in the financial operations of government would result; and that something would be said of the pledge of the public faith. But after taking into view all these considerations, he thought it imposed on him, as a solemn duty, to make this proposition. Mr. J. concluded by saying his present object was to have his resolution referred to the committee of the whole to which the Bank report had been committed.

Mr. Spencer suggested the propriety of referring to the same committee the resolution which he had laid on the table on Monday week, and the proposition made by Mr. Trimble on the 19th ult. to issue a seire facias. Mr. S. noticed briefly the remarks of Gen. Johnson. They were strong, he said, and impressive; but there were other considerations to be remembered. The immediate destruction of this Bank, Mr. S. said, would bring in its consequences ruin to thousands upon thousands who had become its debtors it would inflict a wound upon the public credit and go far to tarnish the national faith abroad. The Bank had loaned out the sum of thirty eight millions of dollars. Could this sum be called in immediately, when there was, as it was stated, but seventeen millions of dollars in the whole Union? If called in, the state banks must pay all they owe, and must necessarily curtail their discounts, which were deemed at a low estimate, to amount to 160 millions. This Mr. S. said, would operate on the borrowers from the United States Bank, and through them on those from the state Banks. The great importance of this subject, Mr. S. said, and the great interest at stake, ought to make the House proceed with much circumspection. If the corporation conflicted with the constitution, he was willing to go with gentlemen against it; but he hoped it would be seen that the constitution might be preserved, without creating the scene of distress and ruin he had adverted to.

Mr Rich was unwilling to sustain the proposition in any shape; because it was only creating useless alarm through the community, by holding out the idea that the Bank was to be destroyed. For his part. Mr R. said, he would never consent to proceed against the United States Bank in any manner until he could see the state banks conduct their affairs correctly, which he had yet to learn.—He hoped the House would not consider the resolution.

The resolution was referred to the committee of the whole, on the Bank report, as were also those of Mr. Spencer and of Mr. Trimble, on their respective motions.

A bill concerning banks has passed the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, the important feature of which is, the authority given to the governor, to declare, by proclamation, the charter of a bank forfeited, when it shall be certified to him by a judge, before whom proof of the act has been given that the bank refused to pay specie for its notes.—*Franklin Gas.*

THE PATRIOT.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1819.

We have this week inserted the decision of the house of Representatives on the important subject of the Seminole war. Comment would be useless, the eloquence of Mess. Cobb, Holmes, Clay, and Johnson, have clearly elucidated every point, and will prove a rich entertainment to every lover of the sublime art of oratory. The most prominent parts of the speeches of Messrs. Holmes and Clay, we have given in this week's paper, and in our next we intend to close the debate with the speech of Mr. Johnson of Kentucky.

Mail Robbers.—Last week the two mail robbers, *Maurice* and *Bertrand*, passed through this town in order to discover the place where they had secreted the stolen property. After much trouble they succeeded in finding in the hollow of a tree, in a piece of woodland, belonging to captain Still, of Middlesex, drafts and bills to the amount of *twenty five thousand dollars* They have both made a full confession. Maurice has a wife and three children at Marseilles.

General Jackson left Washington on Thursday, to visit two nephews at the West Point Academy. He had arrived at Baltimore, and we see preparations at Philadelphia to give him a Public dinner. The same will be done in this city.—*N. York Gaz.*

The Philadelphia papers announce, that not only a guard will be provided for the mail, but that "passengers may have arms if they desire them." This is overdoing the thing—and it may be dangerous for passengers to have loaded pistols and guns; accidents from various causes may be thereby produced.—*Nat. Adv.*

Among the rare articles that have within a short time arrived at New-York from New Spain, is an exemplified copy of the last will and testament of the famous Fernando Cortez, in the Castilian tongue.—It may be considered by our literati and lawyers, whether this curious document is not worthy of a translation.—*Col.*

More Piracy.—On the 24th of December the Hamburg ship Emma-Sophia, bound to Havana, was boarded by a pirate off the coast of Florida, and robbed of goods to the value of *Fifty Thousand Dollars*. The pirate vessel was about 30 tons, and manned with 30 men of different nations. The captain appeared to be a Spaniard.

ZANESVILLE, Jan. 27.

A black man was lately purchased in Louisville, by one of those legalized robbers, called (or that ought to be called) men-dealers, to be taken down to New Orleans. The man had a wife and several children, from whom he was now to be torn without mercy, and rather to endure the horrors of separation from all he held dear on earth, he terminated his existence by drowning himself in the river.

Franklin Association.—Last question in the affirmative.—On Monday evening next the question to be discussed is 'Which is the most likely to be truly happy, he whose circumstances are independent by wealth, or he who depends upon his daily labour for subsistence."

MR. CLAY & JOSEPH LANCASTER.

Mr. Lancaster's Lectures at Washington have received that approbation to which, as a public benefactor, he may justly claim. At the conclusion of one of the Lectures, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Clay complimented him in handsome terms, observing that the Chair* he occupied, had never been as well filled before. Mr. Lancaster modestly disclaiming the merit imputed to him by the Speaker, said, in effect that man in his purest aspect was but a very humble instrument of a Higher Power, and that the Chair be had just occupied, exalted as it was, had not been filled by any thing better than CLAY.—*Amer. Watch.*

* The Speaker's Chair from which Mr. Lancaster lectured.

GENERAL JACKSON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

We have great satisfaction in announcing that the discussion in respect to the incidents of the Seminole war, is at length brought to a close. After considerable debate, &c the progress of which shall be hereafter stated, the question was taken on the resolution reported by the committee on military affairs, disapproving the proceedings in the trial and execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and decided in the negative.

The amendment moved by Mr Cobb to the resolution reported by the committee on military affairs, having been modified, was then rejected.

The committee rose and reported its decision.

A motion was made to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the whole subject; when, after some discussion, the previous question was required, and being taken, was decided in the affirmative; which precluded any other than a direct question on the proposition before the house. On the question, then, to concur in disagreeing to so much of the report as relates to the case of Arbuthnot, the vote was, by Yeas any Nays—For concurrence in disagreeing to it 108, against it 62.

On the question to concur in disagreeing to so much of the report as relates to Ambrister—For concurrence in disagreement 107, against it 63.

A motion was then made by Mr. Cobb, that the house do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, that the late seizure of the Spanish posts at Pensacola and St Carlos de Barrancas, in West Florida, by the army of the United States was contrary to the constitution of the U States

A motion was made to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the proposition, and decided in the negative:

For the postponement	83
Against it	87

The main question was then taken on Mr. Cobb's motion, and decided in the negaiive:

For agreeing to it	70
Against it	100

Thus has this knotty question been settled, after a debate of three weeks.

Very latest from England.—London news to the 25th of December has been received at Savannah by an arrival from Liverpool. Lord Ellenborough, chief justice of England, died on the 13th of December; and sir Philip Francis, the supposed author of Junius' Letters on the 22d Dec. in the 79th year of his age. Papers and documents are said to have been found, which conclusively prove that sir Philip Francis is the author of these celebrated letters.

EXTRACT

Of a letter, dated Grenock, Dec. 8.

There never was such a winter for mildness as the present—no frost yet at all, which is greatly wanted to check vegetation. The turnips in the fields are running up to seed, and the wheat into the short blade; flowers the most delicate are in bloom, gooseberries out—raspberries ripe; green peas very cheap, and birds' nests with young in thousands. It is a most extraordinary season.—Merc. Ad.

General M'Gregor.—The armed brig Hero arrived at Nassau, N. P. on the 9th Jan. in 50 days from London, and sailed on the 11th for south America, having on board Sir Gregor M' Gregor, his lady and son, Col. O'Hara, and about 14 other officers and some men.

Murder!—At Charleston, S. C. Michael Toohey and Martin Toohey, were tried for the murder of James W. Gadsden, Esq. as detailed in this paper some time since. The latter was convicted of murder and the former of manslaughter.

From the Washington City Gaz. of Saturday Even.

The DUEL.—We regret to state the melancholy result of an unfortunate meeting that took place between Gen. ARMISTEAD T. MASON of Loudon co. Va. and JOHN M. M'CARTY of Fairfax co. Va. They repaired, we are informed, to the neighborhood of Bladensburgh, early this morning, armed with muskets, containing three balls each, and fought at the distance of six paces. At the first fire, Gen. Mason received the contents of his antagonist's piece in his body, which put an immediate period to his existence. Mr. M'Carty received, at the same time, a wound in one arm.

Gen. Mason's remains were conveyed to Georgetown, and lodged at Gen. John P Mason's. We have heard no further particulars; when they are known they will be published.

The deceased (Gen. A. T. Mason) was a Senator in the 14th Congress. from Virginia; a valuable member of society, and highly respected by all who knew him. He has left a wife and child to deplore his untimely end.—We believe this melancholy catastrophe grew out of a former well known political dispute with Mr. M'Carty.

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500 Feet of a *stronger sort*.

Do. Do. 1 INCH MAPLE,

With some 3-4 Do.

Enquire personally, or by letter, (post paid) of the editors of the Newark Patriot.

3w–8

TO RENT.

THAT pleasantly situated BRICK HOUSE, fronting the Lower Common, now occupied by Mrs. Ann. Kirkby.—Possession given the first day of April next; for terms apply to William Tennison, No 110 Greenwich street, New-York, or to James W. Burnett, Esq. at Newark.

Newark, Feb, 18, 1819. 3w

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS GILBERT HEARD, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of Elizabeth Winans, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estates and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estete is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday the 19th day of April next, to shew cause if any they should have, why so much of the land, and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay her said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January. 1819.

ON application of Noah Matthews, and Abraham Winans administrators of all and singular the goods. chattels, and credits of James Cornwell deceased, to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, in pursuance of the Saatute in such case made and provided: IT IS ORDERED by the Court that the said administrators give public noticee to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said decedent within twelve months from this day, (18th January, 1819,) by setting up copies of this order in five of the most public places in the county, for the space of two months; and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed and published at Newark, in this State, for the same space of time: And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debts, claims, or demands within the said period of twelve months, public notice being given as aforeiaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her claim against the said administrators.

A True Copy.

TH T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Special Term, 6th February, 1819.

ON application of David Hetfield, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of Merrick Martin. deceased, to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided: IT IS ORDERED by the Court that the said administrator give public notice to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said decedent within twelve months from this day, (6th February, 1819,) by setting up copies of this order in five of the most public places in the county, for the space of two months; and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed and published at Newark, in this State for the same space of time: And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debts, claims, or demands, within the said period of twelve months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her claim against the said administrator.

A True Copy.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

DANDIES.

The Dandies are again bringing in to fashion *feather-bed neckcloths* and *pillory capes*, and none of the "dear delightful creatures" can be seen out without stays, pinching the waist so tightly, that the unhappy wearer resembles an hour glass in shape. Great coats, with a waist *an inch and a half* in length, are all the *go*; and the shirt collars are long enough to go twice round the throat. In short, nothing can be too stiff at present, and every *lad that goes into the world* must have his neck tied up almost as tight as some *lads* who *go out of it*.

THE

NEWARK PATRIOT,

AND NEW-JERSEY GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"It was the glorious spirit of REPUBLICANISM, which animated Millions in America to prefer *Poverty* with LIBERTY, to *Gilded Chains* and *Sordid Affluence*—and to die in defence of their Rights, as MEN!—as FREEMEN!—*who* can resist this spirit?"
CHATHAM

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1819. *PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY PARES & SON.* VOL. I.—NO. 9

☞ The NEWARK PATRIOT, *will be published every Friday morning, opposite* Moses Roff's Tavern, Broad-Street, *and delivered to subscribers at* Two Dollars *per annum payable half yearly in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be neatly and conspicuously inserted three weeks for One Dollar *a square; and* Twenty five Cents *for each additional insertion. Longer ones in proportion. Advertisements to be paid for in advance.*

*** *Postage must be paid on all letters with Subscriptions, Advertisements, and Communications.*

A WEEKLY ALMANAC,

1819. FEB. MAR.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
26	Friday,	6 33	5 27
27	Saturday,	6 31	5 29
28	Sunday,	6 29	5 31
1	Monday,	6 28	5 32
2	Tuesday,	6 27	5 33
3	Wednesday,	6 26	5 34
4	Thursday,	6 24	5 36

New Moon 24d. 6h. 57m. morn.

PRICES CURRENT, IN NEWARK,
Corrected Weekly.

Flour, Wheat, pr Cwt.	$5
do Rye,	2 25
do Indian,	1 75 to 2
Oats, per bushel,	47
Corn	68 3-4
Cider spirits, per gallon,	50 to 53
Butter, per lb.	20 to 25
Lard	14 to 16
Plaister, per ton.	6 50 to 7
Salt, coarse, per bushel,	75 to 87 1-2
do. fine,	75 to 87 1-2
Shad, per barrel,	12 to 14
do half barrel,	7 to 8 50

PATRIOT OFFICE.

PARES & SON,

VERY respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newark and its vicinity, that they have received an assortment of NEW TYPE, for the immediate purpose of Printing in an elegant manner Job Work of every description.

Newark, Jan. 1, 1819.

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MRS. J. PARES and DAUGHTERS, very respectfully solicit the favors of the Ladies of Newark, and the State of New-Jersey in the above branch of Business, assuring them that every attention will be assiduously given, to furnish them with the best and most fashionable article; the most fanciful and modern papers will be used for covering, and orders will be punctually attended to in nests for exportation, Stores will be supplied on the shortest notice, and on terms preferable to any yet offered to the public.

Hatters, Milliners, &c. &c. will have a liberal discount allowed on taking large quantities

Opposite Roff's Tavern, Newark, Jan 22, 1819.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS DORCAS MARSH, Administratrix of all and singular, the goods, chattles and credits of JOSEPH M. MARSH, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as she can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Saturday the twenty-seventh day of February next, to shew cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Philadelphia, Boston & New-York best Editions.

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Wilson's sketch of the military and political power of Russia—*Map.*
Historical illustrations of the fourth Canto of Childe Harold, by John Hobhouse, Esq.
Anecdotes of the Life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff.
Barrington and Beaufoy on the North Pole—*Map*
Phillippart's Memoirs of General Moreau.
O'Reilly's Greenland—*Maps.*
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Rambles in Italy, by an American.
Hall's Travels in Canada and the United States.
Capt. Tuckey's expedition to the river Zaire or Congo
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Junius identified.
De Stael on the French Revolution.

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Sopha, or the Dangerous Indiscretion, Founded on Facts.
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The Poetic Mirror, or, the living Bards of Britain
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Irish Melodies and Sacred Songs, by T. Moore esq
Seige of Corinth, and Parisina Poem—in 1 vol

Patriot Office.

BOOKBINDING.

THOSE who please to favor the Proprietors of the Patriot with commands in the above department of Business, will be gratified in having their Books bound in a firm and elegant manner. PARES SEN. *flatters himself that after thirty years experience, devoted in general to the variety of Bookbinding, to merit a share of Public Patronage.*

JAN. 1, 1819.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Essex in the State of New Jersey, did at the Term of January A. D. 1819, appoint a Special Term of said Court, to meet at the Court House in Newark, on Saturday the 27th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors under the Insolvent laws of said State.

Newark Jail, Jan. 14, 1819.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
EZRA HUTCHINS.
JAMES C. SAYRE
SAMUEL EARL
ELIAS WOODRUFF.
JOHN MILLER

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS ANDREW WOODRUFF, Administrator, of all and singular, the goods, chattles and credits of George Woodruff, deceased hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as they can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday, the 19th day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

TO RENT.

THAT pleasantly situated BRICK HOUSE, fronting the Lower Common, now occupied by Mrs Ann Kirkby.—Possession given the first day of April next; for terms apply to William Tennison, No. 10 Greenwich street, New-York, or to James W. Burnett, Esq. at Newark.

Newark, Feb. 18, 1819. 3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DANIEL CONGLETON, deceased, are requested to make payment; and such as have demands against said estate, are desired to present them for adjustment to

ELIAS F SPEER, Administrator

Little Falls, Feb 26, 1819.

3w-9

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS DAVID CRANE, and WM. SAYRE executors of the last will and testament of EPHRAIM SAYRE, deceased, have made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as they can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday the 19th day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Special Term, 6th February, 1819.

WHEREAS DAVID HETFIELD, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of MERRICK MARTIN, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday, the nineteenth day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

DEBATE ON THE SEMINOLE WAR.

House of Representatives, Monday, January 20.

Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, rose immediately after Mr. Clay. He felt himself called on, having been a member of the committee which had had this subject under consideration, and as one of the minority on the report made by it, to express his views of the question involved in the report, and in the propositions moved by way of amendment to it. Without further preface, he proceeded to state that the conduct of General Jackson, in regard to the trial and execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, had been the subject of censure, from a misconception of the law and the facts connected with it; and, particularly, by confounding two principles of the laws of nations, which were in themselves separate and distinct. The general order directing the execution of these men asserted, that the subject of any nation, making war upon a nation at peace with that to which he belongs, is an outlaw and a pirate; and Mr. J. said, it was correctly asserted. And the very same page of Vattel on which gentlemen relied for the support of their doctrine, would bear him out in that for which he contended, and with which gentlemen had confounded one entirely different. That, where persons had joined the standard of a belligerent, they may claim the character and privileges of the belligerent party, was a principle of public law, was not to be denied; but, if an individual takes upon himself to create and carry on a war without authority from any government, it was a principle equally undeniable, that he is an outlaw and a pirate—not that he is either technically, but that, in fact and by analogy, he is so to be regarded. It is an established principle of public law, that the crew of any vessel, engaging in war without the authority of any commission, may be treated as pirates, and put to the sword. If, on the land, the like course be pursued, he who is guilty of it is an outlaw and a bandit, and may be put to the sword. This was one principle of public law, and that which gentlemen had triumphantly asserted, (and which nobody denied,) was a wholly different one; both not only clearly supported by the authority of Vattel, but in the same page of that respected and excellent writer.

Mr. J said he would venture to say, that every ground taken by that man whose valour and conduct on the memorable eighth of January, in the darkest period of the late war, had caused joy to beam from every face, would be found tenable on principles which have prevailed from the commencement of civilization to the present day. He pledged himself to produce chapter and verse to support his conduct in every incident of that war. He considered the essential interests of justice and of mercy to have been served in the execution of the foreign incendiaries who stimulated the Indians to barbarities on our frontier settlers; and that the military occupation of Florida by Gen. Jackson was justifiable on the broad basis of national law, and of sacred duty to his country. When gentlemen undertook to say that Gen. Jackson had not the right of retaliation, let them recollect the case of proposed retaliation, during the revolutionary war, for the barbarous murder of Captain Huddie. And on whom of the prisoners in our power did the lot fall? Not on a miserable interloper, but on Capt. Asgill, an amiable and accomplished officer. What then said the congress of the U. States—that venerable and enlightened body which carried us through the revolutionary conflict? What did they say? Why, sir, not only that the commander in chief, but that every officer on seperate command, possessed the right of retaliation, and that they would support him in the exercise of it. It is true, that Asgill was released, for reasons of policy; but the right of retaliation was fully sustained.

Four months, Mr. J. said, after the first blood was spilt in the revolution, at the battle of Lexington, and two months after the memorable battle of Bunker Hill, which shed such a lustre upon our arms, and nearly a year before the declaration of independence, this question of the right of retaliation was solemnly discussed and settled in the correspondence between General Washington and General Gage; in which the former had broadly asserted the right of retaliation, and declared that he should be governed by it. In order to take from our commanding general this right at the present day, gentlemen had again blended and confounded principles of the laws of nations, which, in themselves, were entirely distinct. In case of individuals in an army violating the laws of nations, and the known rules of war, it is a clear principle that they may be punished with death; and it was a principle equally clear, that in contending with a savage foe, you are at liberty to retaliate on them their own usages. But gentlemen had blended these powers and rights with the right of reprisal: and had confounded the power of punishment for military offences by a court martial, with the power of putting to instant death a captive—a right inherent in the military power with which we have clothed the commander, and the exercise of which is a question between himself and his God.

It has been denied, that any example could be produced of military execution, at the fiat of the commanding general, in our country. Mr J said he would give an instance in which two individuals were put to death by Gen. Washington. Being given up by the revolted state line of Pennsylvania, as emissaries, sent by General Carlton, these men were instantly executed. For this fact, he referred gentlemen to the Annual Register, which now lay before them.

It had been stated, that the crimes for which these men were executed, were offences not recognised by the laws of the United States. Mr. J. denied the fact, and in doing so, meant offence to no one. The miscreants who had imbrued their hands in the blood of our countrymen—the instigators of the murders, the fruits of which were three hundred scalps in one place, and fifty in another, although, according to the documents read by the Speaker, it would appear that the Indians were three murders in arrear of us—these individuals had been condemned and executed in conformity to the letter, if not to the spirit, of the laws of the United States. According to our rules and articles of war, whoever should releive the enemy with money, victuals, or amunition, or should knowingly harbour or protect them, or hold correspondence with the enemy, were subjected to death. So far the rule, as to our army, which, by subsequent articles, was made so broad as to apply to the whole human family. But, if there was, in this point, any defect of power, here came in the law of nations to supply the deficiency; for that which subjects to death one of our own citizens, shall much more subject to death the foreign incendiary. Examples, in illustration of this doctrine, were plentifully scattered on the page of history. What was the fact, said he, as to the trial of the distinguished officer who was Adjutant General of the British forces, during the revolution? He was convicted *on his own confession*, and by a court composed of six major generals and eight brigadier generals.

As to the execution of the two Indian warriors, by the exercise of a summary jurisdiction over them, and the distinction made between them and the white men, the reason was obvious to every man who had ears and would hear, or who had eyes and would see. In relation to the Indian chiefs, their colour was sufficient evidence of their subjection to his right of disposing of them as justice required.—The law of nations clothed him with the power of putting an end to their existence. As to the stratagem, of which gentlemen had complained, no one was less dis-

posed than to see, to look with a favorable eye on such stratagems as were contrary to morality. But there was no immorality in hoisting the flag of a foreign power, nor in capturing the person of your enemy when he unwarily puts himself in your power. Nor to what had been done in relation to these Indians, was there any violation of humanity or of public law. Do they meet *us* in honourable combat? In the case of the unfortunate Mr. Garret, did they meet us in honourable conflict there? When they burnt the seaman alive, whom they had previously tarred and feathered, did they meet us in open combat? Was he war one in which Greek met Greek, or an American met the citizen or subject of any civilized nation? If it were, the course of General Jackson, so far from receiving approbation, would deserve execration.—But, considering the treacherous enemy he had to cope with, and the object of his measures, which was to give security to the frontier, and to save the wasteful expenditure of the blood, and even of the treasure of the nation; when I think on this, I do not censure gen. Jackson; but as before my God, I give him my thanks. But for his energy, what would have been the consequence? The frontier of Georgia would have been deluged with blood, as it has been once before, and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Cobb) would again have called upon us, with a voice of patriotism, and a voice of thunder, too, to pay the gallant Georgians for going against the Seminoles.

With regard to the treaty of fort Jackson, Mr. J. said, he should enter into no long argument, but he differed exceedingly from his honourable colleague. Have we not a right, said he, to dictate terms to a conquered enemy? Was not the war which was terminated by that treaty an unprovoked war? Was it not instigated against us, and without cause on the part of the Indians? On whose head should the blow fall, if you cannot control the Indians with the bible? I wish to God you could, and towards that object I will, and have done, as much in my sphere as any one. There is at this moment, in the heart of my country, a school for the education of the Indians in the arts of civilized life. But when you come into contact with them when they flourish their tomahawk over your head, are you to meet them with the bible in your hands, and invoke their obedience of that holy religion, of which the speaker tells us? I should be the last to raise the sword against them, if the employment of such means would appease their fury. Experience had shown it would not; and it became necessary to meet and chastise them.—And would any man say, that, having put down their hostility by force, we had not a right to dictate to them the terms of peace? We had the right; and we made the treaty. That treaty received the sanction of every part of the government, this house among them, (by the appropriation to carry it into effect) and it was too late now to disturb it.

As to the war, the constitutionality of which had been doubted, Mr. J. said, the President of the U. States, was not only authorised, but it was his bounden duty, to make war on the Seminole Indians. Admit, for the sake of argument, that beyond our boundary, they were to be considered as exercising a sovereign and independent authority. What would gentlemen gain by that admission? If it were true, had we not a right to trace them to their strong holds, even in a neutral country? On that point the expositors of the laws of nations were not silent. It was there laid down, that you may pursue a retreating enemy into a neutral country, if the government of that country, either from partiality to him, or from inability to prevent it, shall not stop the progress of the retreating army.

After endeavoring to prove from precedents, that the President was vested with powers to make war upon the Indian tribes without a declaration of war by Congress, Mr. J. proceeds:

I had been represented, in palliation of Indian hostility, and in derogation from the justice of the war, that individuals of the whites, had stolen cattle belonging to the Indians. If such were the fact, was it not known that these offenders might be individually punished? But was it not known that the character of Indian war, unless where the Indians had in some degree received the light of civilization, was indiscriminate murder? Did not President Washington make war on them for eleven years, from 1783 to 1794, without an express authority by law for doing so? When the gallant Scott of Kentucky, led his Kentucky brethren against the Indian enemy, was it in consequence of a formal authority to make war, or under an appropriation for the expense, merely, of the expedition? And if we were not at liberty to pursue this course, in what condition would be placed the unfortunate settler on the frontier of Georgia, in Alabama, in Mississippi, and in Michigan?

Mr J. then proceeded to touch upon the opinion of his honourable friend and colleague—for whom he felt not only friendship, but affection—that these incendiaries were put to death unnecessarily. He argued, that though, after destroying Mickasuky and burning the Suwaney towns, gen. Jackson thought the war was at an end, he was afterwards convinced he had been mistaken; so much so, that he had found it necessary afterwards to go to Pensacola, and to leave two companies to scour the country around it, who were now fighting gallantly against the savages, who would have deluged the country in blood but for these measures. It was kind, if not just to gen. Jackson, to take the reasons which he himself assigned as the ground of his measures. He stood before this house, not only as a great captain, but as a man of sound sense and discretion. Gentlemen had said the war was at an end.—But how many of the enemy had been killed? Look to the fact, in relation to the power of the enemy. They yet existed, when the sentence of death was carried into effect against Arbuthnot and Ambrister, in a force of greater amount than that which gen. Jackson had with him.—Look at the communication of Arbuthnot, stating their force to be 3,500 men: suppose these instigators of the war had been suffered to remain and go at large—suppose the benign influence of mercy, in the breast of this honourable and respectable court martial, had weighed down the scale of justice, and these men had been discharged, what would have been the situation of the frontier of Georgia? Would it not have been the same as during the British war? These ignorant savages were deluded by their abettors into a belief that they were competent to cope with the forces of the U. States. Of the twelve chiefs who signed the power of attorney to Arbuthnot, though two had been hung, there yet remained ten, and 3,000 men who formed their command, to make battle against our forces under the instigation of the miscreants who had before stimulated them to war against us, and to their ultimate ruin. Mr. J. here gave way, and the committee rose.

January 21.

The committee having again taken up the subject of the Seminole war—

Mr. Johnson resumed the speech which was interrupted by yesterday's adjournment. He had already stated he said, that gen. Jackson had displayed more knowledge in the wilds of Florida, on this subject, than any member who had taken part in this discussion; and that gentlemen had blended two principles of the laws of nations together, the distinction between which gen. Jackson had seen and observed. The one was the case of volunteers entering a foreign service, for the purpose of improving themselves in the use of arms and the knowledge of the art of war—which case is thus stated in Vattel, p. 401, sec. 23: "The noble view of gaining instruction in the art of war, and thus acquiring a greater degree of ability to render useful services to their country, has introduced the custom of serving as volunteers even in foreign armies; and the practice is undoubtedly justified by the sublimity of the motive. At present, volunteers, when taken by the enemy, are treated as if they belonged to the army to which they fight. Nothing can be more reasonable: they, in fact, join that army, and unite with it in supporting the same cause; and it makes little difference in the case, whether they do this in compliance with any obligation, or at the spontaneous impulse of their own free choice." Such was the case of Kosciusko, of Fayette, and the other illustrious foreigners who entered our armies during the revolution, who were volunteers in the best of causes, but whose rights would not have been lessened had the cause been that of despotism and tyranny, instead of that of freedom and independence. But this case was widely different from that of interlopers, exciters of wars, and enemies of the human race, who might be hung up, and ought to be, by military law, as so many robbers and pirates. In the course pursued by gen. Jackson, then, and in his doctrine to which exception has been taken, he is even more than borne out by writers on the laws of nations, as Mr. J. showed by the following references; Vattel, p. 400, sec. 226. "Even after a declaration of war between two nations, if the peasants of themselves commit any hostilities, the enemy shows them no mercy, but hangs them up as he would so many robbers or banditti. The crews of private ships of war stand in the same predicament: a commission from the sovereign or admiral can alone, in case they are captured, ensure them such treatment as is given to prisoners taken in regular warfare." Martens, p 272, b 9. "The violences committed by the subjects of one nation against those of another, without authority from their sovereign, are now looked upon as robberies, and the perpetrators are excluded from the rights of lawful enemies." Page 230. "Those not authorised from their sovereign, who take upon themselves to attack the enemy, are treated by him as banditti." Page 281. "Those who, unauthorised by the order of their sovereign, exercise violences against an enemy, and fall into that enemy's hands, have no right to expect the treatment due to prisoners of war: the enemy is justifiable in putting them to death as banditti." The evidence before the court sufficiently established the facts on which, under the above passages of the law of nations, general Jackson was authorised, if not bound, to proceed.

Was it supposed by gentlemen, Mr. J. asked, that gen Jackson was so ignorant of the language of his country that he did not understand the meaning of the words "pirate and outlaw." An outlaw the convict certainly was, as out of the protection of the sovereignty of Great Britain or of any other nation. In relation to the term "pirate," it had other meanings than its technical one; there were pirates on land as well as on the ocean. We are not here, to inquire whether gen. Jackson used technical terms, but whether he did substantially and legally right. These men had been guilty of that for which one of our own citizens would have been put to death: and were properly, as well as legally put to death, in pursuance of general Jackson's object, which was, according to his instructions, to put a speedy and effectual end to hostilities so unprovoked. These men living, the tomahawk and scalping knife, would have been sharpened anew, and other emissaries would have derived encouragement from their impunity.

Having attempted to prove that gen. Jackson was correct in his principle of public law, and that, both by law and the constitution, it was the right and bounden duty of the Executive to carry on war against the savage tribes when they took up arms against us, Mr J. said, he would pass on to the power of gen Jackson, as Commanding General: to do what he did in relation to these two incendiaries.

And, first he referred to the resolutions of the revolutionary Congress, in the case of capt. Huddie, which he read as follows:

"Be it declared, and it is hereby declared, That the commander in chief or the commander of a separate army, is, in virtue of the power vested in them, respectively, fully authorised and empowered, whenever the enemy shall commit an act of cruelty or violence contrary to the laws or usage of war, to demand adequate satisfaction for the same, and in case such satisfaction shall not be given in a reasonable or limited time, or shall be refused or evaded under any pretence whatever, to cause suitable retaliation forthwith to be made, and the United States, in congress assembled, will support them in such measures."

Thus it appears to have been solemnly established, at that early date of our history, not only that the commanding general, but every commander of a separate army, was vested with the power of retaliation.

Gentlemen dwelt on the danger of acting on the principle of *necessity*. Mr. J. admitted it. But was necessity alone the tyrant's plea—or was it the plea of the good man as well as the tyrant? And is the good man to fold his arms and say, necessity is the tyrant's plea; and I will, therefore, surrender this right and this power which commenced with the foundation of the earth, and is as old as time itself? Mr. J. said, he was the advocate of mercy, not of cruelty; but it was of a mercy compatible with justice, and not that mistaken clemency which is, in itself cruelty. Justice ought not to be lost sight of in the pursuit of mercy. If it is, the foundations of our government may be overturned, and our weakness and imbecility will invite that fate which has overtaken the nations that have passed away. Is it, said he, of the Cæsars, the Philips and the Cromwels alone we have reason to be afraid? Let us rather avoid the treatment of an ungrateful country to Belisarius—Let us avoid the example of the banishment of Aristides—Let us rather fear to take from our aged warrior the only recompense he asks or can receive for his services—the gratitude of his country. Is there no danger of this? Has not the time arrived, in which we have reason to apprehend it? Joab, notwithstanding his fidelity to David, was slain at the horns of the altar; and Saul could not bear to hear the praises of the gallant youth who had slain Goliah. I am equally afraid, with the Speaker, of the ambition of a Cæsar, or a Napoleon, should such arise, but I am more afraid of that sickliness of feeling towards convicted incendiaries which would show itself in ingratitude towards him who has risked his all in the service of his country, and has done for it so much. What reward does this gallant captain ask of his country? Does he desire wealth? No; he fought for glory, for liberty, for his country: he expected, at least, her gratitude—and now it was proposed to hold him up, as an example to all mankind, of the danger of incurring responsibility in the service of the nation.

The principle is universal, that, in fighting against savages, you may meet them with their own weapons, and put any individual of them to death. On the ground of reprisal the same right exists. On this point, Mr. J. quoted the following passages from Vattel, page 34, sec. 14.

"There is, however, one case in which we may refuse to spare the life of an enemy who has surrendered; it is when the enemy has been guilty of some enormous breach of the laws of nations, and particularly when he has violated the laws of war."

"When we are at war with a savage nation, who observe no rule, and never give quarter, we may punish them in the persons of any of their people whom we take, (these belonging to the number of the guilty) and, by this rigorous proceeding, endeavor to force them to respect the laws of humanity."

"If the hostile general has, without any just reason, caused some prisoners to be hanged, we hang an equal number of his people." Id. sec. 142.

"In time of war, a prisoner of war may sometimes be put to death, in order to punish a nation that has violated the laws of war." Mar. p. 268. sec. 3.

"It is lawful for a general to put prisoners to death; 1st. when sparing their lives would be inconsistent with his own safety; 2d. in cases where he has the right to exercise the *talio*, or to make reprisals; 3d. when the crime committed by those who fall into his hands justifies the taking of their lives.' Id. page 283, sec. 4.

After endeavoring to justify the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and the capture of Pensacola &c. Mr. J. proceeds:

What would be the consequence of an admission, by this house, of the truth of the imputations which had been cast on gen. Jackson? There will be an obligation incurred to Spain, to indemnify her for injury sustained; on our refusal to do which, she would be authorised, if able, to take compensation from us. The post is surrendered, it is true, by the executive, but it is with the condition of a force being put there adequate to maintain the authority of Spain. If gen. Jackson be pronounced an aggressor, you must agree to punish him, and indemnify Spain. And what punishment will you inflict, to gratify the nice feelings of Old Spain? Are you prepared, when you find the Spanish authorities identified with your savage enemy, and your general is ordered by these authorities to march from where the orders of his government had placed him—will you, under such circumstances, bring censure and sorrow for his punishing this contempt, on the grey hairs of him, whose hand never faultered in the discharge of duty to his country. You knew his character, sir, when you sent him there, and knew he would finish what he had begun. Suppose he had disbanded his men at St. Marks, and a handful of Spaniards had put him to flight—what then, should we have heard, in a voice of thunder, reverberating from all sides of the house? Sir, such denunciation would have ensued from every part of the nation, that Jackson must have sunk under it. But victory he has achieved: he has put a speedy end to an unprovoked war. Did I say he had put an end to it? Yes, as far as any human being could. But at this moment I have received information from a friend at St. Marks, that, the moment the Indians understood that Florida was to return to the possession of Spain, they ceased to come in, and were rallying their forces again, King Haijo at their head.

After a few more observations, Mr. J. concluded, by returning his thanks to the committee for the attention which had been paid to his remarks.

CONGRESS.

Proceedings on Thursday Feb. 18.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Robert Raymond Reid, a new member from Georgia, elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr Forsyth, appeared and took his seat

Mr. Bloomfield reported a bill supplementary to "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war;" which was twice read and committed

The bill from the Senate to regulate the pay of the Army when employed on fatigue duty, was twice read, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Sundry statements of balances due to individuals in account with the United States, were received, and ordered to lie on the table.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Hugh Nelson in the chair, on the State of the Union, to whom had been referred the report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank, the conditional restrictions subsequently submitted by Mr Johnson of Virginia, and that offered by Mr. Trimble, to issue a scire facias.

The particular subject first in order was the bill reported by the bank committee to enforce the provisions of the act incorporating the Bank, and it was accordingly announced by the chairman.

Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, observed that, as there were two other propositions before the committee, the adoption of either of which would supersede the necessity of acting on the bill, he thought it would be the preferable course first to take up for consideration one of those propositions; and he moved that the committee proceeded to consider the resolution moved on the 9th inst by himself, in the following words:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill to repeal the act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Subscribers to the Bank of the United States," passed April 10th, 1816.

The committee agreed to take up this resolution, which was read.

Mr. Spencer rose and stated that he owed it to the civility of Mr. Johnson, that, in violating the usual custom on such occasions, which allowed the mover of a proposition to commence its discussion, he was sanctioned by the assent of Mr. Johnson. Mr. S. begged leave to remind the committee that there were three distinct propositions before it; the first was the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia; (Mr. Johnson;) the second was that he had the honor of submitting some days since, directing the issuing a scire facias, if the Bank did not on a certain day express its assent to a modification of its charter; and the third was the resolution of his friend from Kentucky, (Mr. Trimble,) directing a scire facias absolutely and unconditionally. Mr. S. observed that he should prefer a modification of the charter, even if it should by some be esteemed a new compact, to the total destruction of the Bank, with the views and apprehensions he entertained at present of the consequences of such a measure. If the committee should reach the resolution he had submitted, it was his intention to modify it, in some respects, particularly to omit the third proposition which proposed giving the President the power of removing any director; and he should in other respects amend his propositions, as time and reflection had enabled him, he thought, to improve them. And, if the committee should reach the bill reported by the select committee, Mr S. observed, he should, with the approbation of the gentlemen composing that committee, submit an amendment which would require the stockholders, constituting an attorney to vote for them, to swear to their ownership of the stock. He thought it proper to apprise the committee of these intentions, that the subject may be fairly considered. For the reason before stated, he said, he should at present vote against the resolution for the repeal of the charter, and against that directing the issuing of a scire facias; but, if he should not succeed in at least the plan of the propositions he had submitted, although he should not be tenacious of each particular one, he should feel it his duty to vote for a scire facias, unconditionally.

Mr. S. proceeded to make explanations of some expressions in the report. The remark, that "the principle business of the Bank certainly has been to discount on notes secured by a pledge of stock," was liable to a misconstruction. The expression used does not convey the meaning of the committee; it was either an inadvertence in the draft, or an error in copying; he believed the expression originally was, "a principle part of the business, &c" and it was intended to confine the remark to the business of the Bank at Philadelphia, which was sometimes loosely designated as *the Bank*. With respect to the business of the Bank and all its offices, it would appear, that about one fourth had uniformly been discounted on pledged stock; while at Philadelphia the discounts on stock had frequently very nearly equalled those on personal security. With regard to the expression, in the close of the report, that "whatever differences of opinion can exist among them, (the committee) as to the result and inferences to be drawn from the facts stated, they unanimously concur in giving to the preceding statements of facts, and abstracts of documents, their sanction," Mr S. observed, that he thought the expression sufficiently precise, but he understood it was liable to a misconstruction. When inferences were mingled with facts, the unanimous sanction did not extend to these inferences; but, that, in all cases wherever a fact was definitely stated, the committee meant to sanction it. The report had been prepared at a time of severe indisposition, and when the committee had been fatigued and almost exhausted with labor, and he should not be

surprised if many erroneous expressions were found in it

Mr Johnson, of Virginia, then rose in support of the resolution under consideration, and addressed the committee about an hour

Mr. Pindall, of Virginia, followed on the same side, and spoke nearly two hours in favor of the power in Congress to repeal the charter, and expediency of doing so

Mr. Lowndes then intimated a wish to make some remarks on the subject, which late as it was, he would proceed to do, at once, if the committee were disposed now to hear him; but if they were desirous of rising he would give way.

A motion being made to that effect, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

From the Washington City Gazette, Feb. 8.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We are enabled, to-day, to lay before our readers an official copy of Bolivar's proclamation for convoking the congress of Venezuela It contains a sketch of events well worth perusal, and, as many contradictory reports prevail, it is valuable, as it emanates from an authentic source.

VENEZUELIAN PROCLAMATION.

Simon Bolivar, chief supreme of the republic of Venezuela, captain general of its armies and those of New Grenada, *&c. &c.* to the people of Venezuela

The Congress of Venezuela must fix the fate of the so many years opposed and wandering republic: our wounds will heal under the shelter of a legitimate representation. It is not by a vain ostentation, nor to make my own apology, that I address you: I have served you, and owe you an account of my conduct

When nature's convulsions buried the people of Venezuela under the heaviest dejection, General Monteverde brought to nothing our new-born republic Fearing rather tyranny than death, I then bade farewell to the shores of Venezuela, and went in search of the war that raged against the tyrants of New Grenada, as the only relief to the pangs of my heart. Heaven listened to my vows and lamentations, and the government of Carthagena intrusted to my care 400 soldiers, which in a few days liberated Magdalena, and the greater part of the province of Santa Marta I afterwards marched to Cuenco, and there victory declared for our arms. Venezuela saw me appear upon its territory crowned with the favors of fortune.

The Congress of New Grenada granted me leave to redeem my native country. I had soon the good fortune to reinstate the authorities constituted in the first epoch of the republic in the provinces of Troxillo, Merida and Barinas The capital of Caraccas received in its bosom the brave Grenadians. Puerto Cabello, protected by its walls, attracted soon my attention by its resistance, and hardly gave me time to take measures to save from disorders the populous country, we had wrested from the tyrants of Spain.

Saloman's expedition gave new hopes to the royalists; and though defeated at Barbulo, and las Orincheras, infused such confidence to our enemies, that the plain and the western part of Venezuela revolted almost in a sudden, the battles of Mosquitero and Araure, the western part and the plain. I hastened then from the field of battle to the capital; I made a renunciation of the supreme power, and the 2d of January 1814, gave accounts to the people of the events of the campaign, and of my civil and military administration The people, all at once, answered with an unanimous voice of approbation, bestowing even the dictatorial power which I already exercised New reverses called for me in the field, and after a bloody conflict, I came from the field of Carabobo, to assemble the representatives of the people, that they might constitute the government of the republic. The disaster of Bapuerto buried in confusion our afflicted country, and nothing then could stop the thunder bolts thrown against it by the wrath of heaven.

I marched to New Grenada; gave accounts to congress of the success of my commission; they rewarded my services, though fruitless, in trusting me to a new army of Grenadians and Venezuelanos Carthagena proved the grave of that army, that was to restore life to Venezuela.

I forsook every thing for the safety of the mother country; I voluntarily chose to banish myself, that I might be useful to New-Grenada and Venezuela. Providence had already resolved upon the ruin of those wretched regions, and delivered them to Morillo with his exterminatory bands

I sought after an asylum in a foreign land; I came to Tamaico alone, helpless and almost hopeless Though Venezuela and New Grenada were lost; yet I durst think of expelling their tyrants. The island of Hayti received me with hospitality; the magnanimous president Petion, lent me his protection; and under his auspices, I formed an expedition of three hundred men, comparable to the companions of Leonidas. Almost all of them have fallen; yet the exterminatory army has fallen also; three hundred patriots marched to destroy ten thousand European tyrants, and have succeeded.

When I arrived at Margarita, a general assembly elected me supreme chief of the nation. I had a mind to convoke the congress I, in effect, convoked it a few months afterwards; the events of war did not, however, permit me to accomplish that wished-for act of national will.

Free Guayana! Free the greater part of Venezuela; nothing hinders us now from restoring to the people their sovereign rights Venezolians! our arms have overthrown the obstacles which tyranny opposed to our emancipation—In the name of the delivering army, I put you in possession of the enjoyment of your imprescriptible rights Our soldiers have fought to save their brethren, wives, fathers and sons; but did not fight to subjugate them. The army of Venezuela only imposes upon you the condition, that you should keep entire the sacred deposit of liberty: I impose upon you another condition not less just and necessary to the attainment of that precious state Elect for your magistrates the most virtuous of your fellow-citizens and forget, if you can, in your choice, those who delivered you For my part, I renounce, for always, the power you have conferred upon me; and I will never admit of any other but a military one, as long as lasts the unhappy war of Venezuela. The first moment of peace will be the last of my command.

Venezuelanos! Cast your eyes upon the past, but to shudder at the shoals which have undone you—withdraw your eyes from the woeful monuments that recall to your memory painful losses. Think only of what you are about to do, and penetrate well yourselves, that you are all Venezuelanos, the sons of one same country, members of one same society, and citizens of one same republic. The word of Venezuela is liberty and peace. Our arms conquered peace; your wisdom will give us liberty.

SIMON BOLIVAR.

Head Quarters, Augustura, Oct. 22d. 1818.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday the 10th inst by the Rev. John Ford, Mr John D. Crane, to Miss Maria Miller, daughter of Mr. Jacob Miller, both of Pequannack.

On the 11th instant, by the Rev. Jacob T. Field Mr David Henion, to Miss Maria Piott, both of Pompton.

DIED.

At South Orange on Saturday last, of Consumption, Mrs. Jane Brown, in the 65th year of her age.

On Saturday evening last, at Bridgtown, Mr. Andrew Elston,

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the Forty third Session of the Legislatnre of New Jersey.

(Concluded from our last.)

PUBLIC ACTS—second sitting.

25. A supplement to the act concerning wrecks, passed March 3, 1808

26 An act to regulate fisheries on islands and bars in the river Delaware.

27. A second supplement to an act entitled "an act establishing a militia system."

28. A supplement to an act respecting inns and taverns.

29. A supplement to the act entitled an act to create a fund for the improvement of internal navigation, and for other purposes.

30. An act to regulate fees of the judges, surrogates, clerks, and other officers of the Orphan's Court.

31. An act to defray sundry incidental charges.

32. A supplement to an act constituting courts for the trial of small causes.

33. An act directing the annual investment of the school fund in advance.

34. An act for the appropriation of money which may be paid into the treasury from the proceeds of unclaimed wrecks.

35. A supplement to the act for the support of Government.

36. An act for procuring a general index to the record of deeds.

PRIVATE ACTS—First Sitting.

1. An act to authorise the sureties of Thomas Kindall to collect the monies arising by virtue of his official papers as constable.

2. A act authorising John Den of the county of Salem to shorten the navigation of Salem creek by cutting a canal.

3. An act directing the mode for choosing a place in the county of Salem at which to build a court house and goal.

4. An act to dissolve the marriage contract between William A. B[illegible]ney and Catherine his wife.

5. *An* act to authorise the executors of the last will and testament of John Clekenger, deceased, to make sale of his real estate.

6. An act to dissolve the marriage contract between Robert Downs and Ann Downs his wife.

Second Sitting.

7. A Supplement to the act entitled "an act relative to the Toll Bridge over Rancocus creek in the county of Burlington" passed the 23d day of January, 1818.

8 A Supplement to the act entitled "an act to authorise Edmund William Kingsland and others their heirs and assigns forever, to maintain a dam, sluices and floodgates across Kingsland creek, and such other water works as they may think necessary in the county of Bergen to improve their salt meadow."

9. A further Supplement to an act entitled "an act to incorporate a Bank at Jersey city commonly called Powles Hook, to be styled and known by the name of the Jersey Bank."

10. An act to authorise a draw bridge over Menantico creek, in the county of Cumberland.

11. A further Supplement to the act entitled "an act to incorporate a company to erect a turnpike from Bordentown to South Amboy."

12. A Supplement to the act entitled "an act to incorporate the Georgetown and Franklin turnpike company" passed the 15th day of February, 1816.

13. An act to authorise the guardians of the minor heirs of Peter H, Conover, dec. to execute a contract for the sale of real estate.

14. An act relative to the last will and testament of Thomas Hoff, late of the township of Hopewell in the county of Hunterdon, dec.

15. An act for the relief of Joseph Coulon Mouron, Joseph Richard and others.

16. An act to authorise the banking and improving certain salt marshes or meadows on Lake's creek in the township of Egg harbor in the county of Gloucester.

17. An act to incorporate the Columbia and Walpack turnpike company.

18. An act to divorce Sarah Seward from her husband Daniel Seward.

19. An act for removing obstructions and straitening part of Pepocotton creek in the county of Sussex.

20. An act to authorise Tunis Melick administrator of Peter Melick, dec. to fulfil a contract for the sale of land made by the said Peter Melick dec. with Nicholas E. Melick.

21. An act to dissolve the marriage contract between Elizabeth Williams and Linus Williams her husband.

22. An act to incorporate the President, Directors and company of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey communication company.

23. An act for the relief of Ann Rogers.

24. An act authorising the banking and improving certain marsh, meadow and swamp in the township of Downs, in the county of Cumberland.

25. An act to authorise the inhabitants of the township of Newark to raise money to certain purposes.

26 An act to authorise the enclosure of a certain tract of woodland in the township of Franklin in the county of Bergen

27. An additional supplement to the act entitled "an act to incorporate the Ringwood and Long Pond turnpike company" passed February 9, 1814.

28. An act to incorporate the Newton turnpike company.

29. An act to divorce Elizabeth Post of the county of Morris from her husband Philip Post.

30. A Supplement to the act entitled "an act to enable the owners of tide Swamp and meadows already banked in and held by different persons to keep the same in good repair.

31. An act to authorise Margaret Sowers, administratrix, and John Clark and Andrew Bowers, administrators to the estate of Jacob Bowers, jun. dec. to carry into effect, a contract made between the said Jacob Bowers, jun. and Christopher Bowers.

32. An act to incorporate the Morris Fire Association.

33. An act for the removal of certain obstructions to the navigation of the river [illegible].

34. An act to dissolve the marriage contract between George Ring and Elizabeth Ring his wife.

35. An act concerning the draw in the bridge over Rancocus creek on the road leading from Bordentown to Coopers Ferry in the county of Burlington.

36. An act for the relief of Joseph Munn and Silas Munn.

Franklin Association.—The last question was indefinitely postponed. On Monday evening next, the question to be discussed is: "Does the peace and happiness of Europe require the captivity of Napoleon Bonaparte."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We learn by the arrival of the brig Paragon, from Gibralter, that the Queen of Spain died on the 2d of January at Madrid, in a convulsive fit. (She was a daughter of the King of Brazil, and niece to Ferdinand VIIth, her husband.

The Paris *Moniteur* mentions that there had been a great commotion at Lyons, alarming in its nature.

The London papers are full of reports of disturbances in Spain. It is even said that the King is murdered; again that he has abdicated the throne. But nothing is distinctly stated except that the condition of affairs in Spain was such as to lead to the expectation of convulsions in that quarter.

To the Editors of the Newark Patriot.

Among other interesting matter contained in the last number of the Patriot, I was pleased to see the attention shown by the City of Washington, and by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in particular, to that benefactor and friend of the human race, JOSEPH LANCASTER. The mark of distinguished approbation alluded to, while it reflects honour on the individual from whom it issued, reflects no less discredit on the money-hunting and 'enlightend inhabitants of Newark,' for their want of discernment, and indifference to the merits of Mr. Lancaster, who (it may now be well to inform them that) some few months ago delivered lectures in our town, but which is not now known by above one in forty of its twelve thousand inhabitants, and of which number about twenty only, considered him or his system of sufficient importance to merit their attention, though the wax work and war-whoop are fresh in the recollection of every one.

REPROBATUS.

Feb. 19th, 1819.

Partnership Dissolved.

ALEXANDER CALDWELL, and WILLIAM [illegible]RIER have this day dissolved partnership.—All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment immediately, at their residence, at the upper end of Newark.

FEB 24, 1819.

THE PATRIOT.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 26, 1819.

The lines, signed "P. B. D." and the "Enigma" of "Enigmus," shall appear in our next.

TOWN MEETING.—The public generally may not be informed, that a Special Town Meeting will be held on Monday next, March 1st. at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of MOSES ROFF, to take into consideration the expediency of leasing a portion of the town lot, in the main street, opposite to the first Presbyterian Church.

Legislature.—A law passed both Houses on the 9th Feb. inst. to prevent unnecessary costs. One bill of costs only, on a promissory note, can be collected of the defendant, although there are half a dozen endorsers and as many suits commenced on the same note.—*Quere*—whether this law will not materially effect endorsements on promissory notes?

Providential Discovery.—On the return of Mr. Konkey's servant maid, on Sunday morning last, about two o'clock, to her lodgings, next door to Mr. Tuttle's printing office, she went down in the kitchen to get something for her child to eat, and upon opening one of the closets, it was discovered to be all in flames. The servant woman had the presence of mind to shut the closet doors immediately, and ran to the adjoining house, where fortunately she discovered three men, over their cups, who repaired to the scene of conflagration, and in a few minutes succeeded in extinguishing the fire. It had made rapid progress and doubtless if not then discovered, in half an hour longer would have demolished the [illegible] and furniture of Mr, Tuttle, before an alarm could have been given. The upper room was occupied by Mr. Dodd, attorney at law, and where a fire had been burning all the day. It is supposed it originated from the defective chimney.—COMMUNICATED.

A Daring Villain.—About four o'clock on Sunday morning last, an attempt was made to rob the house of Caleb Woodruff, Esq. Post-Master in Springfield. We are informed that the villain, after entering the house, went into the room where Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff were asleep, and took from the pocket of Mr. Woodruff, the key of the desk from which he obtained about $100. He then went to another desk in the same room, which he succeeded in forcing open, but before rifling it of its contents he was discovered and attacked by Mr. Woodruff, when a desperate conflict ensued. After a contest of several minutes, the villain succeeded in making his escape, leaving his surtout, hat, &c. behind; from these it is ascertained that the perpetrator of the above crime is a young man, a stranger, who has been loitering about in Springfield and its vicinity for a week or ten days previous to its commission. Mr. Woodruff's wounds, though severe, it is believed are not dangerous.

SLAVERY—In the House of Representatives, the bill for erecting the *Arkansas* country into a territorial government was under debate; when a provision for the *restriction* of slavery, which had been introduced into the bill, was *stricken* OUT by a majority of two, so that slavery will be *permitted* in the new territory!!!

N. Y Col.

EXECUTION.—The four pirates viz. John Williams, Francis Frederick John P. Rog, and Niles Peterson, were executed at Boston on Thursday last.—They died very penitent, acknowledging the justice of their sentence, and expressing thankfulness for the kindness they had received while in confinement.

GEN. JACKSON'S ARRIVAL.

General Jackson landed at the Battery from the steam boat Nautilus this day, at half past 12 o'clock, and was hailed by a salute from the military and the revenue cutter, and the cheers of many thousands of our citizens. The streets leading from the Battery were thronged, and the immense assemblage gave full testimony of their good feeling to the "*Hero of New Orleans.*"

Col.—Feb 20.

CIVIC HONORS TO GEN. JACKSON.

Yesterday, agreeable to a resolution of the corporation, the freedom of the city of New York was conferred upon Maj. Gen. Jackson, in a gold box. The handsome address of the Mayor, on the occasion, and the appropriate answer of the General, we were not able to procure for this morning's paper. The ceremony ended with three cheers from the assembled crowd at the City Hall.

We understand General Jackson will leave town this morning at 10 o'clock for Washington. The third regiment of artillery, commanded by Col. Hunter, will parade at 8 o'clock at the Arsenal, for the purpose of escorting him to Staten Island; and the troop of Flying Artillery will escort him to the Battery, where he will review the regiment, and the battalions of field artillery will fire a salute on his departure in the steam boat Nautilus.

Mer. Adv. Feb. 23.

Appointments in joint meeting.
(Concluded from our last.)

FEBRUARY 17, 1819.

Director of the Trenton Bank—Peter Gordon

Law Reporter—Samuel L. Southard.

SOMERSET.

Justices—William Vandoren, John Voorhees.

John Hill, Colonel 5th reg. cavalry.
Frederick Frelinghuysen, Major of do.
Heenry Duryea, Maj. 1st batt. 3d reg. vice Garretson resigned

MIDDLESEX.

Judge and Justice—John N. Simpson

Justices—John Bastedo, Robert Arnold, Josiah Ford, John Latomvette, John S. Wilson.

Commissioners—John Bastedo, Joel Dunn.

CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Alderman—Abraham Potts.

Borough of Princeton.

Recorder—Samuel Bayard

Aldermen—John Thompson.

Charles Carson, Brigadier General.
Redford Jobs, Colonel 2d reg.
Abraham Vanaredale, Colonel 3d reg.
Samuel R. Hamilton, Major 2d reg.

SUSSEX.

Justices—Peter Merikel, Ross Winans, William Rickey, John Wilson, Joseph E Edsall, Morrison Beardslee, William Inglis, Simeon Haward, Wm. Corwin, Elijah Everitt, Joseph Y. Miller, Robert Thomson, Saml. Johnson, David H. Gale, Aaron Blanchard, Abraham Decker, George R King.

Commissioners—Job S. Halsted, Levi Hall, Vantile Coursen, Nathan A Shaver.

Benjamin W. Hunt, Maj. 1st batt. 1st reg.—Nathan A. Shaver, Maj. 2d batt. 4th reg.—Benjamin Rosecrance, Col 1st Inde. batt.

CAPE-MAY.

Justices—Spicer Hughs. Joseph Corson, James Townsend

Commissioners—John Dickinson, Ephraim Kent.

BURLINGTON

Judges and Justices—William Wood, Ebenezer Tucker

Justices—Caleb Crammer, *Maja.* Matthis, Samuel Deacon, Thomas Nutt

Commissioners—Daniel Ivins, Benjamin E. Ridgway, Samuel Deacon, William Ridgway. George French

CITY OF BURLINGTON.

Aldermen—Thomas Adams, Joseph Miller.

John Collings, *Major* 2d batt. 3d reg.

CUMBERLAND.

Judge and Justice—Jacob Scull

Justices—Hosea Swethen, Hosea Rankins, Geo. Souder, *Moses* Bateman.

Commissioners—Thomas Lee, Stephen Willits.

GLOUCESTER.

Judge—Thomas Thackera

Judges and Justices—John Steelman, Samuel Cooper.

Justices—Joseph Risley, Stephen Kirby, Joseph B, Smallwood, Nathaniel Chew, John Sickler, Robert Tittermary, *Michael* C. Fisher, Benjamin Weatherby, James English Enoch Doughty, Thomas Garwood.

Commissioners—Joseph Sharp, Daniel Lake.

SALEM.

Judge—Samuel Finley.

Judge and Justice—John *Mason.*

Justices—John Nichols. David Bowen, Jacob Wick, Henry Freas, Samuel Gilmore, Peter Bilderback, James Butcher, Benjamin Trindall.

Commissioner—Anthony Nelson.

MONMOUTH.

Justices—Amos Burdsel, James G. Herbert, Gilbert Hendrickson, Abraham Johnston, John Chamberlin.

Benjamin Oliphant. major, Independent Batt.
Robert Conover, Colonel 2d reg.
Joseph Imlay, *Major* 2d batt 4th reg.
Daniel Schenck, Major Monmouth Squadron.
Abraham Osborn, Major 2d batt 3d reg.

HUNTERDON.

Judge—David Stout

Justices—John C. Rockhill, George Maxwell, Cornelius I Wykoff, Richard Opdycke, junior, Fosters Walters, Edmond Burroughs, Ezra Rhame, John Haas, Enoch Clifford.

CITY OF TRENTON.——Mayor—Robert M'Neely.—*Recorder*, Charles Ewing.—*Aldermen* Israel Taylor

MORRIS.

Justices—Elijah Ward, Joseph Hedges, Gabriel Johnson, William Dellicker

Commissioner—Joseph Hedges,

Halsey Miller, Major 1st batt. 1st reg.

POETRY.

For the Patriot.

IMPROMPTU TO CLAUDIA.

Sweet warbling minstrel of poetic art,
Whose tuneful numbers tranquilize the heart;
Thy rich full notes float on the enraptured ear,
Soft as thyself, as chrystal streamlets clear.

Why does thy lyre its dulcet strains deny,
To soothe the soul, to dry the humid eye?
Sa—is it pendant in the envious glade,
To pour its whisperings to the silent shade?

Oh! let this supplicating sigh entreat,
Thou'dst sing again, once more thy song repeat.
The blooming verdure of thy cultured mind,
Must not so soon to' oblivion be consigned,
But wave its foliage o'er thy native soil,
While all shall hail thee with a rapturous smile

A. B ——

From the Columbian.

THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.

We all do know well there's a way to the wood—
Some say there are many—but that is all stuff:
If we can find *one* that's convenient and good,
Why *one* in all conscience for us is enough.

But the worst of it is, when we get at a stand,
Where a thousand paths lead thro' so boundless a lot,
We doubt which to take, or the right or left hand,
And started—still doubt if 't's the right one or not.

For they all being broad, and are pleasant awhile,
Some are crowded with travellers thoughtless and gay;
But a *sigh* soon usurps the warm place of the *smile*,
And they heavily plod thro' a sinuous way!

Now were I to give my advice in this case—
There's a neat little path, unobserv'd by the crowd—
It starts to be sure, in a more obscure place,
Is too straight for the vile, and too plain for the proud:

But the virtuous heart will be pleas'd with the way—
The affectionate mind will rejoice in the end.
For 'tis cheerfully pleasant, and prudently gay,
And leads to a worthy good husband and friend

'Tis the path of *Sincerity!* hedg'd in by *Truth!*
With *Virtue* 'tis pav'd, and 'tis lighted by *Love*;
And happy indeed are the fortunate youth
Who travel this *path*, and its benefits prove.

G —— of New Jersey.

Answer to the Enigma signed ETHICUS.

TEA is a thing the ladies prize,
But EAT they shall or close their eyes
Revengeful ATE fiercely cries.

ENIGMUS.

TEA to the ladies must be sweet,
And man to keep alive must EAT;
While countless vot'ries to revenge,
Through ATE's gloomy temple range.

S. M.

Another.

TEA is what ladies much admire,
To live we EAT, and life inspire;
ATE is the next name we see,
The Goddess of revenge was she

MATILDA.

AN ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

Two gentlemen members of Congress, one from Connecticut and the other from Kentucky, were travelling in company when they chanced to espy a drove of mules, going to market—says the Yankee to the Kentuckian "do you know what animals these are"—"Indeed I do," replied the latter—"they surely must be some of your constituents" "No doubt," rejoined the Yankee, "and I suppose they are travelling to Kentucky, to be employed as School-masters."

Anecdote.—When the Hon. Mr Clay was somewhat unpopular with the people of his district for favouring the famous compensation bill, the Hon. Mr Pope, who had the misfortune to lose an arm, was run in opposition to him. During the electioneering campaign Mr Clay in a playful manner, asked an Irishman which candidate he should vote for. The votary of St. Patrick immediately, though with much good humour, replied. "And faith, Mr. Clay, I think as how, I shall vote for the man who can get but one arm into the treasury."

A certain Mr. *Adams* had for some time paid his addresses to Miss B. and began to entertain hopes of marrying her; but being absent on a journey about three weeks, on his return home, was informed, that a Mr. *Read* had paid her several visits. Mr. Adams immediately waited on Miss B. and humorously told her, that he understood she had been learning to *read*, in his absence, and wished to know what progress she had made; she facetiously replied she had succeeded as well as she could wish, for in three weeks she had got as far as *Adams'* fall.

REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

From the *Annales Encyclopediques*, for Feb. last, we translate the following extraordinary prophecy, said to be cotained in the 'Miscellaneous works of Sir Thomas Brown, printed in London in 1748.'

"When New England will excite troubles in New-Spain: when Jamaica will govern the islands and the Terra firma; when Spain will seek an asylum in America; when Mexico will become another Madrid; when the ships of Mahomet will cover the Baltic Sea; when the Turks will possess the ports of the Baltic; when Africa will no longer send her blacks to people America with slaves and martyrs; when new Batavia will hold old Batavia (Holland) in contempt; when new tribes of Tartars will overrun China; when America will no more lavish her treasures upon strangers but employ them for her own use; when the new world will carry war into the old; when she will traffic with her former master as her equal; when Venice will be connected with the Terra firma, then will mighty events take place which few men now foresee"

CLEAVELAND Jan. 19.

Lake Erie Canal.—It is with heart felt satisfaction, that we are enabled to announce to our readers, the pleasing intelligence, that this subject is now before the legislature, of Ohio, and will be acted on immediately. This grand object deserves the attention of all classes of society—When carried into effect, the agriculturist who resides on the fertile banks of Ohio, will turn his attention to the New-York or Montreal market, instead of descending to Orleans, the only place where he now can obtain sale for his surplus produce. He often, when arriving at New-Orleans, is compelled to dispose of his produce at less than first cost, when the markets at New York, Montreal and Quebec are good, and where it would be his advantage to trade This canal, will when effected, unite the interest of the south, with those of the northern sections of the state We shall lay before our readers, all the information we can, from time to time obtain relative to this important

THE ART OF PRINTING.

It will probably be recollected, that Mr. George Clymer, of this city, went to Europe some time ago with his "Columbian Printing Press." in order to exhibit in that part of the world his new invention. He presented one of them to the Emperor of Russia. The Emperor desired his minister of the interior to have it examined. The minister committed the task to four eminent printers at St. Petersburg, of as many different nations, viz. a Russian, a German, a Frenchman, and an Englishman. On a thorough inspection and trial of the machine, the report from these four individuals was so decided as to its superiority over all printing presses heretofore in use, that the Emperor, to mark his sense of so ingenious and useful an improvement in this great art, presented Mr. Clymer with the sum of six thousand rubles.—We have derived this fact through a source which renders it unquestionable, and take great pleasure in giving it to the public, as an evidence at once of American ingenuity, and of the munificence of the Emperor Alexander.

Democratic Press.

WONDERFUL BRIDGE.

The magnificent Bridge, (says the Ontario Repository) which has been erecting across the Genessee river, at Carthage, during the last season, is completed, and open for the public It is situated about 30 rods below the lower Falls of the river, and commands an interesting view. Although the tremendous gulph over which it was to be thrown, seemed to render doubtful the success of the undertaking; yet it has been effected without difficulty, with few accidents, in the short period of nine months, and in a manner which does credit to the enterprise of the proprietors, and to the skill of the architect, Col. Ezra Brainards.—For grandeur of design and location, it is believed the Carthage Brige will vie with any other in the world.

The dimensions of the Bridge are as follows: Length of the floor, 700 feet; width 30 feet; resting on a single arch, the submit of which is 190 feet from the water, and having solid rock for its butments. The chord of the arch is 320 feet in length.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

LOSS OF THE SCH'R FAIR AMERICAN.

In Monday's Beacon we gave a short notice, from report, of the loss of the schooner Fair American, of Fredericksburg, Capt. George, on her voyage from that place to New-York, with a cargo of wheat and flour. We have since been favoured by the master and part owner, with a confirmation of the correctness of our statement, and the following additional particulars of their misfortune. While our sympathy is strongly enlisted for the sufferings of the crew, our indignation is as strongly aroused, that there should be found men in our country, so destitute of all feeling and principle as not only to withhold the commisseration and humanity from the shipwrecked mariner, but to rifle him even of the scanty clothing which through the bounty of Providence, had been saved from the wreck of his all.

"On the 20th of January inst. 20 minutes before 8 P. M. we had the misfortune to run ashore on Absecum Bar, on the Jersey side of the Delaware Bay; and after making every exertion to get off, but without success we turned our attention to the means of preserving our lives—At 12 o'clock at night, the vessel totally bilged and filled. when we (7 in number including Mr. James V Fraser, a passenger) secured ourselves on the quarter deck suffering all the horrors of an awful shipwreck. At about 2 in the morning, the schooner severed at the break of the quarter-deck, when little remained to us but the assurance of a watery grave. The quarter deck however, still holding together, a ray of hope dawned from the reflection that this, our last resting place, might remain entire, until the return of day, when some friendly sail might save us from impending destruction.

"About the dawn of day, our sufferings were for a moment mitigated by the sight of a sail, when with an old shirt attached to an oar, we made a signal to attract their attention; but from the heaviness of the weather and increasing thickness of the fog, they soon disappeared to our view, [illegible] signal of distress At this moment hope seemed to abandon us forever, but in a short time the fog began to dissappear, the land became visible, and soon discovered to us the welcome sight of some vessels, which had made a harbor, about two miles distant—we also saw some persons walking on the beach, but soon discovered that they were much more intent of saving the ruins of our vessel and cargo, for their own benefit, than procuring the means of rescuing us from our perilous situation. Some of the crews of the vessels in the harbor, seeing our deplorable condition, came with great difficulty to our relief, and conveyed us to their vessels, where we were received with the greatest kindness, and treated in a manner which merits our eternal gratitude.

"Having lost every thing except what we had on our backs, the benevolence of these strangers it may be supposed was a cordial to our bosoms. But while we acknowledge, with hearts overflowing with thankfulness, the good offices of these our seafaring brethren, we want language sufficiently strong to depict the base and inhuman conduct of some of the inhabitants of Absecum and the adjacent country, who, although apprised of our misfortunes and destitute situation refused even to deliver up our clothing which they had picked up on the beach after it had drifted on shore, and treated us in other respects so much like savages that we had just reason to believe, that but for the humanity and generosity of the masters and crews of the vessels in the harbor, we should have been abandoned to all the horrors of shipwreck, on a coast where the claims of humanity were stifled by the sordid and unmanly consideration of self-aggrandizement.

E. L. B. TAPSCOTT, 1-3 owner.
BENJAMIN GEORGE, master,
JAMES V. FRASER. passenger,
And the Crew of the Fair American.

Earthquake in Iceland.—Accounts dated October 27th from Copenhagen, state, that a violent shock of an Earthquake, which lasted ten minutes, was experienced in Iceland It was attended with a noise under ground as of a dreadful cracking, and immediately after there was an eruption from Hecla. The sea was in a state of dreadful commotion This volcano, which some authors pronounced extinct, is situated in the southern part of the isle, about a league and a quarter from the sea, is tripple topped and 1500 feet above the level of the sea.

It was in 1693 that its eruptions caused most calamity—so violent were they, that the cinders were scattered at a distance of thirty leagues over the island. The eruptions took place between 1680 and 1770. and were preceded by very striking phenomena. A noise was heard—the earth gaped wide—meteors appeared in the direction of the volcano—flame soon followed with smoke, from which issued globes of fire—the stones were discharged to a great distance, and, lastly the lava flowed out in torrents.—From 1804 to 1776, Iceland has experienced sixty three volcanic eruptions.

If CHARLES CARROL, who a short time since was a resident in Albany, will apply either in person or by letter, to the printer of the Albany Gazettee and Daily Advertiser, he will hear of something very much to his advantage.

⁂ Printers of papers throughout the United States, and in the Canadas, will confer a favour on a deserving young man, by giving the above one or two insertions in their respective papers.

MURDER.—The body of an unfortunate female was found in an out-house on Federal Hill, yesterday morning. The testimony given in by persons in the neighborhood, represented her as a woman of bad character. Marks of violence having been found on her neck and body, the jury of inquest declared a verdict of *wilful murder by some person unknown.*

Baltimore American.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the *Geneva Palladium*, dated Ovid, Jan. 29, 1819.

"On Wednesday morning, the 27th inst. the following HORRID ACT was committed:—Mrs. *Voorheis*, wife of Mr. John M. V. of Romilus, Seneca county, aged 18 years, terminated [illegible] throat from ear to ear with a large knife. She had been married about two years, during which time she bore an amiable character The morning she perpetrated this horrid deed, she appeared to have her natural senses, and breakfasted as usual with her husband, but was considerably irritated in her mind. After breakfast Mr. V. withdrew, and on returning in a few minutes found her a lifeless corpse. A letter was found written by her to her parents, wherein she stated she was perfectly comfortable, and more so than for some time past—From this it appears she had no thoughts of committing this deed until the moment it was executed. She was the only daughter of a wealthy farmer in Somerset county, New Jersey."

Charleston, S. C. Feb 8.

Elephant Race.—On Saturday afternoon last, after the regular racing over the Washington course had concluded, a number of gentlemen, with a view of gratifying the curiosity of the crowd, made up a purse of fifty dollars, which was given to the keeper of the Elephant as an inducement to permit him to go round the course. He was turned out amidst the shouts of thousands, and travelled with a velocity that astonished all. After trotting near a mile and a quarter, he became evidently much enraged, and his keepers, to prevent any accidents, drove him back to his cabin.

GAMBLING.

Gambling was invented by the Lydians, when under the pressure of a great famine.—To divert themselves from dwelling on their sufferings, they contrived dice, balls, tables, &c. It is added that to bear their calamity the better, they used to play a whole day, without intermission, that they might not feel the effects of the want of food. The invention intended as a remedy for hunger, is now a very common cause of that evil.—*Rep. Chron.*

Pride—Turn your carcass the wrong side out, said the emperor Aurelius, and be proud if you can; and to improve your thoughts, consider what a beauty, age, diseases and death will make of you.

White Wood & Maple.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

1000 Feet 3-8 pliant White Wood Boards, from 16 to 34 inches.
500 Feet 5-8 of a *stronger sort.*
Do. Do. 1 Inch Maple,
With some 3-4 Do.

Enquire personally, or by letter, (post paid) of the editors of the Newark Patriot

Feb. 19, 1819. 3w–8

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

Whereas Gilbert Heard, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of Elizabeth Winans, deceased. hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estates and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday the 19th day of April next, to shew cause if any they should have, why so much of the land, and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay her said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January. 1819.

On application of Noah Matthews, and Abraham Winans administraters of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of James Cornwell deceased, to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, in pursuance of the Saatute in such case made and provided: IT IS ORDERED by tha Court that the said administrators give public noticee to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said decedent within twelve months from this day, (18th January, 1819,) by setting up copies of this order in five of the most public places in the county, for the space of two months; and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed and published at Newark, in this State, for the same space of time: And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debts, claims, or demands within the said period of twelve months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her claim against the said administrators.

A True Copy.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate

Essex Orphan's Court.

Special Term, 6th February, 1819.

On application of David Hetfield, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of Merrick Martin, deceased, to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided: IT IS ORDERED by the Court that the said administrator give public notice to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said decedent within twelve months from this day, (6th February, 1819,) by setting up copies of this order in five of the most public places in the county, for the space of two months; and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed and published at Newark, in this State, for the same space of time. And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debts, claims, or demands, within the said period of twelve months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her claim against the said administrator.

A True Copy.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

On application of JOHN GOULD & ABRAHAM ACKERMAN, administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of EUCREAS GOULD, deceased, to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided: IT IS ORDERED by the Court that the said administrators give public notice to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said decedent within twelve months from this day, [13th January 1819] by setting up copies of this order in five of the most public places in the county, for the space of two months; and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed and published at Newark, in this State, for the same space of time: And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debts, claims, or demands within the said period of twelve months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditors shall be for ever barred of his or her claims against the said administrators.

A True Copy.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

THE

NEWARK PATRIOT,

AND NEW-JERSEY GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"It was the glorious spirit of Republicanism, which animated Millions in America to prefer *Poverty* with Liberty, to *Gilded Chains* and *Sordid Affluence*—and to die in defence of their Rights, as Men!—as Freemen!—*who* can resist this spirit?" Chatham

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1819. *PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY PARES & SON.* VOL I.—NO. [illegible]

☞ The NEWARK PATRIOT, *will be published every Friday morning, opposite* Moses Roff's Tavern, Broad-Street, *and delivered to subscribers at* Two Dollars *per annum payable half-yearly in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be neatly and conspicuously inserted three weeks for One Dollar *a square; and* Twenty-five Cents *for each additional insertion. Longer ones in proportion. Advertisements to be paid for in advance.*

*** *Postage must be paid on all letters with Subscriptions, Advertisements, and Communications.*

A WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1819. MARCH.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
5 Friday,	6 22	5 38
6 Saturday,	6 21	5 39
7 Sunday,	6 19	5 41
8 Monday,	6 18	5 42
9 Tuesday,	6 16	5 44
10 Wednesday,	6 15	5 45
11 Thursday,	6 13	5 47

New Moon 25d. 6h. 58m. eve.

PRICES CURRENT, IN NEWARK,

Corrected Weekly.

Flour, Wheat, pr Cwt.	$5
do Rye,	2 25
do Indian,	1 75 to 2
Oats, per bushel,	47
Corn	68 3-4
Cider spirits, per gallon,	50 to 53
Butter, per lb.	20 to 25
Lard	14 to 16
Plaister, per ton.	6 50 to 7
Salt, coarse, per bushel,	75 to 87 1-2
do. fine,	75 to 87 1-2
Shad, per barrel,	12 to 14
do half barrel,	7 to 8 50

PATRIOT OFFICE.

PARES & SON,

VERY respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newark and its vicinity, that they have received an assortment of New Type, for the immediate purpose of Printing in an elegant manner Job-Work of every description.

Newark, Jan. 1, 1819.

BAND-BOX

MANUFACTORY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MRS. J. Pares and Daughters, very respectfully solicit the favors of the Ladies of Newark, and the State of New-Jersey in the above branch of Business, assuring them that every attention will be assiduously given, to furnish them with the best and most fashionable article; the most fanciful and modern papers will be used for covering, and orders will be punctually attended to in nests for exportation, Stores will be supplied on the shortest notice, and on terms preferable to any yet offered to the public.

Hatters, Milliners, &c. &c. will have a liberal discount allowed on taking large quantities

Opposite Roff's Tavern, Newark, Jan. 22, 1819.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS Dorcas Marsh, Administratrix of all and singular, the goods, chattles and credits of Joseph M. Marsh, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as she can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Saturday the twenty-seventh day of February next, to shew cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

Th. T. Kinney, Surrogate.

Philadelphia, Boston & New-York best Editions.

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Phillippart's Memoirs of General Moreau.
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Jan. 1, 1819.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Essex in the State of New Jersey, did at the Term of January A. D. 1819, appoint a Special Term of said Court, to meet at the Court House in Newark, on Saturday the 27th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors under the Insolvent laws of said State.

Newark Jail, Jan. 14, 1819.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
EZRA HUTCHINS.
JAMES C. SAYRE.
SAMUEL EARL
ELIAS WOODRUFF.
JOHN MILLER.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS Andrew Woodruff, Administratror, of all and singular, the goods, chattles and credits of George Woodruff, deceased hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as they can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday, the 19th day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

Th. T. Kinney, Surrogate.

TO RENT.

THAT pleasantly situated BRICK HOUSE, fronting the Lower Common, now occupied by Mrs Ann Kirkby—Possession given the first day of April next; for terms apply to William Tennison, No 110 Greenwich street, New-York, or to James W. Burnett, Esq. at Newark.

Newark, Feb. 18, 1819. 3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Daniel Congleton, deceased, are requested to make payment; and such as have demands against said estate, are desired to present them for adjustment to

ELIAS F SPEER, Administrator.

Little Falls, Feb. 26, 1819.

3w-9

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS David Crane, and Wm. Sayre executors of the last will and testament of Ephraim Sayre, deceased, have made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as they can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday the 19th day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

Th. T. Kinney, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Special Term, 6th February, 1819.

WHEREAS David Hetfield, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of Merrick Martin, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday, the nineteenth day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, shouldnot be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

Th. T. Kinney, Surrogate.

From the Auora

NECESSITY OF REFORM.

If the newspapers of Pennsylvania fairly represent or express the feelings of the people, it is but too evident that unexampled distress and embarrassment prevail in the interior as well as on the seaboard. Whilst however, all concur in showing *the existence of evil*, there is a singular discordance as to the *cause*—one man traces the evil only to the cupidity of the merchant in importing luxuries, as if luxuries would be introduced if there was not an abundant consumption; another sees all our misery resulting from a multitude of petty banks, as if those banks had risen like mushrooms, without popular agency; and a third contends that we should be prosperous, if the United States Bank had not been created, as if the bank had not been the work of the people themselves. Without doubt, *extravagance in expenditure*, the substitution of *speculation for labor*, and an enormous *abuse of banking*, have been the *obvious* causes of present calamities; and the sacrifice of the rich industry of manufactures has given the finishing blow to the public prosperity; but ***the real source*** of distress lies deeper still—the present crisis is the necessary consequence of an abandonment *by the people*, of the ***principles of a free government;*** we have been long verging towards an hateful aristocracy, and if not taught wisdom by present misfortunes, must soon relinquish the name, as well as the virtues of a republic.

Instead, therefore, of complaining of merchants and abusing banks, as the creators of their distresses, *the people ought to reproach themselves; if the people* had adhered to the virtues of their fathers, would there have arisen those banks, which like locusts, are now devouring their substance?

If the people had preserved their republican character, would luxury and extravagance have almost become national characteristics?

If the people had cherished the liberties handed down to them, would they have established such a multitude of corporations, or aristocracies, as now exist in the union?

If the people had exercised their own inherent rights, would the state present the spectacle now witnessed?

The *people* are competent to guide their country to prosperity, *or*, they *are not*; if they *are not*, the enemies of republics have spoken the truth; but if they *are*, where is the evidence of it? why do present evils exist! is it not evident, that the very existence of evil, which might have been shunned may be offered as an argument against a republic?

If *the people are* competent to self-government, as we republicans say they are, present evils must be the consequence of a most culpable negligence; and those evils will not cease to exist until that negligence shall be replaced by the energy of freemen. For it is in vain that *the people* complain, like puling children of their distresses, if year after year they confer their power upon the very persons who have contributed to create them. A *reform* will not, cannot begin among those who are interested in abuses; *the people themselves* must act, or we shall remain in our present condition: they must choose representatives, who will strive to increase the quantity and amount of *internal labor*, better than all the *mines* of the *Indies*, and banish *speculation*; representatives, who will oppose the introduction of those luxuries of Europe and Asia, which corrupt the morals, and sap the foundation of public liberty.

SENEX.

From the Philadelphia Union

Mr. Bronson—During a late visit at Mount Vernon, I found in the blank leaf of a book, the following compliment from Lord Erskine to General Washington. The book was entitled: "A view of causes and consequences of the present war with France, by the Hon. Thomas Erskine."

"To General Washington,

"Sir—I have taken the liberty to introduce your august and immortal name, in a short sentence, which is to be found in the book I send to you.

"I have a large acquaintance amongst the most valuable and exalted classes of men; but you are the only human being for whom I ever felt an awful reverence.

"I sincerely pray God to grant a long and serene evening, to a life so gloriously devoted to the universal happiness of the world."

"T. ERSKINE."

"London, March 15, 1797."

The following taken from La Belle Assemblee, is a curious account of a dead Monk's reanimation.

It is a well known fact, that throughout all the monasteries in Sicily, the dead bodies of the Monks are dried and made to stand erect in niches placed round a kind of sepulchral chamber, where one of the brothers of the holy order take it in turn to watch for two hours every night, to put them in constant mind of the last awful change that every one is destined to undergo.

A Monk of Palermo, was passing part of the night in the manner abovementioned, when, in the interval of his devotional exercises, he fancied he heard every now and then a very unusual noise; and looking stedfastly at that part of the room from whence it proceeded, he perceived one of the dead Monks nod to him; he held up his lamp, and the head nodded again; he instantly hastened up stairs to the convent, to acquaint the brethren with this fearful omen. The Monks laughed at his fear, and persuaded him it was a mere illusion of the imagination: he therefore, assumed courage to return, but took care to go to a different part of these extensive galleries, where he remained awhile in anxious suspense. Finding all still and motionless, he began to think he must have been deceived by his imagination, and therefore he returned to his former station and fixed his eyes on the same dead Monk. He again saw the head move and nod at him. Away he ran, and declared that all the saints in the calendar should not persuade him to go down again: he was now so positive of the fact he had witnessed, that considerable alarm prevailed in the convent.—The Monks were called together, and eight or ten descended into the apartment with candles and holy water—They were brought opposite the dead body in question; but just as they drew up, a nod put them all to flight.—When the Superior was informed of it, he was extremely angry, and declared that some English heretic had got in and played this trick: he therefore went down himself with another party. As they descended to the galleries, their fears in some degree abated, and after advancing cautiously to the place, the Superior held up his lamp to the Monk. It was no illusion, life had, indeed, once more entered this frail tenement of mortality! At that very moment the head shook violently and fell from the body, when out flew—not the soul of a Monk, but a living rat, which had made its nest in the skull.

This is a fact which happened lately, and is well known and authenticated at Palermo.

It is said that the most profound grief is silent:—A man, residing in the Rue Severin in Paris, has recently given a proof of this thesis, by his conduct in a tragical affair. His wife threw herself out of a third floor window and was killed on the spot. The husband immediately descended into the street and taking up the body, very composedly carried it up stairs and laid it on the bed. It appeared, that he had previously began to dress himself, and he now resumed his place at the toilet without evincing the least concern. The neighbors, however, proceeded to inform the Police Authorities of the affair, who immediately made inquiry whether the parties lived together in harmony.—*Paris paper.*

POETRY.

For the Patriot.

MISERIES OF HUMAN LIFE.

Ah me! What torments haunt the sons of men;
What pangs of anguish vex our earthly ball;
Where swarms of sorrow's sharp and wasting pain,
And death at last on our frail bodies fall.

Truth sung the bard, that as light sparks of fire,
Are always seen to mount through lucid air;
So that at what bliss soe'er we may aspire,
Our constant lot is misery and care.

The infant puling in its mother's arms,
Laments in piteous cries the new seen day;
The trembling schoolboy feels ten thousand harms,
And sighs for night to sleep his cares away.

When the gay spirits move in sprightly dance,
And hope to youth holds forth the torch of joy;
Stern disappointment breaks the pleasing trance,
And bids for other scenes his hours employ.

If to firm manhood on life's stream he's borne,
Full many a sorrow still awaits him there;
A much lov'd consort from his bosom torn,
His children dead, or base, demand a tear.

Meanwhile with all the various ills of life,
The body weaken'd hastens to decay;
Till death now welcome ends the wretched strife
And makes, what once was man, a lump of clay.

And is there then in store no lenient balm,
Those pains to soften which we cannot cure;
No kind relief their piercing rage to calm,
And must we hopeless all their smart endure.

See, where religion beams her cheerful rays,
And beckons us weak mortals to the sky;
Hark! how the heaven born maid benignly says,
Ye helpless worms of dust shall never die.

The durance ye lament shall shortly cease,
Attend to me, your faithful friend and guide;
I'll [illegible] conduct you to the realms of peace,
Where joy and love forever shall abide.

P. B. D.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE HERO ARRIVES.

(AIR—*Brave Sons of the West.*)

The Hero arrives! and the light of his eye
Announces the manly invincible spirit,
Whose patriot services proudly defy
The host that would weaken the claims of his merit:
The Hero of Orleans! that title shall live
Long, long after *censure* has faded and *perished*;
And the fame of the Chief whom *we cannot forgive*,
By *millions unborn*, will be gratefully *cherished*.

The Hero arrives; let tributes of verse
And anthems of welcome announce his appearance;
Let music and song his achievements rehearse,
And grateful affection enrol his adherents.
The Hero of Orleans! protector of *age*,
Of *infancy*, *innocence*, *virtue* and *beauty*,
From *Savages'* cruel and murdering rage,
And *ruffians* attracted by lust and by *booty*.

The Hero arrives; may his presence relume
The feelings of generous, admiring emotion,
We felt when his valor won victory's plume,
From the conquerors of France, and the tyrants of ocean.
The Hero of Orleans! while *Mississippi* flows,
From *the scene of her triumph* we cannot dissever
The glory of JACKSON'S defeat of our foe—
No—*Gratitude*, *Memory*, enjoin them *forever!*

For the Patriot.

ENIGMA.

I rise with Phœbus in the morn,
With Peers and Monarchs take my seat;
Nor do I poorer people scorn,
But follow all to their retreat.
From east to west I take my tour,
From north to south I often go;
From Albion's to Columbia's shore,
From Arab's heat to cold Moscow
On Mercury's wing I much have soar'd
With all the force Æolus knows,
To climes by others unexplor'd,
To me all human nature bows

ENIGMUS.

Good Roads—An Englishman once asked an Irishman if the roads in Ireland were good?—'Yes,' said he, 'so fine that I wonder you do not import some of them into England. Stay, let me see—there's the road to love, strewed with roses—to matrimony, through nettles—to honor, through the camp—to prison, through the law,—and to the undertaker's, through physic'—'Have you any road to preferment?' said the Englishman. 'Yes, but it is chiefly trodden by hypocrites and knaves, pimps and panders.'

London paper.

CONGRESS.

Proceedings on Friday, Feb 19.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House having resumed the consideration of the bill to divide the United States into four districts for the regulation of the Coasting Trade, and of the amendment thereto proposed by Mr Silsbee, for reducing the number of districts from *four* to *two*—

Mr Mills moved to postpone the bill indefinitely; in which motion he was supported by Mr Orr, and opposed by Messrs. Silsbee, Whitman, Holmes, & Lincoln. This debate was confined to the representation from Massachusetts, and turned principally on considerations connected with the relative interests of the District of Maine and of Massachusetts Proper. The motion to *postpone* was negatived, but not before an effort had been made, in order to end the debate, to lay the bill on the table; which was negatived.

The question was then taken on the amendment proposed by Mr Silsbee, as above, and decided in the affirmative.

The motion was then renewed to lay the bill on the table, and carried.

The House adjourned.

February 20.

Mr Pleasants submitted a joint resolution prescribing the manner in which vessels of the Navy of the United States shall hereafter be named—(directing that all public vessels now building or to be built, shall be named by the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the President, according to the following rule, viz ships of the first class to be called after the states of the Union, those of the second class, after the rivers of the United States and those of the third class, after the principal cities and towns, taking care that no two vessels in the navy bear the same name.)

The question was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to day.

The bill establishing a separate territorial government in the Arkansaw territory, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the subject of the Bank of the United States, the motion to repeal the charter of the Bank being still under consideration—

Mr. Lowndes of South Carolina, rose and addressed the committee more than three hours, in decided opposition to the motion.

Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, followed, and spoke about an hour in support of the motion; when, having given way for the purpose—

The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 22.

The bill from the Senate supplementary to the several acts concerning the coasting trade, was read the third time as amended, passed and returned to the Senate.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The House again went into a committee of the whole, Mr Bassett in the chair, on the subject of the Bank of the U. States—Mr Johnson's motion to repeal the charter still under consideration.

Mr Tyler concluded the argument which he commenced on Saturday in favor of the motion, and in reply to Mr. Lowndes—occupying nearly two hours to-day.

Mr M'Lane, of Del. spoke about an hour against the motion; and

Mr. Sergeant occupied the floor about the same time and on the same side of the question.

The committee then rose; and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr Smith of Md. in the chair, on the subject of the Bank of the United States. Mr. Johnson's resolution for repealing the charter, being still under consideration.

Mr. Sargeant concluded the argument which he commenced yesterday—occupying more than two hours in defence of the Bank.

Mr. Pindall, of Va. again rose and spoke some time in favor of the repeal and support of the opinions he had previously advanced.

Mr Barbour, of Va. succinctly stated the reasons which would induce him to vote for the resolution to repeal the charter.

Mr Storrs, of New-York, briefly replied to Mr Barbour, when the committee rose, and

The House adjourned.

Thursday, Feb 25.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole, on the subject of the Bank of the United States.

The first question in order, was on concurring with the committee of the whole in their disagreement to the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill to repeal the act, entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States," passed April 10th, 1816.

The disagreement to this resolution, was affirmed by the house, by the following vote:

For concurring in the disagreement—121.
Against concurrence— 30.

The question was then taken on concurring with the committee of the whole house in disagreeing to the following resolution, originally offered by Mr. Trimble:

"*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the Attorney General of the United States, in conjunction with the District Attorney of Pennsylvania, shall immediately cause a scire facias to be issued, according to the 23d section of the act "To incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," calling on the corporation [illegible] ed by he said act, to show *cause* wherefore the charter thereby granted shall not be declared forfeited; and that it shall be the duty of the said officers to cause such proceedings to be had in the premises as shall be necessary to obtain a final judgment thereon; for the expences of which congress will hereafter provide."

The disagreement of this resolution was also affirmed by the House, by the following vote: Yeas 116—Nays 39.

So the House concurred with the committee of the whole in rejecting both resolutions.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Harrison renewed his motion, without success, to postpone the bill indefinitely.

The bill having been at length gone through, —Mr Johnson, of Virginia, after some remarks in support of the propriety and necessity of his object, moved to amend the bill by inserting an amendment, substantially, to punish any person who shall offer any sum or sums of money by way of bribe to the President or Directors of the Bank, or any of its branches, and any one of those officers who shall accept the same, by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

This amendment was agreed to by yeas and nays, by the following vote:

For the amendment	93
Against it	26

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, as amended, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:—Yeas 98—Nays 38.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

From the Nat Intelligencer Feb. 25.

It is seldom that we have had so acceptable an office to perform, as that of announcing to our readers the *unanimous ratification* by the Senate, of a TREATY OF AMITY, SETTLEMENT, AND LIMITS, BETWEEN THE U. STATES & SPAIN, as recently concluded at this place, by Mr. Secretary Adams and Don Luis de Onis.

As the treaty, though ratified on our part, will not be promulgated officially until it has also been ratified by the sovereign of Spain; we shall state the principal provisions, as distinctly as we have been able to ascertain them, of this important instrument.

By this treaty, we understand that FLORIDA, including all the claims of Spain to territory east of the Mississippi, is CEDED IN FULL sovereignty to the United States.

That the western boundary, between the territory of the United States and that of Spain, is adjusted as follows: Beginning with the mouth of the Sabine river, and running with the west bank thereof to the northwest limit of the state of Louisiana; thence by a direct line north to the Red river; thence along the south bank of that river to the one hundredth degree of longitude; thence on that meridian to the Arkansaw; and thence along the Arkansaw to its source, in the forty second degree of north latitude and thence upon that parallel to the Pacific.

A sum not exceeding *five million of dollars* is to be paid by the United States, out of the proceeds of the sales of lands in Florida, or in stock or money, as the Congress may prescribe, to our own citizens, on account of spoliations and other injuries received by them from the government of Spain or from the governments of the colonies of Spain.

To liquidate these claims, a board is to be constituted by the government of the United States, of American citizens, to consist of three commissioners, who are to make their report within three years.

There is a mutual renunciation, on the part of the two governments, of further claims on each other for spoliations, &c.

Spanish citizens are to enjoy on the principle of the Louisiana treaty, the same privileges as American citizens in the ports of St. Augustine and Pensacola, for the term of 12 years.

These are the essential provisions of the treaty, which is to take effect on the exchange of the ratifications, within six months of the present date.

It is probable that Mr. Forsyth, our newly appointed Minister to Spain, will be the bearer of this treaty, and that the ratifications will be exchanged long before the commencement of the next session of Congress. In contemplation of which event, it is probable that Congress will, before they adjourn pass an act authorising the executive to receive the surrender of the provinces of Florida from the Spanish authorities, and to establish an independent government therein.

We felicitate the country on this amicable and satisfactory termination of the tedious and, hitherto, unpleasant negotiations with Spain. The attainment of either of the three objects, the cession of Florida, the settlement of the western boundary, or the recognition and provision for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens on Spain, would have been considered as an epoch in the history of our foreign relations. The union of the three will make this treaty trebly acceptable to the American people. It terminates the only existing controversy with any of the European powers. It rounds off our southern possessions, and forever precludes foreign emissaries from stirring up Indians to war and Negroes to rebellion, whilst it gives to the Southern country important outlets to the sea. It adjusts the vast Western boundary, acknowledging the United States to be sovereign, under the hitherto contested Louisiana treaty, over all the territory we ever seriously contended for. In a word, it is a treaty than which the most sanguine have not anticipated one much more favorable: it is one that fully comes up to the expectations of the great body of the American people.

BANK NOTES.

The alarming fact, to the Government and People of Great Britain, that several persons charged with having passed counterfeit Notes of the Bank of England, knowing them to be counterfeit, were acquitted by the several juries before whom they were tried in London, is generally known, and has excited much conversation. In another account we have read in a London paper, Mr. Glover who had been inspector of notes to the Bank of England for 25 years, swore that on a former occasion, on the trial of a man charged with Forgery, the inspector of Bank Notes had sworn that a note was forged, when in fact the note was a genuine note.

Upon this inspector's testimony the man indicted was convicted and executed! The Inspector, who, on his oath, mistook a *genuine* for a *forged* note, had been an Inspector of Bank Notes to the Bank of England for *twenty years*. When such a man as this, after 20 years experience, on his oath, and the life of a fellow being depending on his testimony, could be so far mistaken as to swear that a note was *forged*, which note, after the man was hanged for the forgery, was found to be *genuine*, how easy is it for the clerks of *our* banks to be mistaken. It will be borne in mind, that in Great Britain and Ireland, embracing a population of seventeen millions, there are but *three* incorporated banks, while in the United States with a population of ten millions, there are upwards of *four hundred* Banks!!!...*Dem. Press.*

A Tale of Old Times—The following is taken from the Narrative of Joshua Hett Smith, esq. who resided in the vicinity at the time the transaction happened.—*Con. Courant.*

"The courier dispatched by gen. Burgoyne to gen. Sir Henry Clinton, was charged to deliver to him a silver bullet, and to give it into the general's own hands. In case of surprise if challenged from whence he came, or suspected of being an enemy, he was ordered to swallow the bullet, which would prevent the message from being detected. Having reached as far as Fort Montgomery, near New-York, he made inquiry for gen. Clinton; and finding, on being brought before him, that he was not the person described to him as the general to whom he was sent—but that he was *governor gen George Clinton, of the State of New-York*—he turned aside and swallowed the silver ball. Being observed by some of the attendants, he was immediately taken into custody; when, being interrogated as to what business he had with general Clinton, and discovering some embarrassment in his answers, it was proposed to administer an emetic, to ascertain what he had swallowed with such precipitation. The idea was adopted, and the consequence was, that he threw up the silver ball—which being unscrewed, was found to contain a letter from gen. Burgoyne to general *Sir Henry Clinton*, the purport of which was to explain his forlorn situation, after the attack of gen. Arnold at the heights of Bremen. The courier was immediately hung as a spy."

A London paper announces that Docter Halloran, had been sentenced to transportation for seven years, for defrauding the revenue of the amount of *ten pence!*

SPANISH MANNERS.

From M. M. Noah's Travels just published in the city of New York.

"The amusements of the Spaniards consist in dancing, walking, riding, playing at cards or billiards, visiting the theatres, or Tertulias (evening parties;) and these amusements are sought after with avidity, because solitude to them is insufferable, they read so little, and find in their own minds so few exhilerating resources.—In their domestic relations, they are generally tranquil and indifferent, they have no convivial board, no conversation around the cheerful fireside.—*Spanish women*, who form the most important and influential portion of the population, are generally amiable, except when aroused by a fit of jealousy, which is not an uncommon thing: their persons are small, sometimes delicate: and the climate, together with the nature of their food, soon impairs their constitution.

They have no industry and are unacquainted with domestic economy; animated, always agreeable, and frequently artful, they are pleasant as an acquaintance, but not desirable as a friend. their music is plaintive and affecting, and the guitar is the favorite instrument; their gait is easy, dignified and graceful.—They are not taciturn like the men; on the contrary, an incessant volubility, which the fine language aids, renders the company of a Spanish lady, by no means tedious.—They are the patrons of religion; the women contribute more than the men to maintain the ascendency of the Priests. They never neglect attending mass, are ever on the knee before the confessional box, and a fat jolly Priest, with rosy cheeks and smiling looks, is the constant inmate of the family, the ghostly and temporal director, the supervisor general, the appendage of the toilet, and the patron of the pantry.—No wonder then that their influence is so widely spread, and so generally felt.—The age of chivalry gave a peculiar tone to Spanish manners, which even at the present day, has lost none of its effects, and they speak of themselves, as the descendants of the Knights of Calatrava, and other orders, and are filled from "top to toe" with their gallantry and honor; all this is imagination; a little more in *practice*, and less in *precepts* would benefit Spain.—They have high notions of honor, which they take care a stranger shall know, but they rely more on what they *have* been, for character, than what they are *now*. Spain has expended her resources, and trades upon a ficticious capital: this fine country is in a wretched condition, the kingdom does not contain one third of the population it is capable of supporting: there are few good roads, and no accomodation for travellers, no stages or light carriages, and even post-horses cannot be procured, unless it is on a royal road.—It is, therefore, the last country which should be visited for pleasure; health and business are the only rational inducements, for a journey through Spain."

SOUTH AMERICA.

Capt. Mills, from Laguira, informs that it was believed an important action had taken place between the Spanish troops under Morillo, and the patriot forces commanded by Bolivar. Advices were received early in January from Morillo which were not made public, but which caused a great dispondency with the royalists.

Immediately after the receipt of the dispatches, an order was issued, to all the Spanish vessels in port, about 20 in number, to furnish a part of their crews for a guard to patrol the town, and they were kept on duty every night till capt. M. sailed.

Merc. Adv.

From the Erie Patriot, of Feb. 13.

Distressing Calamity—On Sunday night last, the house of John M'Cord, Esq. in North-East township, in this county, was destroyed by fire, and before they could be rescued from the devouring element, two of his daughters, one 16 and the other 8 years of age, perished in the flames.—Few circumstances can be conceived more affecting to a parent, than a scene like this. We understand the fire caught in the kitchen, and had made such progress before discovery, and, the wind being high, spread with such rapidity, that some others of the family only saved themselves by leaping out of the chamber window. Very little of the household furniture was saved.

NEW LONDON, Feb. 17.

A MURDER was committed at Colchester, in the evening of the 20th ult. by one Thomas Foster, a mulatto on the person of James Williams, a negro man. The attending circumstances are related in a letter to the editor, from a friend.

They were married men and lived in the same house. On the day of the murder, they had been out to work, and Foster returning somewhat intoxicated, abused the women; in consequence of which, Williams struck Foster with a pair of tongs, and put him out of the house. Foster then knocked a part of the door in, with stones; on which Williams opened the door and went out, where Foster met him at the threshold and knocked him down with a club, repeating the blows on his head until he killed him.

Foster immediately after fled. He was seen the following day in the woods in the neighborhood of Colchester, and was pursued by a number of persons, but we have not learned whether with success or not.

Melancholy and Singular event—After narrating the military parades, &c. at Richmond, Va. in honor of the 22d of February, the Compiler adds:

A most melancholy catastrophe closed the day, Col. WILLIAM TATHAM, so well known in England and this country, for his acquaintance with civil engineering, who has been residing in this city for two or three years, but whose utility was considerably arrested by an unfortunate habit to which he had become addicted, was destined on this day to breath his last. In a moment of intemperance, as he stood by the piece of artillery which was firing the evening salute, he exclaimed that he wished to die. As the second gun was about to fire, and immediately after the commanding officer had given the word "fire," Col. Tatham presented himself in front of the muzzle of the piece, and by its discharge his abdomen was almost literally blown to pieces. His body was raised a few feet by the explosion, and he fell upon his face, without uttering one word that was heard by the by-standers. When he was taken up, he was found perfectly lifeless.

Col. T. died without any family: circumstances had stript life of much of its attractions in his eyes; but it is impossible not to regard the manner of his death with horror, and to feel the deepest commiseration of his melancholy fate. He was a man of great information: of great genius; of great resource of mind—but to this melancholy end he has arrived!

CINCINNATI (Ohio) Feb. 9.

The bill levying a tax of $50,000 per annum on the United States' branches within this state, and a tax of 10,000 dollars per annum on all other unauthorised banks, has passed both branches of the legislature. A law taxing the branches in Kentucky 5000 dollars a month, has also passed the legislature of that state; but we have not heard whether it has received the governor's signature. Our governor has no veto upon the acts of the legislature.

Since the above was in type, we learn by last evening's southern mail, that the governor of Kentucky has signed the bill for expelling the branches.

Bonaparte's Physician.—In consequence of the intervention of the allied sovereigns at Aix-la Chapelle, the family of Bonaparte at Rome have been invited to choose, and nominate a physician to attend on the ex-emperor in St. Helena, and accordingly they have appointed M. de Beauregard, the able medical man who attended on Bonaparte in the isle of Elba and who returned with him to Paris, where he remained at the particular request of Napoleon, but with instructions to follow him to North America, as soon as it should be known where he had taken up his abode. M. de Beauregard is to go out immediately, and we have no doubt, but that it is part of the arrangement, effected by representations made at Congress, that this gentleman will not find Sir Hudson Lowe governor on his arrival.

London. Morn. Chron.

Self-will is so ardent and active, that it will break a world to pieces to make a stool to sit on.

LAWS OF NEW-JERSEY.

A Second Supplement to an act entitled 'An act establishing a militia System.'

1. BE IT ENACTED, &c. That from and after the passage of this act every militia man who shall elect to become an exempt according to the provisions of the ninth section of the supplement to the militia system, passed Feb. 14. 1818, shall be taxed five dollars instead of six.

2. *And be it enacted*, That all monies arising from exempt taxes, when received by the treasurer of this state, shall be appropriated to the school fund.

3. *And be it enacted*, That no militia man shall be fined by any company or battalion court a greater sum than two dollars in one and the same year for neglect of militia duty; provided he shall prove to the satisfaction of either of said courts that he has arrived to the age of thirty-five years, and provided also, that when such militia man shall attend at any one of the days required by law, and perform military duty, he shall be fined the sum of one dollar for each every other day or days absence therefrom.

4. *And be it enacted*, That whenever a brigade board shall order any company to be disbanded, said board may exempt the officers thereof from common militia duty.

5. *And be it enacted*, That nine months absence shall be necessary to vacate the commission of any officer except in case of a removal.

6. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the brigade board to keep accounts of all sums by them received from their several battalion paymasters and also the disbursements by them made thereof, keeping a separate account of the fees and expenses attending the militia system and the appropriations they may make for arms and other military implements and make report thereof every year to the Legislature.

7. *And be it enacted*, That two thousand five hundred copies of this act shall be printed under the direction of the commander in chief, and distributed by the Adjutant General to the several officers of the militia, for the expence of which he is hereby authorised to draw on the Treasurer of this State.

8. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the act to which this is a second supplement as requires the brigade and regimental staff, to be taken from the line of officers, so much of the former supplement as requires the attendance of the non commissioned officers at the colonel's drill (the orderly sergeants excepted) so much of same as taxes exempts six dollars, and all acts and parts of acts coming within the purview of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

A Supplement to the act constituting Courts for the trial of small causes.

1. BE IT ENACTED, &c. That so much of the twenty-fourth section of the act constituting Courts for the trial of small causes, passed the twelfth day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighteen, as provides that no execution shall issue against the body of any man when the debt does not exceed ten dollars, be, and the same is so far as respects executions for taxes and debts contracted before the passing of the act to which this is a supplement, hereby repealed, any thing in the said twenty-fourth section in the contrary notwithstanding.

2. *And be it enacted* That so much of the sixty-third section of the aforesaid act under the title, justices, in said section as reads; each deposition taken under the fiftieth and fifty-first sections of this act one dollar, shall be taken and construed to read as referring to the fifty-second and fifty-third sections of the said act, and so much of the sixty-third section under the same title, as reads for issuing a commission under the fifty-third section of this act, to be paid by the party applying one dollar, shall be taken and construed to read as referring to the fifty-fifth section of the said act, and so much of the said sixty third section under the title witnesses, as reads for their services under the fiftieth and fifty first section of this act fifty cents, shall be taken and construed to read as referring to the fifty-second and fifty third sections of said act, and so much of the sixty-third section of said act under the title constables, as allows constables forty cents for serving a summons on every other person more than one, in the same precept, be, and the same is hereby repealed, any thing in the said sixty-third section to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. *And be it enacted*, That in case any claim shall be made to any goods or chattels under the twenty sixth section of the act to which this is a supplement, and the said claimant or claimants shall not, within ten days, apply to a justice and have his, her or their right tried as is prescribed in said section, the said constable may, within five days thereafter, apply to a justice of peace for a jury, and have the right of such claimant or claimants tried in the manner specified in said section, and if the verdict of such jury shall be against the said claimant or claimants, it shall be conclusive upon the same: *Provided always*, That the said constable shall give such claimant or claimants notice in writing of the time and place of such trial.

A. Passed February 18 1819.

An ACT to prevent unnecessary costs.

BE IT ENACTED, &c. That in suit on the same instruments, bond or note, where several are bound, and in suits against the maker, endorser or endorsers of any note, and in suits on any bill of exchange against the drawer, acceptor, or any endorser or endorsers thereof, there shall be a taxation and recovery of attorney and counsel fees taxable by law in one of the said suits only, at the election of the party plaintiff; and no fees for attorney or counsel shall be allowed or taxed in any bill of costs, in any suit or suits, brought on the same instrument, bond, note, or bill of exchange, against the party or parties thereto other than in the one where the election is made as aforesaid.

Passed Feb 9. 1819.

SUPREME COURT.—Feb. 25.

Mr. Justice Story delivered the opinion of the court, in the case of the brig Friendschaft and cargo, argued by Mr. Ogden and Mr. Wheaton, for the captors, and by Mr. Hopkins, for the claimants. The sentence of the circuit court was affirmed, and the property condemned. This decision settles a point of law very important to the mercantile world, that where a house is established in the enemy's country, and one or more of the partners reside in the United States, or in a neutral country, his share is liable to condemnation as prize of war, notwithstanding his personal domicil in the neutral country, as well as the shares of his co-partners, who are actually resident in the enemy's country.—

GENERAL JACKSON.

Mr. Hirst offered a resolution in the Senate of Pennsylvania, seconded by Mr. Erwin, approving of the conduct of General Jackson, in the Siminole war; and directing the Governor to present him with a medal, of the finest workmanship, as a token of the high consideration in which these services are held by the people of Pennsylvania.—*Frank Gaz.*

UNITED STATES BANK.

In Congress on Thursday last, the question against the repeal of the charter was carried—121 to 30.—The question for issuing a scire facias, was negatived, 116 to 39.—The bill after having undergone some amendment, was ordered, to be engrossed and read a third time by a vote of 88 to 38.

Louisville (Ky.) Feb. 11.

By last evening's mail, we learn, that the steamboat FRANKLIN, owned by capt. Jacob Reed, was sunk on the 24th ult. in ascending the Mississippi, just below St. Genevieve, with a full cargo of groceries, from New Orleans to St. Louis. The cargo is said to be very valuable.

Murder.—The Albany Argus contains the following extract of a letter from Delaware county:—"I have the unpleasant news to relate, that a murder has again been committed in our county. Mr. Foster, of Masonville, and a girl who lived in the house with Foster, have been taken into custody on suspicion of poisoning his wife. She survived but a short time after she took the poisonous draught."

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Milldoler, Capt John Mott, of New York, to Miss Margaret Freeman, of Woodbridge, N. J.

At Dover, Morris County, on the 1[illegible]th Feb. by the Rev. Barnabas King, Capt Henry Dalrymple, to Miss Harriot Hogland, all of the former place

In this town, on Wednesday evening the 3d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Hilyar, Mr Uzal W Hedden, to Miss M[illegible] Baldwin o. the former place

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DIED

In this town, on Friday morning last, of a lingering consumption, which she bore with christian resignation, the widow EASTER BALL, in the 63 year of her age, in an exalted hope of a glorious immortality.

Partnership Dissolved.

ALEXANDER CALDWELL, and WILLIAM BRIER, have this day dissolved partnership—All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment immediately, at their residence, at the upper end of Newark.

FEB. 24, 1819.

MNEMONICS.

THE inhabitants of NEWARK are respectfully informed, that it is proposed to deliver a course of Lectures on MNEMONICS, OR A SYSTEM OF ARTIFICIAL MEMORY, in this Town; provided a sufficient number of Subscribers be obtained.

This evening at 7 o'clock, at the Tavern of MR. MOSES ROFF, a *gratuitous* Lecture explaining the principles on which the Art above mentioned is founded, and accompanied by some exhibitions of its effects, will be given.

The attendance of the Public is solicited.

Friday morning, March 5.

THE PATRIOT.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1819.

We rejoice in being able to announce to our readers the invaluable acquisition of the Floridas—A country, which, if we only consider it as advantageous to our mercantile interests, is an acquisition, the immense benefits of which, time only can develope. It seemed by its situation, naturally to belong to the United States; and the grand line of our coast, appeared imperfect without it. Its advantages cannot be too highly prized—and admiring posterity will hail the period of its accession to the Union.

This country, which was formerly ceded by Great Britain to Spain, is bounded by Georgia on the north; by the Mississippi on the west; by the gulf of Mexico on the south; and by the Bahama straits on the east. It is about 500 miles in length, and 440 in breadth; and lies between 25 and 32 degrees of N. latitude.

Besides the river Mississippi, which is one of the finest in the world, the Mobille, the Apalachicola, and St. John's rivers, run also through this country, and are large and noble streams.

The chief town in West Florida is Pensacola, which is situated within the bay of the same name, on a sandy shore that can only be approached by small vessels. St Augustine is the capital of East Florida.

We wish to direct the attention of the inhabitants of this place to an advertisement, soliciting their attendance to the general outlines of a system, which it is proposed to elucidate in a course of Lectures. We have seen the recommendations of the subscribers to the Course given in Elizabeth-Town and New-Brunswick, in which they give it as their opinion, that the system of Artificial Memory, "is admirably calculated to lessen the labor of committing to memory, whether of acts and dates; or of the rudiments of any art or science."

The TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE meet to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of leasing the whole, or any part of the Town Lot opposite the first Presbyterian Church.

Case of STURGES *vs.* CROWNINSHIELD.—We understand the following to be the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the above case: "Discharges under State Insolvent Laws, exempt the body of the debtor from imprisonment; but his property subsequently acquired is liable to his creditors, or in other words, the contract is discharged as to the person, but not as to the future estate of the party." It is further decided that, *until Congress act upon the subject* the States may pass insolvent laws or bankrupt laws, which, however, can have no other effect than is above stated; but may be beneficial in putting an end to the partial dispositions of property, which now operates so severely upon the great mass of the creditors of those who fail among us.

COMMUNICATION.

A large Hog.. Was butchered on Wednesday the 17th February, at Orange, (N. J.) by Stephen D. Day, Esq. a Hog twenty one months old, that weighed, when alive, 798*lbs.* and when dressed 637*lbs.* which is 61*lb.* over a *lb* a day from the time he was born. It is beleived to be largest ever butchered in the county of Essex.

Orange, Feb. 25, 1819.

Novel proposition.—In the Legislature of Ohio, on the 28th ult. the following was submitted by a Mr. Kerr, as an amendment to the law for the punishment of crimes:—

"That each convict shall be liberated when he shall have committed to memory one chapter of the New Testament for each month for which he may stand sentenced to hard labor; any provisions to the contrary notwithstanding."

Franklin Association....The last question was decided in the negative with one dissenting voice....On Monday evening next the question to be discussed is: "Is the antipathy of religious people against the Franklin Association the effect of superior piety, or the effect of envy, jealousy & spleen."

Rhode Island Banks.. .The legislature of Rhode Island are now in session and *seven* petitions for new banks are before them....There are already as many *banks* in that state as there are *towns*; and these propositions only serve to show the *madness* of speculators.

A bill is before the Senate of Pennsylvania for the total suppression of lotteries, and for the prohibition of the sale of all lottery tickets within that state under heavy penalties by fine and imprisonment.

John Van Alstine, at the court of oyer and terminer held at the court house in Schoharie, on Tuesday last, at which cheif justice Spencer presided, was tried and convicted of the murder of Sheriff Huddleston, and sentenced to be executed on the 19th day of March next.—*Alb. Gaz.*

Encouragement to Agriculturists.—Mr. Christopher Dunn, of this city, yesterday sold to Mr Gibbons, *for butchering*, thirteen two year old whethers, of the Bakewell breed, for $300—*N. York Col.*

A letter from Alexandria states, that Mr. John M. M'Carty, who killed General Mason, in the late duel has left the country for England.

On Wednesday evening General Jackson was admitted an honorary member of the Cincinnati Society of the State of New-York.

In the Senate of the U. States on Monday last, by Mr. Dagget, from the committee on foreign relations, reported the bill to protect the commerce of the United States from piracy, with sundry amendments which were considered and agreed to by the Senate, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Tickets are delivered to the members of Congress, to witness the launch of the 74 building at Washington, which is to take place on Monday next. The vessel is to be called the "COLUMBIA."

The Editors of papers in Baltimore, have come to the very philanthropic determination not to admit into their columns the advertisements of *negro buyers* and professed trafficers in human flesh.

The friend of Mr. English, at Boston, deny his having embraced the Mahometan religion. He visited Constantinople and Egypt on business, not of a religious nature.

At last.—The National Intelligencer announces the satisfactory news, that the Floridas are ours, confirming the old adage, that "better late than never."

EXTRACT

*From a Tour of WM. DARBY, Esq. from New-York to Detroit, via the St. Lawrence.**

During the afternoon of August 21st, I crossed the river from Newburgh to Fishkill landing, enjoyed in the traverse, the changing view of the narrows, and after landing, turned and beheld the two villages of Newburgh and New Windsor hanging upon the western slope of the opposite shore. I had here again another opportunity of admiring the ever varying scenery of this truly delightful neighbourhood. Often as I have beheld with a sensation of real pleasure, the setting of an unclouded sun, never before (or since) did I see that luminary take his nightly leave of man, with more serene majesty, or amid so many objects to heighten the beauty of the scene. Seated upon an elevated bank, in a grove composed of spruce and cedar, I watched the departure of the king of day; the slow and silent advance of darkness, at length shrouded in gloom a picture, whose teints can only be forgotten when my bosom ceases to beat.

Environed by the massy and sublime monuments reared by the hand of nature, and enjoying the softened beauty of such an evening, I could not repress a retrospection on the march of time; I could not avoid reflecting that an epoch did exist, when the delightful valley in which I then sat was an expanse of water; that the winding and contracting gorge, through which the Hudson now flows, did not exist, or was the scene of another Niagara; I beheld the lake disappear, the roar of the cataract had ceased, the enormous rocky barriers had yielded to the impetuous flood. The river now glides smooth and tranquil, in its passage through this glen, dark and deep. The war of elements have subsided. The mountains have apparently separated, and given the waters free egress to the ocean.

In order to have ample means of reviewing this region, to as much advantage as possible, I hired a man to convey me in a sail boat, from Fishkill landing to West Point; and on the morning of the 22d, passed the Narrows with a light wind. A slight mist floated over the highest peaks of the mountains, but below the air was clear and pleasant. Approaching the most confined part of the passage, the vast granitic ledges seemed to raise their frowning projections to the clouds, the trees upon their summits appear like shrubs. In the intervening vales or rather ravines, the fisherman and woodcutter have reared their huts; the curling smoke is seen issuing from cabins embosomed amid these rugged rocks.

West Point presented its structures perched upon a small cape of level land, but every where surrounded by masses that seemed to mock time itself.

I landed, and rose the winding path that led to this ever memorable spot; a place that was the scene of some of the most remarkable scenes of our unequalled revolution. It was here that the treachery of Arnold was met by the stern virtue of Washington; it was near this place that Andre expiated his folly with his life and gained an immortal name by an ignominious death.

West Point presents but little that can interest the traveller, except it be the noble scenery of its neighborhood, and events of historical reminiscence. The barracks of the officers and cadets, with a few scattering houses belonging to individuals, are all the artificial improvements worthy notice at this establishment. The bank is very high, and very abrupt from the surface of the water in the river, to the level of the plain upon which the barracks and houses are built.

With considerable fatigue, I scrambled up the mountain to the ruins of Fort Putnam. Silence and delapidation now reign over this once important fortress. It would be difficult to conceive of a more impregnable position. Seated upon an elevated mass of granite, the fort occupied almost an entire surface upon which a human foot could be set. A very steep ascent, of more than 500 perpendicular feet, leads from the plain of West-Point to the scite of the fort, and a deep rock-bound valley, separates it from the general mass of the adjoining mountains. A cistern had been hewed out of the solid granite, which was full of water when I visited the spot. Cannon placed upon the walls of this fort, could rake the entire surface of West-Point; but I could not perceive any serious opposition it could have presented to the passage of ships of war, ascending or descending the Hudson river.

The landscape from the ruined battlements of Fort Putnam, is very interesting. The Fishkill mountains seen from this place, have a much more naked and rude aspect, than from either Newburgh or Fishkill landing. Except upon the opposite shore in Putnam county, but very little human culture enlivens the view. West Point has itself a very solitary appearance, and to the west, nought is seen, but woods, and mountains, in their primitive wilderness.

If seclusion from the busy haunts of men, can be of any benefit to the students at West-Point, they enjoy this advantage in its fullest extent. Isolated upon the confined cape, from which the name of the place is derived, the river on one side, and towering mountains on the other, an unbroken silence reigns around this seminary. Looking down from the broken walls of Fort Putnam, Dr. Johnson's Rasselas, came strong to recollection. I could not avoid recalling to imaginary life, the men who once acted on this little but remarkable theatre. I felt a sentiment of awe, amid this now lonely waste, on recalling to mind that here once depended the fate of a new born nation. Even the fallen fragments of stone which once composed part of its buttresses, inspired me with a feeling of respect. Washington, Greene, Putnam, Andre, and Arnold, are no more; their names have now taken their respective stations in history. The opinion of mankind is formed upon the merits of the three former, and the shame of the two latter. It is now as far beyond the reach of calumny, to tarnish the unfading renown of a Washington, a Greene, or a Putnam, as it would be for the human hand to level to common earth the enormous masses of the Fishkill mountains.

With slow steps I descended from the grey remains of this venerable pile, and cast a frequent and retiring look towards its mouldering turrets. The shades of evening which were setting in the darkened sides of the distant mountains, seemed to mark a sympathetic gloom with that which hung over the deserted fortress. The hum of the students in their evening walks, produced an interesting contrast with the repose in which rested the surrounding scenery. Such was the events and the reflection of my day's visit to West Point.

* This work is just from the press, and for sale at this Office.

From a late English paper.

STATE OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir—So many reports are afloat concerning the American Navy—that formidable opponent, with whom Great Britain will find it a difficult task to contend before half a century has passed away, that I shall feel obliged if you will permit me, through the medium of your paper, to state *what that navy is* at the *present* time, and what it *will be* in a few years. I have not been four months from America. At New York, a line of battle ships and three frigates of forty eight guns were lying; in Hampton roads a *three* decker, flush fore and aft, without a poop, (that useless appendage, merely to provide the Admiral a state cabin) was at anchor, attended by two sloops of war, mounting 30 guns each. I visited the 3 decker, *General Washington*, and although,

"Nurs'd on the wave and cradled in the storm,"

prepared to defend the nautical abilities of my own country against all the world; I was completely (to use the language familiar to common minds) "knocked on the head with astonishment." The decoration of an American line of battle ship's interior, are far superior to ours, the expenses being defrayed by the nation, and as to military equipments, they out rival us with a vengeance. Regular mechanics, bred to the trade, are employed to take care of the arms; every sword glitters in polished steel, and its edge is so fine, that but for its unwieldy size, you might shave with it. The tomahawks for boarding (and which are the best instruments that can be placed in the hands of a British sailor) are the finest metal, and peculiar in their make. All the guns run upon slides, which I considered a great improvement. In fact, Mr. Editor, (I have not time to enter into details) the American ships of war are fitted out in superior style, and England, the mistress of the wave, will be *obliged* to take a lesson of instruction from them.

The Americans have now afloat *nine* ships of the line, seventeen frigates, and twelve sloops of war. All of those sloops of war mount *thirty-four* guns, and are a match for any of our smaller class of frigates.

On the stocks America has eleven sail of the line, most of them will be launched before another year has passed away, and there are frigates laid down in every port. It behoves us to watch with a careful eye on the increasing maritime power of America. That country had already defied and defeated us in single combat—she will very soon encounter us with a *whole fleet!*

When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war.

Our noble lords presiding at the Admiralty board would do well to take a trip to America—but, alas! if they saw, they could not comprehend.

"Bray a fool in a mortar, he will never be wise," said Solomon; he said true. Can it be supposed that the M—q—s of W—t—r, Lieutenant of Dragoons, will be of any use as a lord of the Admiralty? His lordship, no doubt, is very eminent in his profession, as an *Amateur Actor* at the Tottenham-street Theatre; and if his attendance at the admiralty was as constant as his attendance on Miss F——e at Covent Garden, he might do *some* service.

The time of the honorable secretaties, I apprehend, is too well employed; the *first* being *chief ballad maker*, and *ballad singer* at C——n House; and the *second* a kind of Pagoda-designer, and embellisher of Parks. Neither of these gentlemen, I dare to say, turn a thought towards America. It was not until *all* our frigates who ventured to engage the Yankees were taken, that the *Board* and their *Oracle* found out American frigates were larger than our own.

The encouragement given to seamen in the American navy induces Englishmen to enter it. There is no flogging—no degrading a man to the level of a beast. Human nature is estimated at its proper value—the noble mind is cherished and rewarded.

My time, Mr Editor, is short, but you shall hear from me soon. A navy is rising into existence that will soon dispute with Britain the empire of the ocean. I will raise my warning voice, and try to arouse the *frog* from the croaking gutter, and the idle laborer from his barrow. My country is dearer to me than existence; and I cannot behold our apathy at home, and the exertions of our active brethren across the Atlantic, without apprehension of the most fatal results. I am truly and faithfully yours,

JOHN MITFORD.

Falcon-Square.

Negro Man Mingo.—This famous runaway and robber, it will be recollected, was not long since captured by the militia of Princess Anne and committed to jail.—He was subsequently tried and condemned to be hung, this day; a petition, however, was sent up to the Executive to change his punishment to transportation, which was granted; and a person was dispatched from Richmond, with a commission to remove the prisoner to the Penetentiary previous to his final transportation. This lenient proceeding created much exasperation among a number of the inhabitants of Princess Anne, and a counter petition, we understand was sent up to the Governor, praying that the negro might be hanged. Last night as Mr. James W. Lord, the person charged with conveying the prisoner to Richmond, was proceeding with him from Kempsville, he was waylaid, about two miles from that place, by some unknown person, who discharged a musket at the prisoner, and shot him through the head with a ball, at the same time wounding the guard, who received two buck shot in the hip. Mingo survived only a few minutes, but Mr. Lord's wound is but slight.

Norfolk Herald.

The city councils of New-York voted General Jackson, on his late visit to that place, the freedom of their city in a gold box, which was presented him by the mayor with a very flattering address.

From the N. York Evening Post.

A failure of an attempt to rob —A few nights since an attempt was made by a daring young villain who had been let loose but a few days from the State Prison, to rob an old man as he was passing from his house into the back yard. The fellow had been seen lurking about the premises all the evening, watching on opportunity to accomplish his object. As soon as the gentleman had entered the back house in the yard, the villain levelled a blow at his head with a club, which fortunately was arrested in its fall by striking against the wall of the building. Murder was immediately cried, which brought to the old gentleman's assistance several persons. The fellow perceiving he was likely to be arrested in his villainy, came running up from the lower end of the yard to the gate which leads into the street, crying stop him!—stop him! there he goes! In his course he run against two young men whom he nearly knocked down. It was however soon found out that he was the villain, and the pursuit was renewed untill they overtook him. Upon coming up with him, he made a sudden halt, and exclaimed, "Damn him, I could not catch him"; well, I can, replied the pursuer, and, seizing him by the collar, conducted him to the police office, where the justice immediately accosted him by the name of Smith, and expressed some surprise at seeing him here again so soon. He was ordered to Bridewell, to take his trial at the next quarter sessions. He is only 18 years of age.

Boxing.—On the 8th of December, one of the most horrible boxing matches that ever occurred, took place in London, between Scroggins[not Giles] and Martin. After the 61st round, which occupied more than two hours, they rolled down together, blind, and beaten to a perfect mummy. Martin was declared the victor, merely because he had strength enough left to raise his hand and let it fall upon Scroggins.

STRIKING REVERSE OF FORTUNE.

In the Star and other papers, the week before last, was given the trial of J. Robinson, a cotten-spinner, at the Salford Quarter Sessions, for a conspiracy, in conjuction with other cotten-spinners, to raise their wages, during the late turn out. This man, with his elder brother and two other persons built that large pile of Buildings, which stand on the banks of the Irwell at Manchester, (still known by the name of Robinson's Factory.) In this they carried on an extensive business for many years; they also purchased large estates in Yorkshire, and the elder brother commenced building a wall of three miles in extent, round his parks and mansion.

They failed, however, from over speculation: and the brother who was principal in the firm, is now an inmate of the poor house; the other is reduced to the humble situation of a journeyman spinner.—*Sic transit gloria mundi* *Lon. paper.*

Some time before the breaking up of the British head quarters at Cambray, an Irish soldier, a private in the 23d regiment of foot, was convicted of shooting at and robbing a French peasant, and was in consequence sentenced to be hanged. On arriving at the place of execution, he addressed the spectators in a stentorian voice as follows:—"Bad luck to the Duke of Wellington! he's no Irishman's friend any way. I have killed many a score of Frenchmen by his orders, and when I just took it into my head to kill one upon my own account, by the powers he has tucked me up for it."

Charles the Second once said over his bottle, in his usual lively way, that he supposed some stupid peasant would write a nonsensical epitaph on him when he was gone. "Now, (says his Majesty,) I should like to have something appropriate and witty—Rochester, let's have a touch of your pen on the subject." His Lordship instantly obeyed the command, and produced the following:

"Here lies our Sovereign Lord the King
"Whose word no man relied on;
"Who never said a foolish thing,
"And never did a wise one."

For this keen effusion Rochester remained some time in disgrace.

White Wood & Maple.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

1000 Feet 3-8 pliant WHITE WOOD Boards, from 16 to 34 inches.
500 Feet 5-8 of a *stronger sort.*
Do. Do. 1 INCH MAPLE,
With some 3-4 Do.

Enquire personally, or by letter, (post paid) of the editors of the Newark Patriot.

Feb. 19, 1819. 3w–8

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS GILBERT HEARD, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of Elizabeth Winans, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estates and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday the 19th day of April next, to shew cause if any they should have, why so much of the land, and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay her said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January. 1819.

ON application of Noah Matthews, and Abraham Winans administraters of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of James Cornwell deceased, to the Orphan s Court of the County of Essex, in pursuance of the Saatute in such case made and provided: IT IS ORDERED by the Court that the said administrators give public noticee to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said decedent within twelve months from this day, (18th January, 1819,) by setting up copies of this order in five of the most public places in the county, for the space of two months; and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed and published at Newark, in this State, for the same space of time: And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debts, claims, or demands within the said period of twelve months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her claim against the said administrators.

A True Copy.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Special Term, 6th February, 1819.

ON application of David Hetfield, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of Merrick Martin, deceased, to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided: IT IS ORDERED by the Court that the said administrator give public notice to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, claims and demands against the estate of the said decedent within twelve months from this day, (6th February, 1819,) by setting up copies of this order in five of the most public places in the county, for the space of two months; and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed and published at Newark, in this State, for the same space of time: And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debts, claims, or demands, within the said period of twelve months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her claim against the said administrator.

A True Copy.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

ON application of JOHN GOULD & ABRAHAM ACKERMAN, administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of EUCREAS GOULD, deceased, to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided: IT IS ORDERED by the Court that the said administrators give public notice to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said decedent within twelve months from this day, [18th January 1819] by setting up copies of this order in five of the most public places in the county, for the space of two months; and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed and published at Newark, in this State, for the same space of time: And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debts, claims, or demands within the said period of twelve months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditors shall be for ever barred of his or her claims against the said administrators.

A True Copy.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

THE

NEWARK PATRIOT,

AND NEW-JERSEY GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"It was the glorious spirit of REPUBLICANISM, which animated Millions in America to prefer *Poverty* with LIBERTY, to *Gilded Chains* and *Sordid Affluence*—and to die in defence of their Rights, as MEN!—as FREEMEN!—*who* can resist this spirit?"
CHATHAM

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1819. PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY PARES & SON. VOL. I.—NO. 11

☞ The NEWARK PATRIOT, *will be published every Friday morning, opposite* Moses Roff's Tavern, Broad-Street, *and delivered to subscribers at* Two Dollars *per annum payable half yearly in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be neatly and conspicuously inserted three weeks for One Dollar *a square; and* Twenty-five Cents *for each additional insertion. Longer ones in proportion. Advertisements to be paid for in advance.*

*** *Postage must be paid on all letters with Subscriptions, Advertisements, and Communications.*

A WEEKLY ALMANAC,

1819. MARCH.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
12 Friday,	6 12	5 48
13 Saturday,	6 11	5 49
14 Sunday,	6 8	5 52
15 Monday,	6 6	5 54
16 Tuesday,	6 6	5 54
17 Wednesday,	6 5	5 55
18 Thursday,	6 5	5 55

New Moon 25d. 6h. 58m. eve.

PRICES CURRENT, IN NEWARK,

Corrected Weekly.

Flour, Wheat, pr Cwt.	$5
do Rye,	2 25
do Indian,	1 75 to 2
Oats, per bushel,	47
Corn	68 3-4
Cider spirits, per gallon,	50 to 53
Butter, per lb.	20 to 25
Lard	14 to 16
Plaister, per ton.	6 50 to 7
Salt coarse, per bushel,	75 to 87 1-2
do. fine,	75 to 87 1-2
Shad, per barrel,	12 to 14
do half barrel,	7 to 8 50

PATRIOT OFFICE.

PARES & SON,

VERY respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newark and its vicinity, that they have received an assortment of NEW TYPE, for the immediate purpose of Printing in an elegant manner Job-Work of every description.

Newark, Jan. 1, 1819.

BAND-BOX

MANUFACTORY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MRS J. PARES and DAUGHTERS, very respectfully solicit the favors of the Ladies of Newark, and the State of New-Jersey in the above branch of Business, assuring them that every attention will be assiduously given, to furnish them with the best and most fashionable article; the most fanciful and modern papers will be used for covering, and orders will be punctually attended to in nests for exportation, Stores will be supplied on the shortest notice, and on terms preferable to any yet offered to the public.

Hatters, Milliners, &c. &c. will have a liberal discount allowed on taking large quantities.

Opposite Roff's Tavern, Newark, Jan. 22. 1819.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819

WHEREAS DORCAS MARSH, Administratrix of all and singular, the goods, chattles and credits of JOSEPH M. MARSH, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as she can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Saturday the twenty-seventh day of February next, to shew cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Philadelphia, Boston & New-York best Editions.

(JUST PUBLISHED.)

VALUABLE NEW BOOKS,

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OCTAVO.

DARBY's Tour from New-York to Detroit—1819—*Maps*
Travels in England, France and Spain, and the Barbary States, in the years 1813,—'14 and '15, by M. M. Noah.
Wilson's sketch of the military and political power of Russia—*Map*
Historical illustrations of the fourth Canto of Childe Harold, by John Hobhouse, Esq.
Anecdote, of the Life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff.
Barrington and Beaufoy on the North Pole—*Map*
Phillippart's Memoirs of General Moreau.
O'Reilly's Greenland —*Maps.*
Capt Hall's account o the great Loo-Choo Islands
Rambles in Italy, by an American.
Hall's Travels in Canada and the United States
Capt. Tuckey's expedition to the river Zaire or Congo
Phillip's Recollections of Counsellor Curran.
Junius Identified.
De Stael on the French Revolution.

TWELVES

Letters from the South (by the author of John Bull and Brother Jonathan)
Plumtres' Tales of Wonder, Humour, and Sentiment—2 vols.
Manners, a Novel—2 vols
Biographical Sketches of my Literary Life and Opinions, by S T Colleridge, esq
Styles' D D. Memoirs & Remains of Charles Buck
Rhoda, a Novel—2 vols
Comic Dramas, by Miss Edgeworth.
Tales of Fancy, by Miss Burney.
Rosabella, or a Mother's Marriage—3 vols.
The Fast of St Magdalen—2 vols
Women, or Pour et Contre, by the author of Bertram.
Paris Revisited—in 1815.
Felix Alvarez, or manners of Spain, including the Peninsula War—2 vols.
Florence Macarthy, by Lady Morgan—2 vols
Valentines' Eve, by Mrs Opie— vols.
Hazlett's Characters of Shakspeare's Plays.
Letters from the Cape of Good Hope.
Battle of Niagara, a Poem by John O'Cataract.
Correspondence between a Mother and Daughter, Mrs. Taylor, and Jane Taylor.
Memoirs of the French War in Spain, by M. Rocca
Birck's Letters from Illinois,—*map of the Western States*
Tales of my Landlord, by J. Clairbotham—4 vols 12mo.

EIGHTEENS.

Hannah Moore's Sacred Dramas for Young People
Rokeby, a Poem, in Six Cantos by Walter Scott.
Descent of Liberty, a Mask, by Leigh Hunt.
Cowper's Poems—3 vols.
Memoirs of the Early Life of Wm Cowper, esq written by himself.
Christabel, Kubla Khan, a Vision
Ilderim, a Syrian Tale, in four Cantos.
Death of Gen. Montgomery, or, the Storming of Quebec.
Sophia, or the Dangerous Indiscretion, Founded on Fact
The Antiquary, by the author "Waverly" and "Guy Mannering,"—2 vols.
Memoirs relating to the Highlands, with Anecdotes of Rob Roy and his Family.
Edgeworth's Moral Tales—3 vols.
Woodland Tales— vols
The Lord of the Isles, a Poem, by Walter Scott.
Lara, a Tale, Jaqueline, a Tale, Poems—in 1 vol.
Mador of the Moor, a Poem, by James Hogg, author of Queen's Wake, &c.
Childe Alarique, a Poets' Reverie
The Corsair, a Poem, by Lord Byron.
Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, a Poem by Ld Byron
The Poetic Mirror, or, the living Bards of Britain
Harold the Dauntless, a Poem, in six Cantos, by the author of "The Bridal of Triermain"
Original and Translated Poems, by Richd Dabney
Irish Melodies and Sacred Songs, by T. Moore esq
Seige of Corinth, and Parisina, Poems—in 1 vol

Patriot Office.

BOOKBINDING.

THOSE who please to favor the Proprietors of the Patriot with commands in the above department of Business, will be gratified in having their Books bound in a firm and elegant manner. PARES SEN. *flatters himself that after thirty years experience, devoted in general to the variety of Bookbinding, to merit a share of Public Patronage.*

JAN. 1, 1819.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Essex in the State of New Jersey, did at the Term of January A D. 1819, appoint a Special Term of said Court, to meet at the Court House in Newark, on Saturday the 27th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors under the Insolvent laws of said State.

Newark Jail, Jan. 14, 1819.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS
EZRA HUTCHINS.
JAMES C. SAYRE.
SAMUEL EARL
ELIAS WOODRUFF.
JOHN MILLER.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS ANDREW WOODRUFF, Administrator, of all and singular, the goods, chattles and credits of George Woodruff, deceased hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as they can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday, the 19th day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

TO RENT.

THAT pleasantly situated BRICK HOUSE, fronting the Lower Common now occupied by Mrs Ann Ki—Possession given the first day of April next; terms apply to William Tennison, No 110 Green street, New-York, or to James W. Burnett, Esq Newark.

Newark, Feb 1819. 3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DANIEL CONGLETON deceased, are requested to make payment; such as have demands against said estate, are desired to present them for adjustment to

ELP. SPEER, Administrator

Little Falls, Feb, 1819.

3w-9

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS I. CRANE, and WM. SAYRE executors of the last will and testament of EPHRAIM SAYRE, dec'd, have made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as they can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased appear before this Court on Monday the 19th day of April next, to shew cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Special Term, 6th February, 1819.

WHEREAS DAVID HETFIELD, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of MERRICK MARTIN, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday, the nineteenth day of April next, to shew cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

White Wood & Maple.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

1000 Feet 3-8 pliant WHITE WOOD Boards, from 16 to 34 inches.
500 Feet 5-8 of a *stronger sort.*
Do. Do. 1 INCH MAPLE,
With some 3-4 Do.

Enquire personally, or by letter, (post paid) of the editors of the Newark Patriot

Feb. 19, 1819. 3w-8

Partnership Dissolved.

ALEXANDER CALDWELL, and WILLIAM BRIER, have this day dissolved partnership—All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment immediately, at their residence, at the upper end of Newark.

FEB. 21 1819

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS GILBERT HEARD, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of Elizabeth Winans, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estates and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The court thereupon order and decree that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday the 19th day of April next, to shew cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay her said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

ON application of Noah Matthews, and Abraham Winans administrators of all and singular the goods chattels, and credits of James Cornwell deceased, to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, in pursuance of the Saatute in such case made and provided: IT IS ORDERED by the Court that the said administrators give public notices to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said decedent within twelve months from this day, (18th January, 1819,) by setting up copies of this order in five of the most public places in the county, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed and published at Newark, in this State, for the same space of time: And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debts, claims, or demands within the said period of twelve months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her claim against the said administrators

A True Copy.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate

Essex Orphan's Court.

Special Term, 6th February, 1819.

ON application of David Hetfield, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of Merrick Martin, deceased, to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided: IT IS ORDERED by the Court that the said administrator give public notice to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said decedent within twelve months from this day, (6th February, 1819,) by setting up copies of this order in five of the most public places in the county, for the space of two months; and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed and published at Newark, in this State, for the same space of time: And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debts, claims, or demands, within the said period of twelve months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her claim against the said administrator.

A True Copy.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate

BLANKS

For sale at this office.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

ON application of JOHN GOULD & ABRAHAM ACKERMAN, administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of EUCREAS GOULD, deceased, to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided: IT IS ORDERED by the Court that the said administrators give public notice to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said decedent within twelve months from this day, [18th January 1819] by setting up copies of this order in five of the most public places in the county, for the space of two months; and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed and published at Newark, in this State, for the same space of time: And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt claims, or demands within the said period of twelve months, public notice being given as aforesaid, the creditors shall be for ever barred of his or her claims against the said administrators.

A True Copy.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

LEFEBRE DESNOUETTES.

A letter from Washington to a gentleman in Kentucky, dated in November last, gives the following particulars respecting this gentleman.

"The celebrated French emigrant, Lefebre Desnouettes, formerly aid-de-camp to Bonaparte, and late lieutenant general in the French army under him—who was chosen by Napoleon to accompany him to Elba, and afterwards commanded the French dragoons in the battle of Waterloo, is now in this city. He is very affable and agreeable in his manners, deeply interesting in his conversation, and apparently yet in the prime of life, not more than forty years of age.

He appears to be cheerful and happy in his situation as an American farmer on the Alabama, without murmuring at the vicissitudes of fortune, and happily conformed to the manners and situation of his present condition.—His short periods and laconic style in conversation, are the only remaining indications of his former military character; tho' he converses freely, and without ostentation, upon the subject of the campaigns, which he had passed through. Conversing upon his present situation, he speaks thus: "I have been rich. I am poor. I never enjoyed wealth. I was always in the camp, or on the field. Now, I eat when I am hungry. I drink when I am thirsty. I sleep when I wish. I was never happier than now I am no epicure, and no man has fewer wants than I. The reverses of fortune have taught me to expect nothing. When I attempt to do any thing, I only say, I will try to do it; and if I fail, I am not disappointed." He appears to possess a philosophic mind, and will enjoy in America that repose which his native country denies him, and which disappointment and fortune have taught him to appreciate.

ANECDOTE.—One night Col. M——, having drank too freely, ordered his footman, who was an Irishman, newly hired, to bring his pistols. Teague obeyed.—The Colonel loaded them both, and having locked the door, commanded his man to hold one of the candles at arm's length, till he snuffed it with a ball. Prayers and entreaties were in vain, and comply he must, and did, though trembling.—The colonel performed the operation at the first attempt; then laying down his pistols, was going to unlock the door. Teague catches up that which was loaded.—"Arrah, maishter," says he," but you must take t'other candle, and let me have my shot too." The colonel called him rogue and rascal to no purpose. Teague was now vested with power, and would be obeyed. Accordingly his master extended the candle; but this being the first time of Teague's performing, he not only missed but shot off a button from the breast of the colonel's coat. So narrow an escape had a good effect, and cured him of this humor of turning marks-man in his drink.

POETRY.

For the Patriot.

MY WILLIAM.

Who taught me love's extatic glow,
Whence all the joys of mortals flow,
And fill'd my heart with pleasing woe?
My William.

With woe at first, because I fear'd,
Some happier maid his heart endear'd,
And naught but misery then appear'd,
My William.

His melting voice dispell'd those fears,
Drove back my sighs and dry'd my tears,
And lovlier ar than e'er appears
My William

When first he own'd the thrilling pow'r,
And ask'd my heart, my only dow'r,
Heav'n smil'd, and bless'd the happy hour,
My William.

And well he knew 'twas all his own,
My eyes a thousand times had shown
That there his image reign'd alone,
My William.

For ah! how vain is ev'ry art,
To hide the trembling maiden's heart
Who feels of Love the torturing smart,
My William

CLAUDIA.

From the Franklin Gazette.

GENERAL JACKSON.

"Honos Praestantibus."

Fame swells the trump! her favourite son,
Appears in glory's train,
Arrayed with honour proudly won,
On victory's laurelled plain!

On him fair virtue now bestows,
Bright valour's richest meed;
The grateful tears, and smiles, of those,
His warlike arm has freed!

When murderous hate, and treachery, fell,
With rapine, spread afar;
When through the wilds, the savage yell,
Proclaimed the din of war—

The Hero rose!—with justice nerved,
He grasped the vengeful sword;
Repelled the foe—Our Rights secured,
And smiling Peace restor'd!

When time shall lay the warrior low,
And close that speaking eye;
The wreaths which deck his veteran brow,
Shall bloom—and never die!

With joy we greet the chieftain here,
And hail his trophied fame;
To Freedom's Sons, forever dear,
Shall be the Hero's name!

Anecdote.—A person having purchased a watch, placed it in his fob, and strutting across the floor, says to his wife: Where shall I drive a nail to hang my watch upon, that it may not be disturbed and broke? "I do not know a safer place," replied his wife, "than in our *meat barrel*; I'm sure no one will go there to disturb it."

CROSS READING.

Counterfeit bills on several banks have been found--equal in value to those which are genuine.

It is thought that considerable property of the U. S. Bank—has gone to Jones' locker.

A young lady of 16 was lately married to an old gentleman of 60—Verdict, *felo de se.*

The salaries of the U. S. Bank officers have been reduced in consequence of--squally appearances in the Southern horizon.

New-York, March 5.

A NEW CASE.

Yesterday a woman entered the Police Office, having under her arm a basket of torn wet linen, and addressed the magistrate as follows:

I come to complain of Edward M'Ginnis's SOW.

Magistrate. What has the sowdone?

Woman. Tore all my clothes as you see.

Magistrate. We have nothing to do with that subject; you must go to your ward court, and sue M'Ginniss for the damages.

Woman. It is a very disorderly sow: the owner encourages it to do me damage and disturb my peace. I want process against it.

She reluctantly left the office, being under a persuasion that process should be issued against the sow for assault and battery.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Feb. 26.

Mr. Rich havin obtained the floor, remarked, that he rose for the purpose of submitting a motion, the object of which was to call upon the Secretary of war for information, to be communicated at the next session of Congress, in relation to the military academy. He said he had been induced to submit the motion from a belief, that either in the organization of the government of the academy, or in the administration of it there were some defects; and from a further belief that Congress were not possessed of the information necessary to enable it to judge, whether the country received a fair equivalent for the large expenditures which were annually made upon that institution. He then submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That the secretary of war be instructed to report to this house, at an early period of the next session of Congress, a copy of such rules and regulations as shall have been adopted for the government of the military academy; together with a list of the Cadets which were attached to said academy, on the first day of January, 1815, and of such as shall have been appointed between the said first day of January and the 30th of September, 1819, exhibiting the date of their several appointments, with the states and territories from whence they came—a list of such as shall have resigned, or have been dismissed and at what period, also a list of such as shall have been commissioned in the army, with the date of their commissions, and of such as shall have resigned, with the date of their resignation

Resolved, That the said secretary be instructed to report as aforesaid, whether any, and if any, what legislative provisions are necessary for the more convenient organization and government of said academy; the better to insure a strict obedience to all proper orders, and a suitable respect for the rights of those whose duty it may be to yield obedience.

On motion of Mr. Spencer, the committee of the whole on the state of the union was discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions submitted by him on the subject of the Bank of the United States, and the resolutions were ordered to lie on the table.

Saturday, Fed. 27.

On motion of Mr. Holmes,

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be requested to inform this house what sums of money have been paid to the Attorney General of the U States, for extra services, designated the services, and the fund from which the money has been paid

The bill confirming certain claims to land in the Illinois territory, was taken up, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

OCCUPATION OF FLORIDA.

The following message, under the date of yesterday, was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of Mr. J J Monroe.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, between the United States and his Catholic Majesty, having been, on the part of the United States, ratified by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, copies of it are now transmitted to Congress As the ratification on the part of Spain may be expected to take place during the recess of Congress, I recommend to their consideration the adoption of such legislative measures, contingent upon the exchange of the ratifications, as may be necessary or expedient for carrying the treaty into effect, in the interval between the sessions, and until Congress, at their next session, may see fit to make further provision on the subject.

JAMES MONROE.

The message was read, and referred to the committee on foreign relations, and permission given to the committee to sit during the sittings of the house

Mr Holmes, from that committee, subsequently reported a bill, authorising the President of the United States to take possession of East and West Florida, for the transportation thence of the Spanish authorities, and providing for the temporary government of the territory, &c. which was twice read, and

The House took up the bill from the Senate in addition to the act concerning tonnage and discriminating duties; (extending the provisions of that act to the vessels of Prussia, Hamburg, and Bremen)

This bill was explained and supported in a short speech by Mr. Pitkin

Mr Smith, of Md was opposed to the bill in its present shape, and entered into some commercial statements to shew that it was inexpedient, particularly as it was in the nature of a convention, and could not be altered for five years. Amongst his objections, Mr S said, that a very heavy transit duty laid by Prussia on our tobacco, passing through the Netherlands, up the Rhine, into her dominions, which had greatly affected the price of that staple in Holland; and he proposed an amendment substantially, to require Prussia to lay no higher duty on our tobacco, passing thither through the Netherlands, than was imposed on it if entered in a Prussian port, as Dantzic, Stetten, Stralsund, &c

Mr Trimble made a few remarks, observing, that if this extraordinary duty was laid by Prussia on our tobacco, we ought to impose a corresponding duty on her Silesia linens, &c. and thus beat her with her own weapons.

Mr Smith's proposition to amend was negatived by a large majority, and

The bill was then read a third time, passed, and returned to the Senate.

Monday, March 1.

On motion of Mr. Spencer, it was

Resolved. That the secretary of the treasury be requested to transmit to Congress, at an early period of its next session, a general statement of the condition of the Bank of the United States and its offices, similar to the returns made to him by the Bank; and a statement exhibiting, as nearly as may be practicable, the amount of capital invested in the different chartered banks in the several states and in the District of Columbia the amount of notes issued by those banks in circulation, the public and private deposits in them, the amount of discounts and loans made by them and remaining unpaid, and the total quantity of specie they possess And that he be requested, also, to report such measures as in his opinion may be expedient to procure and retain a sufficient quantity of gold and silver coin in the United States, or to supply a circulating medium in place of specie adapted to the exigency of the country, and within the power of the government.

The bill for the benefit of the Connecticut Asylum for the deaf and dumb, (granting to it a donation of six sections of the public lands,) was passed, ayes 57, noes 15, and sent to the Senate for concurrence

Tuesday, March 2.

Mr. Pleasants from the Committee on naval affairs, reported a resolution having for its object to coerce the payments of balances due to the navy pension fund.

The bill from the Senate making provision for the civiliz tion of the Indian tribes adjoining the frontier settlements, was passed.

Charleston, Feb 22.

By the arrival of the sch. Mayflower from Aux Cayes, we learn that Sir Gregor M'Gregor was at that place, with a body of very fine troops, who had pitched their tents on shore, waiting a reinforcement.

RESPECTING MAIL GUARDS.

AN OFFICIAL LETTER

General Post Office, Feb. 10, 1819

Sir—I had the honor to receive yours, enclosing a resolution of the Senate, instructing the committee on post offices and post roads "to enquire into the expediency of authorising the Post Master General to employ an armed guard for the protection of the mails of the United States, on such mail routes as he may deem necessary.'

I have, in reply to state the following facts and considerations, which naturally produce two separate views of the subject; one, of augmentation of expense; and the other, an uncertainty of securing the mails by the employment of armed guards. The resolution proposes to leave it discretionary with the Post Master General on what mail routes to employ such guards.

It may not be easy to decide at what point to commence or to terminate the employment of guards; and it will be impossible for the pecuniary receipts of the Department to defray the expences on any considerable portion of the stage routes alone, on which stages run more than 10,000 miles per day; even the stage fare of the guards would be very expensive. The qualifications of such guards, should be fidelity, vigilance, and courage, for the use of which, they have always demanded and received high compensation

On the complete exercise of the qualifications would depend the whole security of the mail, as the guard would possess a complete power over the mail carrier, and the mail; and, if unfaithful, might effect the most extensive depredations on its contents and in proportion to the numbers employed, would be, the hazard of the unfaithful conspiration against the safety of the mails. If the system of employing armed guards be once adopted, it could never with safety be abandoned; such abandonment would operate an inducement to attempt, so far as the opinion of the efficacy of guards might prevail with those who might be disposed to seize the mails.

If one portion of the ro[…] only should be guarded, it would s[…]n that, while such were protected, [the] guardless portions were devoted to the chance of enterprize.

It is obvious, that, if there should be a guard or two, it wo[uld] require four; as two must sleep [in] quarters while the others were on d[uty]; and a guard of two might be su[rpri]sed and overcome by three, whic[h w]ould be numerically a fourth less th[an th]e whole guard actually employed. [In] fine, it may be asked, who is t[o g]uard the guards?

The cessation of war [in] Europe, and other causes, have [in]duced a migration to our shores [of n]umbers of desperate characters, a[nd o]thers necessitous and urged [by] poverty; which, added to the prof[ligat]es of our nation, are dispersed in [the] community; and being indispose[d to] self-support by honest means, w[ith d]extrous audacity depredate on [the p]roperty of others, public and pri[vate]. There have been (since the e[stabli]shment of the Post Office Depart[ment]) not more than three different [occas]ions when guards have been empl[oyed] for a short time; during which, [the] expense[s] have been very great. [Al]most every citizen has an interest [in th]e safe transportation of the public[mail]s; is indignant at its robbery; [and] much more so when committe[d by] violence. Hence, the efforts al[ways] made by the citizens to apprehend [such] as rob the mails; to which they [are] also stimulated by suitable rewa[rds].

Since I have be[en a]t the head of this department, not [an i]nstance of a violent robbery of t[he ma]il has occurred, where the per[petrat]ors have escaped apprehensio[n, co]nviction and punishment.

It may not be de[sirab]le in this nation to see the empl[oyme]nt of an armed *physical* force to p[rotect] the operations of civil governmen[t; or] the distrust of the *civic virtues* [and m]*oral energies* of the people, unle[ss in] cases of emergency, and unless [the e]fforts of those *virtues* and *energ*[ies sho]uld fail of their proper consequen[ces, to] demonstrate that a reliance on [them] would be fruitless and deceptiv[e].

Respectfully, y[our ob]edient servant,

[R. J.] MEIGS, Jr.

The Chairm[an of th]e Committee on Post Off[ices an]d Post Roads.

Washington, March 4.

The Congress of the United States adjourned last evening, beyond which their constitutional term of service did not permit them to extend the session. The list of the laws passed at the present session, which we shall publish will shew what has been done. For the present, we must content ourselves with stating some of the most prominent proceedings.

First in importance, it may be mentioned that the bill which had passed the Senate, changing the mode of disposing of the Public Lands, did *not* pass. It was debated a short time yesterday, in the house of Representatives, put aside by an accidental interruption of the proceedings on it, and not resumed. Enough, however, transpired, to shew that somewhere about two-thirds of the house were in favor of the principle of the bill and that it would have passed had time been allowed for a proper discussion of it, which was vehemently denied, and with some reason too, by the opponents of the bill. Indeed, too many propositions of real importance have for the same reason, slept out their existence.

The bill authorising the establishment of a Provisional Government for Florida, in the event of the ratification of the treaty of cession by Spain, has become a law.

The bill fixing the day, (the second Monday in November) for the meeting of the next Congress, which had passed the Senate, failed in the house of Representatives, being indefinitely postponed, on the motion of Mr. Barbour.

The bill concerning Invalid Pensioners, and the bill establishing additional post routes, have become laws.

The act to amend the act incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, has become a law.

The bill in addition to the acts prohibiting the importation of slaves into the United States, was not, as we had supposed, lost in consequence of a disagreement between the two houses respecting the amendments. It has become a law, and is perhaps the most interesting to the national character of any act passed during the present session.

That act authorises the President to direct the armed vessels of the United States to intercept, on the coast of Africa or elsewhere, any vessels engaged in the slave trade, and bring them into the United States. It provides for the allowance of twenty-five dollars for every slave brought into the U. S. under circumstances justifying the belief of the intention to introduce them illegally into the U. States; and of fifty dollars for each slave discovered to have been illegally introduced into the United States. The slaves, when thus captured on the ocean, or discovered in our country, to be held in trust by the U. States, until they can be transported back to Africa, &c.

Mr. Scott, the delegate from Missouri, yesterday attempted, but without success, to prevail on some one of those who voted to adhere to the disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the Missouri state bill, to obtain a reconsideration of that vote. It is proper to state, that, though as much opposed as any one to the restriction proposed to be imposed on slavery in the new state, the Delegate from the present territory of Missouri used his best exertions to obtain the passage of the bill with that feature, rather than postpone its passage for another year. He failed in his object: and, for another year, the territorial form of government continues to exist in Missouri.

Brevet General James Miller, at present a Colonel in the Army, is appointed to be Governor of the new territory of Arkansaw.

Robert Crittendon is appointed Secretary of said territory.

We are authorised and requested to state, for the satisfaction of those who feel interested in the information, that strictures on the report of the committee of the Senate in respect to the Seminole war, are in preparation, and will be shortly offered to the public eye; and that, in their character, they will be both ample and free. *Nat. Int.*

SOUTH AMERICA.

The English sch. Beckles, arrived at Curracoa from Margaritta, brings intelligence that the army had marched to open the campaign, and that 2500 British troops had arrived at Guiria. Brion remained in Pampatar. Jolli had sailed with his squadron. A letterfrom an officer of the first transport which arrived in Orinoco to the gov. of Margaritta, informs him that their ship has 200 troops for the government of Venezuela, and that they expected in the course of two or three days ten or twelve more, with the remainder of the troops, which would amount in all to near four thousand.

From the Bal. Fed. Repub. Mar. 1.

Capt. Reardon of the brig Spry, arrived last evening from Rio Janerio, reports, that accounts were received over land from Valparaiso, that the Spanish expeditions some time expected, on making their appearance, were decoyed into the port by keeping the royal flag flying on the fortifications in possession of the Patriots; they consisted of one 50 gun ship, two sloops of war and seven transports, with a number of troops, all of whom fell an easy prey to the Patriots. It was understood at Rio, that the whole country surrounding Monte Viedo, was in possession of Gen. Artigas.

Torture and the Inquisition in Spain.

A decree at Madrid, the 19th Dec. issued by the grand inquisitor, who is also private confessor of Ferdinand, denounces the severest punishments against all persons who shall have in their possession any of the works it particularizes, or any foreign journals containing reflections upon the government and institutions of Spain. That these are not mere impotent threats has been proved in the most dreadful manner. By virtue of this decree, and at the express command of the king, the torture has been inflicted on Calvo de Rosas, one of the heroic defenders of Saragossa. For five hours and twenty-six minutes this distinguished individual was exposed to the torments of the rack: his legs and arms were dislocated, and he continued for a lengthened period in a state of insensibility. The Queen is said to have been deeply affected by this inhuman treatment, and to have implored Ferdinand in behalf of Rosas, but the blood thirsty monster was inexorable. Social intercourse is at an end in Spain. Individuals are arrested, and put to the torture, on the most groundless suspicion; the inquisitor general engrosses the whole power of the kingdom.—A M. Santorio, (on whose information M. Calvo de Rosas and several others had been imprisoned) who was in one of the cells of the gaol called *de Corte*, knowing that M. Calvo was in another close by, began to cry out as loud as he could, begging M. Calvo's forgiveness for this wicked and false information, which, he added, he was persuaded to give by the entreaties and promises of an official personage. This affair has occasioned a great deal of uneasiness to the party concerned in it.

THE LAUNCH.

At a quarter before 12 o'clock yesterday, and about an hour later than was expected, the noble ship of the line COLUMBUS, glided from its bed, at the Navy Yard in this city, in the most majestic style, in the presence of many thousand spectators, who, in despite of unfavorable weather, had assembled to witness this interesting scene. The occasion was robbed of much of its brilliance by the state of the weather; but it lost none of its intrinsic grandeur. The vessel was greeted on its descent, by a national salute from the artillery, by patriotic airs from the band of the Marine Corps, and by the shouts of thousands of Columbians, gathered together from every quarter of the Union.

Among the spectators were the President, many Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Heads of Departments, the principal officers of the government resident here, officers of the army and navy, strangers and foreigners.

It is a very general impression that a more beautiful Launch was never witnessed in any country.

This is said to be one of the finest vessels ever built, and to confer credit on the skill and attention of our naval architects. It will not be long before the Columbus bears the National Banner on the ocean, under the charge of some one of our most distinguished naval commanders.'

We are pleased that the name of the rightful discoverer of the shores of

this country, and whose name, perhaps, our country ought distinctively to bear, has been conferred upon the first line of battle ship built in this District, the finest vessel ever launched in the United States, and perhaps in the world. *Nat. Intel.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Courier, Bowne, arrived here last evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the first of January, to which date inclusive, we have received papers, together with Lloyd's lists of the 25th and 29th of December, the following extracts are all that we find of particular interest. *Mer. Adv.*

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Parliament is further prorogued to the 14th of January.

Lord Castlereagh was so much indisposed with the gout, on Monday, that it was necessary to lift him in and out of his bed; indeed he was scarcely able to move at all without assistance.

The message of the President of the United States is published in the London and Liverpool papers, and many comments made on that part of it relating to Jackson's invasion of Florida, and the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister.

Daniel Lovell, esq. the editor of the London Statesman, died in prison in London on the 27th of December. His death was occasioned by long confinement.

Private letters from Spain mention that the Spanish troops stationed about Cadiz to embark for South America are in a state of revolt, occasioned by fatigue in marches and countermarches, being half naked, and without pay and provisions. They desert in whole troops, notwithstanding the exertions of the priests to prevent it.

Meetings were beginning to be held in London to petition the House of Commons to repeal the Corn Bill.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 1.

An agricultural friend has favored us, by sending to our office, a branch of a blackberry bush, plucked the day before Christmas day in a meadow, in Aughton. It has on it a considerable quantity of blossom, the unripe redberries, and a number of fine ripe blackberries. It was accompanied by a few primroses, got from the same meadow.

In the will of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, just published, we remarked a codicil, dated October 9, 1818, of which the following is an extract. From this it is evident that he anticipated the dreadful calamity which led to terminate his valuable existence.

"I am at the present moment of perfectly sound mind, and in full possession of all my faculties; but I am laboring under a most severe affliction, and cannot but recollect that insanity is amongst the evils which mental afflictions sometimes produce, without observing that that unhappy lot may possibly, at some time, be mine. If I ever should become insane (which God forbid,) it is my earnest desire that while I continue in that state, the following bounties may be paid to different relations out of my income, during my life, and may be considered as part of the expenditure which I certainly should have made, if I had continued capable of managing my own affairs:—To my brother, 150*l.* a year, and to my nephew, Peter Roget 150*l.* a year; to my nephew, Cuthbert Romilly, 100*l.* a year; to my neices, Caroline and Margaret Romilly 30*l.* a year a piece. All these payments I desire may be made during the joint lives of myself and the several annuitants respectively."

The late Lord Ellenborough died worth upwards of 240,000*l.* By his will he has left 2000*l.* for life to his widow; 10,000*l.* a year to his eldest son, the present lord; and 15,000*l.* to each of his other children. He has directed the house in St. James's square and the villa at Rochampton to be sold—the former cost 18,000*l.*

Finance.—A deputation from the body of contractors for the last loan, and their subscribers, had an interview lately with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to present their memorial against the return to cash payments. The refusal of the Bank to extend the periods for the redemption of omnium has alarmed these gentlemen and even Mr. Vansittart himself. A petition in aid of the contractors and their friends has been for some time banded about, and it is said that the signatures of about 700 names have been obtained to it.

The King's Diamonds.—The expectation of the public, that the mystery respecting the disappearance of the King's diamonds would have been before this, satisfactorily explained, remains as yet disappointed. In the mean time it has been eagerly and significantly inquired, when was the last time that the persons entrusted with the care of the King's property, saw these precious articles? And with not less anxiety has it been asked, whether or not they were in their proper place, when that place was searched about two years ago, in the presence of one of the Royal Dukes?

Liverpool, Jan. 1.

An express which left Paris on Monday night, states that the new Ministry had been appointed under the direction of the Duke of Richelieu. M. de St. Cyr is to be at the head of the new cabinet, and Minister of the War Department. It is reported that Drouet was to be Minister of the Marine.

LAWS OF NEW-JERSEY.

AN ACT concerning constables and their sureties.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted,* &c. That if any constable hath absconded or shall abscond, or become insolvent, or incapable of doing the duties of his said office, it shall be lawful for the inferior court of common pleas of the county from which said constable hath absconded or shall abscond, or become insolvent, or incapable as aforesaid, on application for that purpose, to authorise the surety or sureties of such constable, for the time being, to ask, demand, sue or recover any monies which said constable could or might lawfully demand, levy and receive by virtue of any process of execution, or other process in his official capacity as constable, and also all monies in the hands of any person or persons collected by said constable, and on any execution or process, and which at the time of his absconding or insolvency, or in capacity as aforesaid, were not paid over to the plaintiff or person entitled to the same.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That whereby the absconding, insolvency, or incapacity as aforesaid of such constable, executions or process in his hands remain wholly or in part unexecuted, it shall be lawful for the said surety or sureties, for the time being, authorised as aforesaid, by the inferior court of common pleas, to apply to any justice of the peace in the county where such judgment was rendered and execution issued thereon, for a summons in debt, on such judgment and execution in the name of the plaintiff or plaintiffs in the orignal process against the defendant or defendants therein, and the said suit shall proceed as in other cases of summons in debt, the said surety or sureties always producing before the said justice a transcript of the judgment and the execution or executions issued thereon, and the defendant or defendants may plead payment or satisfaction of such judgment or execution, in part or whole, to such absconding, insolvent or incapable constable, or other lawful discharge, and in case of final judgment against the defendant or defendants, execution may be issued immediately for debt and costs, but if the judgment should be for the defendant or defendants, with costs, the said surety or sureties shall pay the same, and if recovered against the plaintiff or plaintiffs named in the record, they may recover the same over from the surety or sureties.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That in case any constable shall die before settling up all executions that shall have come to his hands by virtue of his office, his executors or administrators shall and may have full power to collect and settle up any execution or process remaining unsettled at the time of his decease, in the same manner as the surety or sureties of constables in the preceeding sections—And in case of the neglect or refusal of the said executors or administrators as aforesaid, the surety or surities of the said deceased constable shall have the same power to collect and settle the said executions as mentioned in the preceeding sections of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That all monies which may be recovered, or come to the hands of any surety or sureties, executor or executors, by virtue of this act or otherwise, in regard to the said absconding, insolvent, deceased or incapable constable, shall be held and appropriated by such surety or sureties, executor or administrator, to the only proper use and benefit of the person or persons who may have lawful right thereto.

A. Passed Feb. 10, 1819.

A SUPPLEMENT to the act entitled, "An act respecting Inns and Taverns."

Whereas it appears that evils have arisen from the present practice of the several courts of quarter sessions of the peace in granting licenses to persons to keep a public house of entertainment—for remedy whereof—

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted,* &c. That from and after the passing of this act, all and every person applying to the court authorised by law to grant license to keep a public house of entertainment, shall make their application to the court for said purpose, on the first day of said term, and the said court shall, on the said first, or some other day thereof, determine on said application, by either granting or refusing the same; and when any person applying as aforesaid, shall be refused license, it shall not be lawful for any person, being so refused, to make application to said court to keep a public house at the same place during that term.

2. *And be it enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons not having a license under or by virtue of the act to which this is a supplement, to put or keep up, on or near his or her dwelling-house, any sign or notice usually employed to denote the keeping an inn or tavern; and every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay five dollars for every month that the same shall be so kept up, to be recovered in an action of debt by any person prosecuting for the same before any justice of the peace in this state.

C. Passed February 18, 1819.

SHINGLES.

A CARGO of the first quality Cedar SHINGLES, just received; together with a general assortment of BOARDS, PLANK, LATHS, and LIME, are for SALE by

AARON WARD.

Newark, March 12.

THE PATRIOT.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1819.

During the present session of the Legislature of this State, thirty-one applications have been made for *divorces.*

We hope the letter which we copy from the New York Columbian, relative to *wheat,* will be duly appreciated by our readers. Such men as O. Rich and E. Watson, are *substantial* benefactors of their country.

Florida.—The President has officially communicated to Congress the treaty with Spain, which has been ratified on our part. All grants made by Spain previous to Jan. 1, 1818, are to be ratified.

From about the 1st of July 1817, to the 30th of April, 1818, five millions seven hundred thousand Spanish Dollars were carried into the port of Canton in American vessels.

There are three Americans in the present British Parliament, and all Bostonians—Sir Isaac Coffin, Gen. Sheaffe and John S. Copley, Esq.

David F. Randolph is appointed Postmaster of New-Brunswick, N. J. in the room of *Bernard Smith,* who has resigned in consequence of being elected a member of Congress.

Elizabeth-Town, March 2.

Elias B. Dayton Esq. has resigned his office as Cashier of the State Bank at Elizabeth.

U. S. Bank.—On Saturday last, at a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of the U. S. at the Banking house in Philadelphia, Langdon Cheves, Esq. was unanimously elected President of that institution.

The carcase of a very fine sheep was sold last week in Philadelphia market for one hundred dollars.

A gang of robbers were lately arrested near Charleston, S. C. who had for some time committed depredations on travellers, by robbing, beating, and attempting to murder them. Four men and two women, are committed to jail, and 9 or 10 loaded muskets, and a quantity of powder taken from them.

Mr. E. Cohen, of Philadelphia has received a piece of plate from the Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, for his prudence and address in saving $100,000 from the grasp of the villains who lately robbed the Mail Stage.

It is said that a patent has been taken out in the city of Washington to apply steam, in the place of gunpowder, to propel balls, &c. from cannon, &c.

A whole Squadron lost.—The supercargo of the brig Ossipee, arrived last evening in 35 days from Carthagena, informs us that Commodore Aury's squadron consisting of 6 or 7 sail, were all driven on shore at Old Providence, about the 18th of December, in a violent gale, and completely wrecked. Nothing of consequence was saved but a few pieces of cannon. How many lives were lost was not known at Carthagena when our informant sailed. An expedition was about to be fitted out for the purpose of going to Old Providence and making prisoners of war of all who escaped death.

N. Y. Ev. Post, March 6.

We hear that the President of the U States, accompanied by the secretary of war, will set out, about the end of the present month, on a tour to the southern states.—*Wash. City Gaz.*

Smyrna, Del. Feb. 25.

Longevity.—Departed this life, on the 19th Feb. FLORA FERFUSON, (Negro) aged *one hundred and thirty years:* this woman was born in Guinea, where she remained until she was upwards of sixty years of age, at which time she was kidnapped and brought to America, where she has been seventy years. On the morning of her death, she eat a hearty breakfast and went to bed and remained until dinner, when the family went to awake her, and behold she was dead.

Franklin Association.—The last question was unanimously decided in the negative. On Monday evening next the question to be discussed is—"Does the light of nature prove that all mankind descended from the same pair?"

MARRIED.

(We find the following extraordinary communication in the Utica Patriot.)

Married, at Vernon, on the 9th Feb. by the Rev. Elijah Stebbins, Mr Daniel Butts, of Augusta, aged 15, to Miss Elizabeth Matoon, of the former place, aged 11 years. Two brothers, the eldest 18, the other 15, married mother and daughter—the mother 36, the daughter 11.

On the 24th Feb. by the Rev. Dr. Hillyer, Mr. Ira Condit, to Miss Rebecca Condit, daughter of Mr. Simon Condit, all of Orange.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev Mr. Chase, Mr. Amos Jones, of Middletown, N. J to Miss Elizabeth Stillwell, of New-York,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev Dr. M'Dowell, Mr. Stephen J Meeker, of Connecticut Farms, to Miss Phebe H. Magie of Elizabethtown.

DIED.

At Newburyport, on the 4th inst. the Rev. Samuel Spring, D. D. pastor of the North Church and Society in that town, after a few weeks confinement, in the 7?d year of his age. The Newburyport paper says—"We leave to an abler pen the delineation of the character of this aged and pious divine; he has left a family—a church—a congregation in tears, for one whom they have long loved—esteemed respected." (The deceased was the father of the Rev. Mr Spring, of New-York.)

Near Milton, (Penn.) on the 12th of January last, Mrs. Maria Eve Keffer, aged 97 years and some months, widow of the late Martin Keffer, who died at the advanced age of 93 years and 10 months, and daughter of Mr. Morris Lawrence, who died on the 14th June, 1792, aged 109 years, 6 months and 3 weeks. She has two brothers yet living, one of whom is only 2 years and 6 months younger than herself. Mrs. Keffer was the mother of 12 children, 9 of whom were married, and 7 of them yet living. The present united ages of these children amount to 730 years. Her youngest children are upwards of 45 and 50 years of age, each of whom had 11 children—20 of them now living. Mrs. Keffer is the mother of 83 grand children, 73 of whom are living—30 of them have been married and 27 yet survive. She is also mother of 133 great great grand children, 114 yet living. She has one great great grand child married, who has 2 children.

At Springfield, on Saturday last, Mr. James Wade.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following interesting letter was received at the office of the Albany County Agricultural society, in consequence of circulars which were transmitted in May last, to all the American consuls in every part of the globe, under the sanction of the collector of New-York.

Valencia, (Spain) 24th Dec. 1818.

Sir—I send you by the brig Paragon, Capt. Austin, 16 bags of different kinds of grain, principally wheat, the produce of the province of Valencia. I shall embrace every opportunity that offers, to send you any thing of the kind which may prove useful to our country, and hope shortly to send a collection of nearly one hundred varieties of wheat and barley, which I am promised from an eminent botanist, who has made these grains his particular study and who intends publishing a work on the subject.

Respectfully yours, &c.
O. RICH, American Consul.

Elkanah Watson, Esq. New York.

The following is a list of the grain.

No 1, hard white wheat,
2, do red do
3, black bearded soft do.
4, do hard do
5, hard red do.
6, do superior,
7, Oats,
8, Moorish wheat,
9, soft white do
10 close spike barley,
11, common do
12, soft red wheat
13, soft white do
14 soft very white do
15, do common do
16, hard red do

The above precious communication was endorsed on the back thus—"The 16 bags of grain are now in the public store, and will be held at your order.

D GELSTON, Collector."

22d Feb 1819.

These seeds alone are an invaluable acquisition. The Albany County Agricultural Society will participate large in all I shall receive. I have notice of other seeds and valuable domestic animals (probably on their way) from other quarters, and have reason to expect considerable supplies from every port where American consuls reside, in all parts of the world far beyond the reasonable requirements of this country. Should the Agricultural Bill, which was *unanimously* passed the house of Assembly so honorable to the enlightened patriotism of that respectable body, eventually fail, I ask what is to be done with a portion of these articles? where shall I seek a point of communication with the twenty county societies already formed, and by whom are they to be transmitted? and how is the public to know the result of their cultivation, and a more correct knowledge of the subject? This single position, in my view, will, far overbalance a volume of subtle sophistry and fine spun unwarrantable jealousies, which may be adduced in opposition to a measure involving the best interests of the respectable farmers of this respectable state. Their voice will be heard. I forbear to enlarge under *existing* circumstances. E. WATSON.

Albany, 1st March, 1819.

HELIGOLAND BEANS.

The following report was read at the office of the Albany County Agricultural Society, on Saturday the 6th inst. communicated by James Wands. These invaluable beans were extensively circulated last spring; but, either from the uncommon season, or an ignorance of the true mode of cultivation, they generally failed, and in consequence were in danger of being exploded in this country for many years, and inapplicable to our soil or climate, or both.

The successful experiment of Mr. Wands, cannot fail to restore them to confidence, and that by a more central cultivation the present year, they will become essentially important to the community.

REPORT

The Heligoland beans you gave me last spring, I planted about the latter end of May. From five stalks I had 225 beans, averaging 45 to each. They grow in series of crops: while one set was ripening, another was in bloom: thus I had four distinct crops which came to maturity, and two which were unripe. On the 7th of December last, I took up a hill in full bloom, and it appears they will bear the frost in a superior degree to any of our annual, and almost equal to the perennial plants of our northern region. Their flavour is more delicious than that of the best of pease.

(Albany D. Adv.

VIVID DESCRIPTION

From Darby's Tour from N. York to Detroit,

JUST PUBLISHED, WITH MAPS.

FALLS OF NIAGARA.

I passed between Navy and Grand Islands, and landed near old Fort Schlosser, and walked down the shore to Whitney's, opposite the *falls*; it was near sunset, silence began to reign over the face of nature. Slowly, and at intervals, I heard the deep, long, and awful roar of the cataract; my mind, which for years had dwelt with anticipation on this greatest of the world's traits, approached the scene with fearful solicitude. I beheld the permanent objects, the trees, the rocks; and I beheld also the passing clouds, that momentarily flitted over the most interesting picture that nature ever painted and exposed to the admiration of intelligent beings, with more than my common forbearance, I concluded to behold amid the beams of a rising sun the greatest object ever presented to human view. But whilst the stars of the night gleamed through the misty atmosphere of this, apparently fairy land, I walked forth to the margin of the cataract, and in fancy conceived the beauties, the horrors, and the wonders, the coming morning would produce. That morn opened, (July 30th) it was clear and serene; I expected much, and was not disappointed. The point of land above A. [in the Map] is a thick wood standing upon a sloping bank. The noise of the cataract is heard, but its features unseen, untill the observer approaches to the verge of the fall; it is then seen so obliquely as to destroy its best effect. Defective, however, as was this perspective of Niagara, it presented beauties infinitely transcended any I had ever seen before. I stood upon the very slope over which the torrent rushed, and for many minutes forgot every other object except the indescribable scene before me; but when the fervor of imagination had in some measure subsided, I beheld under my feet carved on the smooth rock, G. D. C., W. P. and J. B. and many other initials of friends that had visited this incomparable spot, and left these memorials that friends only could understand. On beholding these recollections of home, you will forgive me when I acknowledge having dropt upon their traces tears, that were rapidly swallowed in the vortex of Niagara. The beams of morning came, and glanced upon the curling volumes that rose from the abyss beneath; my eye searched the bottom of this awful gulf, and found in its bosom darkness, gloom, and indescribable tumult. My reflections dwelt upon this never ending conflict, this eternal march of the elements, and my very soul shrunk back upon itself. The shelving rock on which I stood, trembled under my feet, and the irresistible flood before me seemed to present the pictured image of evanescence. The rock was yielding piecemeal to ruin, fragment after fragment was borne in the terrible chasm beneath; and the very stream that hurried these broken morsels to destruction, was itself a monument of changing power.

I retraced myself to Col. Whitney's and after breakfast returned, and descending the almost perpendicular bank of rocks, found myself under the tremendous FALL OF WATER that even in description has excited the admiration of cultivated man! I crossed the Niagara strait about 250 yards below the *chute*. The river was, in some measure, ruffled by the conflict it had sustained above, but no danger approached the passenger. Perpendicular walls of rock rose on both sides, to the appalling elevation of between three and four hundred feet. The trees which crowned the upper verge of this abyss appeared like shrubs. I was drenched to the skin by the spray of the cataract; but the sublime scene towering over my head, was too impressive to permit much reflection upon a momentary inconvenience. The river below the fall flows with considerable rapidity, but with less velocity or turbulence than I had been induced to expect. The opposing banks are perfectly similar, both being perpendicular about half the descent; below which enormous walls, extend slopes, composed of the broken fragments that have been torn from their original position by the torrents from above. Most maps of Niagara are very defective, the river being represented too straight. The best delineation of this phenomenon which I have seen is contained in the map of Niagara river, published with Gen. Wilkinson's Memoirs. In that draft, the river above the falls is represented, as it is in fact, flowing almost westward. Below the *chute* the stream flows abruptly to the north east, which course it pursues more than a mile, from whence it again resumes a northern direction, which, with some partial bends, it continues to the place of its final exit in lake Ontario.

Between the lower extremity of Grand Isle and the mouth of Chippewa river, the Niagara is upwards of a mile wide, but contracts a little as the rapids commence. The banks as high as Chippewa river are not very much elevated above the surface of the strait, but apparently rise in descending to the pitch or chute. This change of relative height is only a deception in vision, occasioned by the wear of the cataract. After crossing, as I have already mentioned, I traversed the Canada shore to the bank above the grand or Canada chute. On the diagram enclosed, I have marked the letter C. upon the spot, from where the best view can be taken of the falls, rapids and islands. Many persons have insisted that the best view of the falls is to be had from Goat island. At this time I cannot form a comparative judgment, as the bridge built by judge Porter, from the New-York shore to Goat island, was broken by the ice of last winter. I am doubtful of the fact, of the falls being seen to very much advantage from this island, as the perspective must be very oblique. The rapids are, however, but little less worthy of a visit than the falls themselves, and can no doubt be seen with much greater effect from Goat island than from either shore of the strait. The rapids, indeed, on the Canada channel is a scene of sublimity and grandeur. Tumbling over ledges, many of which are 8 or 10 feet perpendicular descent; these rapids are in fact a chain of cataracts, over which the immense volume rolls its terrific mass towards the still more awful scene below. The New York channel has, also, its appropriate beauties and attractions to the traveller; many small islands, covered with cedar, stand between the main shore and Goat island, round which the foaming surge dashes with endless rage. One of these islets hangs upon the brow of the falls, and produces a small middle sheet of ten or fifteen yards wide, standing in mimic majesty between the two gigantic torrents on each side.

No adequate idea can be formed from description of this wonder of interior North America. Its pitch in feet, its width, velocity, and consequent mass, can be estimated with considerable accuracy; but the effect upon the mind can only be produced from actual view. If the massy walls of rock, and the rapids above are excepted, there is nothing near Niagara that is striking in the scenery. It is left alone in simple and sublime dignity to strike the soul with a sensation that loss of life or sense alone can obliterate, but the nature of which no language can convey. If towering mountains and craggy rocks surrounded Niagara, I cannot but believe that much of its fine effect would be lost; as it exists it is an image whose whole contour is at once seen, and the recollection unbroken by extraneous objects; even sound is subservient to the impression made upon the heart, none is heard except the eternal roar of the cataract. I would have been rejoiced to have seen this place in a tempest. The whole time I was there, the weather, though warm, was otherwise serene and pleasant. Amid the howling of the black north-west wind, Niagara must have something more than common interest. I am inclined, nevertheless, to believe, that winter alone can give all its most appropriate attendant imagery to the falls. But at all times, at all seasons, and I might say by all minds, will this matchless picture be viewed with wonder and delight, and remembered with feelings of pleasure.

From Bell's Messenger, London, Dec. 8,

AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The speech of the American President is always considered, in this country, as secondary in importance only to the King's speech on the opening of parliament—America being the only state which can at all compete with us in naval strength and commercial enterprize, she is naturally looked upon with an eye of constant vigilance and jealousy. Her political and national movements are considered with earnest attention, and they excite in us an interest correspondent with their magnitude and importance. America is, in truth, a country, whose increasing power, civilization, active and independent spirit (not exempt perhaps from some tincture of ambition) are bringing her daily into a nearer contact with the European commonwealth of states. She is, however, to be considered in another sense, in which her character becomes more magnificent and august. She is the fountain from which the waters of civilization flow through an immense portion of the habitable world. She is daily enlarging the sphere of law, justice, and religion, and introducing, hand in hand with them, the comforts of civil society and the consolations of religion. She is, in truth, a missionary on the grandest scale. She is fulfilling the great purpose of Providence, in bringing the world by degrees (that portion of it, at least, which has been neglected by others,) into order and law. Immense tribes of Indians are constantly engrafted upon her comprehensive stock, and imbued with those principles of government and law, the knowledge and love of which, when once communicated to men, are never forgotten or extinguished.

The annals of mankind, we believe, do not afford an example of a people, once recovered from barbarism, relapsing into the savage state. India and China are instances of the contrary: they have been the same for a multitude of ages.

If such be the state of America, and such her relation, not only to us, but to the whole world, her national character, and her prosperity, are matters, not only of importance, but of affectionate consideration for Europeans; and, as such, we have ever been accustomed to regard them. National jealousy, and the subordinate objects of commercial rivalry, become lost under such considerations; and we look upon her increasing and flourishing condition as a boon to the whole world, and as a pure and unmixed good to the human race.

With respect to the present speech of the President, it certainly does not afford many topics for novelty. It intimates that the commercial arrangements between America and England are likely to be concluded upon a scale of great extent, and principles of mutual liberality. We do not regard this, however, as an advantage to either country: for commercial treaties are sure to be infringed, and then national quarrels are the consequence.—Whereas, if commerce be left entirely to itself, it will very well consult and guard its own interests.

The dispute with Spain is alluded to, and the present condition of the Floridas is critically examined. It certainly appears that the President expected that the Spanish government would have ceded the Floridas to the United States; Spain not being in a condition to satisfy the demands of the United States upon her treasury, and being yet less able to keep the frontier provinces in due subordination. It is not to be questioned, that Spain would gladly sell the Floridas to America: and America would gladly buy them; but she wants to take them in satisfaction of bye gone claims, while Spain is desirous of a new contract, and of a better bargain.

With respect to the execution of the two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, the speech observes as follows:—"Copies of the instructions to the commanding general; of his correspondence with the secretary of war, explaining his motives, and justifying his conduct, with a copy of the proceedings of the court martial in the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister; and of the correspondence between the secretary of state and the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid, with the government of Spain, will be laid before Congress."

This subject will, perhaps, be adverted to in the debates of Congress, and correspondence between the British ambassador and the American minister, upon this extraordinary occurrence, is expected to be among the papers to be submitted to our own house of commons.

But the most important part of this speech, is the annexation of the new country (the Illinois) to the union. The extent of the federal government has been almost doubled within the last twenty years; and it may soon become a question, whether it will not be at last too large and unwieldy for the purposes of any combined political movements. The particular states, indeed, have their own laws and government, and are only united for political and federative purposes; but it is scarcely possible, we think, to preserve, for any length of time, an intimate union between states, placed, some of them at least, at the distance of two thousand miles from the other—differing in climate, laws, habits, character, and in almost every thing but language.

It is, however, a most cheering consideration to observe, in this great country, how little the national expenditure presses upon the income and labor of individuals. There are no internal taxes; no excise; no poor rates. The customs are the only imposition, and they are laid upon the imports of foreigners; and inasmuch as they tend to encourage the manufactures of America, they are a popular tax in the country.

An extract from the writings of the celebrated Junius.

"If an honest, and I may truly affirm a laborious zeal for the public service has given me any weight for your esteem, let me exhort and conjure you *never to suffer an invasion of your political institutions however minute the instance may appear*, to pass by, without a determined, persevering resistance. One precedent creates another. They soon accumulate and constitute law. What yesterday was fact, to day is doctrine. Examples are supposed to justify the most dangerous measures, and where they do not suit exactly, the defect is supplied by analogy. Be assured that the laws which protect us in our civil rights, grow out of the constitution, and that they must fall or flourish with it. This is not the cause of faction or of party, or of any individual, but the common interest of every man."

From the Journal of the Times.

Nineteen years ago, Gen. Brown, with a wallet on his back containing 12 or 13 days' provision, journeyed into the woods, swung his axe, and fell the first log that ever was cut in Brownsville for the erection of a human habitation. The log hut is still standing. We will suppose, that while he was thus employed in felling the tree, some unseen spirit had whispered in his ear, that he should, at the revolution of nineteen years from that period, become a Major-General of the army of the United States—the subject of oratorial panegyric—the theme of the American muse.—Would he not have been worse than idly credulous, if he should have placed any confidence in the prophecy? Yet all this and more has happened to this hardy adventurer, without the intervention of a miracle. These are some amongst many of the blessings guaranteed by our republican form of government. It affords an opportunity for the developement and display of native talent; and presents almost a sure prognostic that we have heroes, patriots, and statesmen reserved for whatever crisis may befal us in the common allotment of nations; that the strength of nerve will be augmented in proportion to the superincumbent weight.—When the cloud lowers in our hemisphere, fraught with thunder and tempest, and every heart is dismayed in the solemn and ominous pauses between the peals—it suddenly opens, and discovers to our view our guardian angel, radiant in his glory, who rides upon the whirlwind down the horizon, and leaves our firmament beautiful, luminous, and serene.

SHORT SKETCHES,

Of eminent characters, who have risen from poverty and obscurity to be conspicuous promoters of science and benefactors of the human race.

"Honour and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part there all the honour lies."

ROBERT DODSLEY—An eminent bookseller, and ingenious writer, on his first setting out in life, acted in the capacity of a *footman to a lady*, from which station however his abilities soon raised him; for one of his early productions, being shown to Pope, the manner of its execution, so strongly recommended its author to the notice of the poet, that he continued a warm friend and patron to Dodsley, until his death.

WILLIAM CLAXTON—The first who introduced the art of Printing, with metal types into England, served his apprenticeship to a mercer, whose master having died, leaving him a legacy of 34 marks (no inconsiderable sum in those days) he went abroad to settle, where having acquired the mystery of the new invention of printing, he afterwards returned to England and printed what is called by all the typographical antiquarians, to have been the first specimen of the art in England, dated 1474.

JAMES FERFUSON—This ingenious mechanical philosopher and astronomer, was an extraordinary phenomenon of the self-taught kind. His parents being in low circumstances he was placed out *as a servant to a farmer*, who employed him in keeping sheep, in which situation he acquired a surprising knowledge of the stars; and his abilities being discovered by some neighboring gentlemen, one of them took him home to his house where he learned decimal arithmetic, and the rudiments of Algebra and geometry, *from the butler*. In process of time, Mr. Ferguson attained so much celebrity for his scientific knowledge, mechanical invention and discoveries, that he was admitted to read lectures before the king of England from whom he obtained a pension and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, without paying the admission fees or the annual subscription.

Dr. HAWKSWORTH—An ingenious writer and author of the Adventurer, was bred a *Watch Maker*; but he afterwards applied to literature with so much success, that the merits of one of his works procured for him the degree of L. L. D. from the Archbishop of Canterbury: And for his compilation of an account of Discoveries in the South Seas, he is said to have received six thousand pounds sterling—He afterwards became an East-India Director.

SIR RICHARD ARKWRIGHT—The ingenious inventor of the Cotton Mill, was at one time of his life, literally a *Penny Barber, at Manchester*; and yet, by uncommon genius, and persevering industry, he invented and perfected a system of machinery for spinning cotton that had been attempted in vain by many of the first mechanics of the 17th and 18th centuries: and which, by giving employment to many thousand families increased the population, and was productive of great commercial advantages to his country.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN—Our own illustrious countryman, was originally bred to the business of a *Printer*; but scarcely immerged from infancy Franklin became a *Philosopher*—and by the continual exercise of his genius, prepared himself for those great discoveries in science, which have associated his name with that of Newton, and for those political reflections which have placed him by the side of a Solon and Lycurgus.

Having lived to assist in giving laws to his country at home, and served it in the capacity of Ambassador at Foreign Courts; and after having written many useful tracts for that rank of people who have not much leisure or opportunity for study, he retired from this mortal scene, leaving the following remarkable epitaph to be inscribed on his tomb-stone:

THE BODY
OF
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, PRINTER,
Like the cover of an old book its contents torn
out, and stript of its Lettering
and Gilding,
lies here
Food for the Worms.
Yet the Work itself, shall not be lost
But will, as he believed, appear once more
In a new
And more beautiful Edition,
Corrected and revised,
BY
THE AUTHOR.

(*Balt. Mag.*

If you have a quarrelsome neighbour take no notice of him, but stick to your business, like a cobler to his last, and he will soon be off.

One unquiet perverse disposition, distempers the peace and unity of a whole family, or society; as one jarring instrument will spoil a whole concert.

THE
NEWARK PATRIOT,
AND NEW-JERSEY GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"It was the glorious spirit of REPUBLICANISM, which animated Millions in America to prefer *Poverty* with LIBERTY, to *Gilded Chains* and *Sordid Affluence*—and to die in defence of their Rights, as MEN!—as FREEMEN!—*who* can resist this spirit?" CHATHAM

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1819. | *PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY PARES & SON.* | VOL I.—NO. 12

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ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be neatly and conspicuously inserted three weeks for One Dollar a square; and Twenty five Cents for each additional insertion. Longer ones in proportion. Advertisements to be paid for in advance.

*** *Postage must be paid on all letters with Subscriptions, Advertisements, and Communications*

A WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1819. MARCH.		Sun rises.		Sun sets.	
19	Friday,	6	21	5	58
20	Saturday,	6	0	6	0
21	Sunday,	5	59	6	1
22	Monday,	5	58	6	2
33	Tuesday,	5	56	6	4
24	Wednesday,	5	55	6	5
25	Thursday,	5	53	6	7

New Moon 25d. 6h. 58m. eve.

PRICES CURRENT, IN NEWARK,

Corrected Weekly.

Flour, Wheat, pr Cwt.	$5
do Rye,	2 25
do Indian,	1 75 to 2
Oats, per bushel,	47
Corn	68 3-4
Cider spirits, per gallon,	50 to 53
Butter, per lb.	20 to 25
Lard	14 to 16
Plaister, per ton.	6 50 to 7
Salt coarse. per bushel,	75 to 87 1-2
do. fine,	75 to 87 1-2
Shad. per barrel,	12 to 14
do half barrel.	7 to 8 50

PATRIOT OFFICE.

PARES & SON,

VERY respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newark and its vicinity, that they have received an assortment of NEW TYPE, for the immediate purpose of Printing in an elegant manner Job-Work of every description.

Newark, Jan. 1, 1819

BAND-BOX MANUFACTORY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MRS J. PARES and DAUGHTERS, very respectfully solicit the favors of the Ladies of Newark, and the State of New-Jersey in the above branch of Business, assuring them that every attention will be assiduously given, to furnish them with the best and most fashionable article; the most fanciful and modern papers will be used for covering, and orders will be punctually attended to in nests for exportation, Stores will be supplied on the shortest notice, and on terms preferable to any yet offered to the public.

Hatters, Milliners, &c. &c. will have a liberal discount allowed on taking large quantities

Opposite Roff's Tavern, Newark, Jan. 22, 1819.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

ON application of JOHN GOULD & ABRAHAM ACKERMAN, administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of EUCREAS GOULD, deceased, to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided: IT IS ORDERED by the Court that the said administrators give public notice to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said decedent within twelve months from this day, [18th January 1819] by setting up copies of this order in five of the most public places in the county, for the space of two months; and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed and published at Newark, in this State, for the same space of time: And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debts, claims, or demands within the said period of twelve months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditors shall be for ever barred of his or her claims against the said administrators.

A True Copy.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Philadelphia, Boston & New-York best Editions.

(JUST PUBLISHED.)

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Opposite Moses Roff's Tavern, Broad-street, Newark.

OCTAVO.

DARBY'S Tour from New-York to Detroit—1819—*Maps*
Travels in England, France and Spain, and the Barbary States, in the years 1813,—'14 and '15, by M. M. Noah.
Wilson's sketch of the military and political power of Russia—*Map*
Historical illustrations of the fourth Canto of Childe Harold, by John Hobhouse, Esq.
Anecdotes of the Life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff.
Barrington and Beaufoy on the North Pole—*Map*
Phillippart's Memoirs of General Moreau.
O'Reilly's Greenland —*Maps.*
Capt. Hall's account of the great Loo-Choo Islands
Rambles in Italy, by an American
Hall's Travels in Canada and the United States
Capt. Tuckey's expedition to the river Zaire or Congo
Phillip's Recollections of Counsellor Curran.
Junius Identified.
De Stael on the French Revolution.

TWELVES

Letters from the South (by the author of John Bull and Brother Jonathan.)
Plumtres' Tales of Wonder, Humour, and Sentiment—2 vols
Manners, a Novel—2 vols
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Styles' D. D. Memoirs & Remains of Charles Buck.
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Battle of Niagara, a Poem by John O'Cataract.
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Memoirs of the French War in Spain, by M. Rocca
Birbeck's Letters from Illinois,—*map of the Western States*
Tales of my Landlord, by J. Clairbotham—4 vols. in two.

EIGHTEENS.

Hannah Moore's Sacred Dramas for Young People
Rokeby, a Poem, in Six Cantos by Walter Scott
Descent of Liberty, a Mask, by Leigh Hunt.
Cowper's Poems—3 vols
Memoir of the Early Life of Wm. Cowper, esq written by himself.
Christabel, Kubla Khan, a Vision
Ilderim, a Syrian Tale, in four Cantos.
Death of Gen. Montgomery, or, the Storming of Quebec
Sopha, or the Dangerous Indiscretion, Founded on Facts.
The Antiquary, by the author "Waverly" and "Guy Mannering,"—2 vols
Memoir, relating to the Highlands, with Anecdotes of Rob Roy and his Family.
Edgeworth's Moral Tales—3 vols.
Woodland Tales—2 vols
The Lord of the Isles, a Poem, by Walter Scott.
Lara, a Tale, Jaqueline, a Tale, Poems—in 1 vol
Mador of the Moor, a Poem, by James Hogg, author of the Queen's Wake, &c.
Childe Alarique, a Poets' Reverie
The Corsair, a Poem by Lord Byron.
Pilgrimage to the Holy Land a Poem by Ld Byron
The Poetic Mirror, or, the living Bards of Britain
Harold the Dauntless, a Poem, in six Cantos, by the author of "The Bridal of Triermain"
Original and Translated Poems, by Richd Dabney
Irish Melodies and Sacred Songs, by T. Moore esq
Seige of Corinth, and Parisina, Poems—in 1 vol.

Patriot Office.

BOOKBINDING.

THOSE who please to favor the Proprietors of the Patriot with commands in the above department of Business, will be gratified in having their Books bound in a firm and elegant manner. PARES SEN. *flatters himself that after thirty years experience, devoted in general to the variety of Bookbinding, to merit a share of Public Patronage.*

JAN. 1, 1819

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS ANDREW WOODRUFF, Administratror, of all and singular, the goods, chattles and credits of George Woodruff deceased hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as they can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday, the 19th day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate

Essex Orphan's Court.

Special Term, 6th February, 1819.

WHEREAS DAVID HETFIELD, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of MERRICK MARTIN, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday, the nineteenth day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

TO RENT.

THAT pleasantly situated BRICK HOUSE, fronting the Lower Common, now occupied by Mrs Ann Kirkby —Possession given the first day of April next; for terms apply to William Tennison, No 110 Greenwich street, New-York, or to James W. Burnett, Esq. at Newark.

Newark, Feb. 13, 1819. 3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DANIEL CONGLETON, deceased, are requested to make payment; and such as have demands against said estate, are desired to present them for adjustment to

ELIAS F. SPEER, Administrator.

Little Falls, Feb 26, 1819. 3w-9

Partnership Dissolved.

ALEXANDER CALDWELL, and WILLIAM BRIER, have this day dissolved partnership—All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment immediately, at their residence, at the upper end of Newark.

FEB. 24. 1819.

SHINGLES.

A CARGO of the first quality Cedar SHINGLES, just received; together with a general assortment of BOARDS, PLANK, LATHS, and LIME, are for SALE by

AARON WARD.

NEWARK, MARCH 12

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS DAVID CRANE, and WM. SAYRE executors of the last will and testament of EPHRAIM SAYRE, deceased, have made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as they can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased appear before this Court on Monday the 19th day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

White Wood & Maple.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

1000 Feet 3-8 pliant WHITE WOOD Boards, from 16 to 34 inches.
500 Feet 5-8 of a *stronger sort*.
Do Do. 1 INCH MAPLE,
With some 3-4 Do.

Enquire personally, or by letter, (post paid) of the editors of the Newark Patriot.

Feb. 19, 1819.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS GILBERT HEARD, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of Elizabeth Winans, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estates and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday the 19th day of April next, to shew cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay her said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

ON application of Noah Matthews, and Abraham Winans administrators of all and singular the goods chattels, and credits of James Cornwell deceased, to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, in pursuance of the Saatute in such case made and provided: IT IS ORDERED by tha Court that the said administrators give public noticee to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said decedent within twelve month from this day, (18th January, 1819.) by setting up copies of this order in five of the most public places in the county, for the space of two months and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed and published at Newark, in this State, for the same space of time: And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debts, claims, or demands within the said period of twelve months public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her claim against the said administrators.

A True Copy.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate

Essex Orphan's Court.

Special Term, 6th February, 1819.

ON application of David Hetfield, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of Merrick Martin, deceased, to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided: IT IS ORDERED by the Court that the said administrator give public notice to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, claims and demands against the estate of the said decedent within twelve months from this day, (6th February 1819,) by setting up copies of this order in five of the most public places in the county, for the space of two months; and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed and published at Newark, in this State, for the same space of time. And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debts, claims, or demands, within the said period of twelve months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her claim against the said administrator

A True Copy.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate

BLANKS.

Mortgages, Justices' Summons' Warrants, Executions, & Subpœnas. Attorneys' Summons' &c.

For sale at this office.

FROM THE CATSKILL RECORDER.

Messrs. Editors,

Assiduously persevering in my great literary undertaking, I now enclose to you the *contents* of my third work, recently finished; in hopes that merely the heads of the chapters will give such a view of the performance, as will produce a rapid sale, and entitle it to universal approbation.

TATTLING MADE EASY.

OR, THE ART OF SLANDER.

INTRODUCTION

Vast importance of the subject; especially in this rapidly improving nation—Advantages which we possess for this business, over all other nations; owing to our extreme liberty, popular government, &c.—Various inducements laid down; as the pleasures of the employment, its hostility to idleness, its happy effects, &c.

CHAPTER I.

Things to be avoided by those who would become renowned in this important vocation, All authority and regulation in the family—Any considerable degree of learning—All writers of any celebrity; for they teach other doctrine—The Bible in particular—Love for neighbors and peace—Respect for one's own character, or the character of one's family—Attention to one's own affairs.

CHAPTER II.

Things to be acquired by a Tattler. Volubility of tongue—A hearing ear—Sound lungs—Strong fancies—A spirit of inquisitiveness—A constant desire of verbal emission—Delight in thunderstorms—A retentive memory A genius for invention.

CHAPTER III.

The art of destroying the peace of a family. Become familiar with them—Gain their confidence—Learn their foibles—Discover their separate interests—Learn who is friendly to some one of them, and at enmity with some other of them—Prepared for a shot.

CHAPTER IV.

To destroy the peace of a society. Be extremely friendly with every family—Visit often—Drink strong tea—Talk much—Invariably report in one family, every thing that will answer your purpose, which you hear in the others—Misrepresent a little—Augment a little—Add a little.

CHAPTER V.

To ruin a character. It will generally answer, merely to tell all that is true.—Otherwise, invent; but talk in a mysterious indirect manner—Express great concern for the person's welfare.

WISEACRE.

THE BLACK EWE.

A gentleman passing over one of the extensive downs in the west of England about midday, where a large flock of sheep were feeding, and observing the shepherd sitting by the road side, preparing to eat his dinner, stopped his horse, and entered into conversation with him to this effect—"Well, shepherd, you look cheerful and contented, and I dare say, have very few cares to vex you. I, who am a man of pretty large property, cannot but look at such men as you with a kind of envy." "Why, sir," replied the shepherd, "'tis true, I have no troubles like yours; and I could do well enough was it not for that black ewe that you see yonder, amongst my flock. I have often begged my master to kill or sell her; but he won't, though she is the plague of my life; for no sooner do I sit down to look at my book, or to take up my wallet to get dinner, but away she sets off over the down, and the rest follow her; so that I have many a weary step after them There! you see she is off and they are all after her!"—Ah! friend," said the gentleman, "I see every man has a black ewe in his flock to plague him as well as me!" The reader can make the application.—*Bos. Ev. Gaz.*

POETRY.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

Mr Editor,

The manners and customs of our country (not withstanding our very *patriotic* writers have hitherto spilt ink and spoiled paper in celebrating those of Europe) are as favorable to the novelist and the poet as are the manners and customs of any land whatever.

The end I have in view, at this present time, shall be gradually developed as time progresses and leisure permits. I shall only here remark, that a faithful adherence to native customs shall be my invariable study; nor shall I, for the sake of false polish or style discard the most humble subject, nor shrink appalled at the inharmonious thrill of such names as Aquackanock, Pompton, Hoboken, Pequannock, &c. &c. for although uncouth in sound, our ancestors christened them and antiquity deserves respect.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

S——— of New Jersey.

O be it still my boast and pride
 To picture Nature's humblest duties;
Draw, hand her storied veil aside—
 Impartial sketch her rudest beauties!
And be it ever *mine* to draw
 With graphic truth the native manners
Of men, who own but Freedom's law—
 Sustain no foreign tyrant's banners!

LOCAL BALLADS.

The Invocation.

Thou Muse! presiding o'er the mug
 Of Newark cider clear!*
Or grasping firm the old stone jug
 Of ale, when cider's dear!

Thou Muse! that liv'st on heath or hill,
 Sleep'st the green ash-leaves dry.*
Thy ancient looking-glass, the rill
 So rapid flowing by!

Thou muse! that guid'st the whizzing ball
 When roguish schoolboys play!*
Fantastic, tread'st Passaic's fall—
 Bold whistling mid the spray!

O come! nor look like stale beer *sour*—
 Nor be offended still,
That thou wert ne'er invok'd (sweet flower!)
 By son of gander quill!

Come! bloom thy cheek with juice of poke,*
 With grape stem curl thy hair!*
Bring thy strung gourd—(if 'tis not broke!)
 Las—stock pig *they* shall stare!

Or lady, turn thy spinning wheel—
 Thy gentle melody
Enchantment rocks and trees shall reel
 When I respond thy glee!

Thy crown's a crown of twisted grass*—
 Thou'rt little known to fame:
Nor e'er hast heard of mount Parnass,
 Or bay trees, but by name!

Thy nectar is a cheering draft
 Of stone fence† sweetened well!
A knife may cut without a *haft*—
 Sheep eat without a bell!

Thy love torch is of pine knots made,
 (by Indians us'd of yore!)
Thy altar is a stump—thy shade
 For thought, some hanging shore!

Thy flame, a portion of that fire
 Which spreads with spreading morn:
Thy lyre, ah yes!—what is thy lyre?
 Two joints of indian corn!

Thy robe's a starr'd and striped robe—
 Gay *wampum* decks thy shoes:
One hand sustains a flaxen globe—
 All hail! my Yankee Muse!

We'll hie to *Tenie's* spinning bee—
 Via Buckwheat Honce's farm:
If thee and me make rather free
 With custom—where's the harm?

S ——— of New-Jersey.

* Those several allusions will appear as old acquaintances to whoever has studied country manners and idiom: the crown of twisted grass is formed of a species of meadow-grass, round, green, and pliant; it must forcibly bring to the reader's mind the sports of childhood.

† This is a favorite drink among the honest yeomanry of Jersey, and is made of several liquids.

For the Patriot.

ENIGMA.

Form'd long ago, and made to day,
And most in use when people sleep;
What few would wish to give away,
And fewer still, would wish to keep.

GORDIANA.

A solution is requested

A certain countryman, having lost an ass, came to a cryer to give notice of it at the door of the church, which he did for three Sundays. But no news being heard of it, the countryman urged him to continue his proclamation, with the reward of a fat pig to the finder. The cryer being clever, and tired of the fellow's importunities, one day as the people were coming out of church, thus addressed them: "If there be any here, who will come forth, and solemnly declare he never was in love, he shall have a fat pig." A bumpkin, who was leaning on his staff, hearing the conditions, bawled out, "I can take my oath I never was in love." Whereupon the cryer, leading him to the countryman, said, "Here, I have found you an ass, the reward is mine."

LIST OF ACTS.

Passed at the Second Session of the Fifteenth Congress, ending on the 3d March, 1819

An act for the relief of Thomas Hall Jervey.

An act for the relief of Kenzie and Forsyth

An act concerning the heirs and legatees of Thomas Turner, deceased

An act making provision for the claim of M. Fory.

An act to allow further time to complete the issuing and locating military land warrants.

An act making provision for the claim of M. de Vienne.

An act for the relief of Benjamin Pool.

An act providing additional penalties for false entries for the benefit of drawback, or bounty on exportation

An act directing the payment of certain bills, drawn by Gen. Armstrong, in favor of William Morgan

An act for the relief of Henry Davis

An act for the relief of Adam Kingsley, Thomas French, and Charles S. Leonard

An act to establish a judicial district in Virginia, west of the Allegheny mountain.

An act to incorporate the Medical Society of the District of Columbia

An act for the relief of Samuel H. Hooker.

An act to incorporate the Provident association of clerks in the civil department of the government of the United States, in the District of Columbia

An act making appropriations for the military service of the United States, for 1819

An act for the relief of Daniel Rener, and N. H. Heath.

An act to authorise the payment, in certain cases, on account of treasury notes which have been lost or destroyed

An act for the relief of Wm Barton

An act concerning the western district court of Pennsylvania

An act making a partial appropriation for the military services of the United States, for the year 1819, and to make good a deficit in the appropriation for holding treaties with the Indians

An act granting to Mehitabel Cole, the lands therein mentioned.

An act for the relief of Maj Gen John Stark.

An act authorising the distribution of a sum of money among the representatives of Comodore Edward Preble, and the officers and crew of the brig Syren

An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Alexander Montgomery, deceased

An act to authorise the president and managers of the Rockville and Washington turnpike road company, of the state of Maryland, to extend and make their turnpike road to and from the boundary of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, through the said district of the line thereof.

An act authorising the election of a delegate from the Michigan Territory to the Congress of the United States and extending the right of suffrage to the citizens of the said Territory

An act for the relief of Sampson S. King.

An act for the relief of Samuel H Harper.

An act for the relief of Thomas B. Farish.

An act to increase the number of clerks in the Department of War

An act for the relief of Frederick Brown.

An act to alter the time of holding the circuit court, in the southern district of the state of New-York, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of Dr. Morton Ball.

An act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year 1819.

An act to establish a separate territorial government in the southern part of the territory of Missouri

An act for the relief of M'Call and Matthew H Jouett

An act regulating passenger ships and vessels.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled an act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts

An act authorising the post-master general to contract, as in other cases, for carrying the mail in steam boats, between N. Orleans, in the state of Louisiana, and Louisville, in Kentucky

An act to incorporate a company to build a bridge over the eastern branch of the Potomac, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, east in the city of Washington

An act explanatory of the act, entitled "An act for the final adjustment of land titles in the state of Louisiana, and territory of Missouri"

An act concerning invalid pensions.

An act for the relief of Hannah King and others.

An act for the relief of George M. Brooke, and Edmond P. Kennedy.

An act in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade.

An act to authorise the Secretary of War, to appoint an additional agent for paying pensioners of the United States in the state of Tennessee.

An act regulating the payment of invalid pensioners

An act for the relief of B. and P. Jourdan, brothers.

An act further to suspend for a limited time, the sale or forfeiture of lands for failure in completing the payment thereon.

An act respecting location of certain sections of lands to be granted for the seat of government in the state of Indiana

An act to continue in force for a further term the act, entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes, and for other purposes."

An act to repeal part of an act passed on the 27th day of February, 1813, entitled "An act in addition to an act for regulating the Post-Office establishment"

An act to protect the commerce of the U. States, and punish the crime of piracy.

An act to enable the people of the Alabama territory to form a constitution, and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states

An act for the relief of John B. Timberlake

An act to regulate the pay of the army when employed on fatigue duty.

An act confirming the claim of Alexander Macomb to a tract of land in the territory of Michigan

An act supplementary to the acts concerning the coasting trade

An act to authorise Wm Prout to institute a bill in equity before the circuit Court of the District of Columbia, against the commissioners of the public buildings, and to direct a defence therein.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act further to amend the charter of the city of Washington

An act to increase the salaries of certain officers of government

An act to provide for the removal of the library of Congress to the north wing of the Capitol.

An act for the relief of John Clark

An act authorising the President of the U. S. to purchase lands reserved by the act of the 3d of March, 1817, to certain chiefs, warriors, or other Indians of the Creek nation.

An act providing for a grant of land for the seat of government in the state of Mississippi, and for the support of a seminary of learning within the said state

An act to extend the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the U. States, to cases arising under the law relating to patents.

An act providing for the correction of errors in making entries of land at the land offices.

An act to continue in force an act regulating the currency within the U. States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal and Spain, and the crowns of France, and five franc pieces.

An act making provision for the civilization of Indian tribes adjoining the frontier settlements

An act for the relief of Nathaniel G. Birdseye and Daniel Booth

An act granting a donation of land to the state of Illinois, for the seat of government of said state

An act to designate the boundaries of districts, and establish land offices for the disposal of public lands, not heretofore offered for sale, in the states of Ohio and Indiana

An act in addition to an act, concerning tonnage and discriminating duties in certain cases.

An act for the relief of Harold Smyth

An act for the relief of Daniel Moses

An act for the relief of Joseph Wheaton.

An act to regulate the duties on certain wines

An act making appropriation for the public buildings, &c

An act for the relief of Minis and Henry, and others

An act in behalf of the Connecticut Asylum for teaching the deaf and dumb

An act for the relief of Henry Batman.

An act to alter and establish certain post roads

An act for building lighthouses, &c. in Bozzard, Boston, and Chesapeake Bay, and on lakes Ontario and Erie, &c

An act to enable the President to take possession of East and West Florida, &c

An act for the relief of John Rice Jones

An act to enforce those provisions of the act, entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," which relate to the right of voting for directors

An act to settle the claims to land and establish land offices east of the island of New-Orleans.

CONGRESS.

We have already stated, that Congress closed its late session on Wednesday. The two houses adjourned, *sine die*, about half past nine o'clock in the evening. Previous to parting, the following interchange of expression of regard took place between the Houses and their presiding officers respectively.

IN THE SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Burrill, of Rhode Island, the following resolutions were *unanimously* adopted:

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to the Hon. James Barbour, Senator from Virginia, for the dignified and impartial manner in which he has discharged the important duties of President of the Senate since he was called to the chair

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the Senate be also presented to the Hon. John Gaillard, Senator from South Carolina, for the dignified and impartial manner in which he discharged the important duties of President of the Senate during the time he presided therein.

Mr. Barbour, in reply, addressed the Senate as follows:

Gentlemen: The sensibility produced by this new evidence of your kindness and approbation, is beyond my power to express. I would rather refer to your own bosoms as furnishing a more correct standard by which to appreciate it. I have the consolation to reflect that whatever zeal or capacity I possess, has been devoted to the discharge of the duties of my station. Your approbation is more than an ample reward. Permit me, as the moment of separation is approaching from all for a season, from some perhaps for ever, to tender you all an affectionate farewell, and to pray that, upon your return to your respective homes, your reception may be such, in all your relations, as may make you happy.

Mr. Gaillard next rose and replied, as follows:

Mr. President: Next to the satisfaction arising from the consciousness of faithfully performing our duty, the favorable opinion of those with whom we are associated, affords the highest gratification that can be received; and the present vote of approbation, together with the many acts of kindness I have experienced from this honorable body, have excited in my mind feelings of gratitude which neither time nor circumstance can ever efface,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The following resolution was, on motion of Mr Hugh Nelson, of Virginia, unanimously adopted.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this house be presented to the Hon. Henry Clay, for the able impartial, and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations, and performed the arduous and important duties of the chair.

To which Mr. Clay replied as follows:

I beg you to receive, gentlemen, my most respectful acknowledgments for the flattering vote which you have done me the honor to pass. Always entertaining for this House the highest consideration. the expression of your approbation conveys a gratification as pure as it is indescribable. I owe it to truth, however, to say, gentlemen, that, but for the almost unlimited confidence with which you have constantly sustained the chair, I should have been utterly incompetent to discharge its arduous duties.

If, gentlemen, in the course of our deliberations, momentary irritation has been, at any time felt, or unkind expressions have ever, in the heat of debate, fallen from any of us, let these unpleasant incidents be consigned to oblivion, and let us recollect, only, the anxious desire which has uniformly animated every one to promote what appeared to him to be for the prosperity of our common country.

One painful circumstance fills me with the deepest regret. It is that, after having co-operated with many of you, with some for years, to advance the public good, we separate to meet, perhaps, no more. I here bear testimony to the fidelity with which you have all labored to fulfil the high and honorable trust committed to us by the nation. And every one of you will carry with you my most ardent wishes for your welfare and happiness.

Boston, March, 13.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Paris papers to Jan. 21, inclusive, containing London dates to January 16 were yesterday received by the Mary Jane, Capt Peterson, in 45 days from Havre.

Considerable excitement appears to have succeeded the many failures which occurred in London the week ending Jan. 9.

A strong desire was evinced by the disbanded soldiery, to enlist under a colonel, who was recruiting in London, for M'Gregor. One of the papers observes that ten thousand men might be obtained if wanted

London, Dec 31 —*From Madrid*, Dec 10

Great and general has been our alarm within the last weeks —They have, however, in some measure subsided at the present moment though the causes which gave rise to them still exist, and induce us to apprehend some dreadfully disastrous event. It is now very evident that the parties in the country, whether they are called banditti, rebels or guerillas, are in several parts, and very numerous; that they possess military discipline, and are well provided with arms and ammunition. Further, they have plans concerted with each other. Their force considerably increases by desertions from the army, more particularly from those corps destined to embark against South America.

PRINCE REGENT'S SPEECH.

The following speech of the Prince Regent was read to both Houses of Parliament by the Lord Chancellor on the part of the Commissioners appointed to deliver it:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express to you the deep regret which he feels in the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"In announcing to you the severe calamity with which it has pleased Divine Providence to visit the Prince Regent, the Royal Family, and the Nation, by the death of her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom, his Royal Highness has commanded us to direct your attention to the consideration of such measures as this melancholy event has rendered necessary and expedient with respect to the care of his Majesty's sacred person.

"We are directed to inform you, that the negotiations which have taken place at Aix-la Chapelle have led to the evacuation of the French territory by the Allied Armies

"The Prince Regent has given orders, that the Convention concluded for this purpose, as well as the other documents connected with this arrangement, shall be laid before you; and he is persuaded that you will view with peculiar satisfaction the intimate union which so happily subsists amongst the Powers who were parties to these transactions, and the unwearied disposition which has been manifested in all their proceedings for the peace and tranquility of Europe.

"The Prince Regent has commanded us further to acquaint you, that a Treaty has been concluded between his Royal Highness and the Government of the United States of America, for the renewal, for a further term of years, of the Commercial Convention now subsisting between the two nations and for the amicable adjustment of several points of mutual importance to the interests of both countries; and as soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, his Royal Highness will give directions that a copy of this Treaty shall be laid before you.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons*,

"The Prince Regent has directed that the estimates for the current year shall be laid before you.

"His Royal Highness feels assured that you will learn with satisfaction the extent of the reduction which the present situation of Europe, and the circumstances of the British Empire, have enabled his Royal Highness to effect in the Naval and Military establishments of the country.

"His Royal Highness has also the gratification of announcing to you, a considerable and progressive improvement of the Revenue in its most important branches.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*.

"The Prince Regent has directed to be laid before you such papers as are necessary to show the origin and result of the war in the E. Indies.

"His Royal Highness commands us to inform you, that the operations undertaken by the governor general in Council against the Pindarries were dictated by the strictest principles of self-defence; and that in the extended hostilities which followed upon those operations, the Mahrattah Princes were in every instance the aggressors. Under the provident and skilful superintendance of the Marquis of Hastings, the campaign was marked in every point by brilliant achievements and success; and his Majesty's forces and those of the East India Company, (native as well as European) rivalled each other in sustaining the reputation of the British arms.

"The Prince Regent has the greatest pleasure in being able to inform you, that the trade, commerce, and manufactures of the country are in a most flourishing condition.

"The favorable change which has so rapidly taken place in the internal circumstances of the United Kingdom affords the strongest proof of the solidity of its resources.

"To cultivate and improve the advantages of our present situation will be the object of your deliberations; and his Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you of his disposition to concur and co-operate in whatever may be best calculated to secure to his Majesty's subjects the full benefits of that state of peace which, by the blessing of Providence, has been so happily re-established throughout Europe"

Captain Coit, of the sch. Comet, arrived here in 27 days from Aux Cayes, informs that all General Mac Gregor's troops had deserted him at Aux Cayes, owing to the want of funds for their subsistence.—*Telegraph*.

The supercargo of the Comet, informs the editor of the Patriot, that the above is incorrect, and that the following are the facts—that some of the sailors on board the vessel in which M'Gregor arrived, had left her after receiving a regular discharge, but no troops—that two transports laid outside full of troops, and that they were well provisioned and well equipped for the expedition, and no dissatisfaction was heard or thought of—that M'Gregor had proceeded to Port au Prince, to see what arrangements could be made with President Boyer, for permitting his vessels to rendezvous in his ports—that more troops were daily expected, when a descent would be soon made upon some of the strongholds of the Royalists.

(*Baltimore Patriot*.

Finish of the Spanish Expedition to the Pacific.

Dispatch from the Admiral of the Chili Squadron, dated on board the General San Martin 64, at anchor in Valparaiso harbor, November 17th, 1818.—This moment, say 11 o'clock, A. M. I have anchored in this port with the squadron under my command, and prizes the Spanish frigate Maria Isabel of 50 guns, and three transports of the convoy under her care, which took on board in Cadiz 606 men and 36 officers—213 of the first have died on the passage, 277 are sick; the remainder are well, but perishing of want. The transports are the Dolores, Magdalena, and Elena, taken on the 11th, 12th and 14th inst. in the port of the Island of St. Mary, which they entered, taking us for companions, as on their heaving in sight we hoisted Spanish colors, and the Maria Isabel signalized for their number, which they immediately gave and anchored alongside of us, when we gave them a shot and hoisted National colors.

The brig of war Salvarino, which arrived the day before, I was obliged to detain for want of hands to man the prizes, and I gave the first into his charge. The second I gave to the brig of war Intrepido Œl las Provincias Unidas, del Rio de la Plata, which joined me on the 12th, and the third I manned from the 64 On the 14th, at 8, P M. I left Santa Maria; next morning fell in with the sloop of war Chacabuco, which I ordered to the Island to wait for the remaining transports til the 30th, should they not arrive before.

I very much suspect they have either put into some port on the coast or have foundered, if I may infer from the state in which I have found the three which I have the honor of placing at your excellency's disposal. God preserve your Excellency many years.

(Signed)

Manuel Blancosy Eucalada.

To his excellency the Minister of Marine.

AUBURN Feb. 24, 1819.

Montezuma Bridge.—On Tuesday, the 16th inst. a number of the inhabitants of the village of Montezuma and town of Mentz, accompanied by one of the committee for building a bridge over the Seneca river and marshes—went into the woods—cut and prepared the timber for erecting the longest bridge *in the world.*

This bridge is calculated to extend a distance of three miles, being separated near the centre by an island, and will afford a communication to travellers on the northern turnpike, in a direct line along the ridge road, to Rochester and Lewiston

The magnitude of this undertaking displays to the world the progress of improvement in the western country. This will be the third bridge over the waters of the Cayuga Lake and Seneca river, in a distance of seven miles. through a country, which, a few years since, was a wilderness; and in which distance the sum of more than *one hundred thousand dollars* will have been expended on bridges.

The middle section of the canal ending in the Seneca river at Montezuma, near this bridge, will undoubtedly render the place an object of curiosity to gentlemen travelling the country. And the very great sum of money expended on this bridge and the canal, will afford a fair opportunity for industrious persons to obtain full employment.

Montezuma, Feb. 17th, 1819.

TOWANDA, (Penn.) Feb. 27.

JAMES MUNKS.—A gentleman, late from Bellefonte, in this state, informs that Munks, the murderer, who was hanged there on the 23d ult. has been seen *alive* since that time at the house of a man who was acquainted with him:

——"the times have been,
That when the brains were out the
man would die,"
but not so in these times.

It appears that suspicion was entertained by some, that the criminal was not duly executed—search being made, it was found that the coffin, in which he was supposed to be buried, was *empty;* and that holes were bored in the coffin; probably for the purpose of admitting air.

Valuable Discovery.—A salt spring, said to be very rich, has lately been discovered a few miles from this village. Application has been made to the legislature now in session, for the loan of money to assist the improvement of the discovery—it is to be wished that the petition might be granted, as nothing of the kind could be more useful to this section of the country.

SALEM, (N. J.) Feb. 17.

FAST WALKING.—The distance of one mile was walked by a gentleman in this town, for a wager, on Thursday evening last, in the short space of nine minutes and twenty-three seconds.

Bank of the United States.

The important question solemnly decided... We have the satisfaction to state, (says the Philadelphia Gazette) that by express advice from Washington, intelligence is received, that on Saturday last, in the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Marshal delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of M'Culloch, vs. the state of Maryland, and that opinion pronounces the Bank of the U. States Constitutional, and declares all attempts, on the part of the state Banks to tax it unconstitutional, null and void.

From the Richmond Enq. March 6.

Most horrible and daring outrage.—Perhaps a more daring outrage never was committed in this country than was committed on yesterday in this county, (Charles City) in the neighborhood of the court house. A Mrs. Valentine, a married lady of respectability but poor, was industriously employed in gathering some cotton at some distance from the house where she resided, but in sight of the main road, where she was accosted unexpectedly by a man who had rode up to the fence that inclosed the little cotton patch where she was busily employed, saying "how do you do Miss?" and immediately made propositions to seduce her, offering money, which he said he had plenty of, smacking his pocket, and said he had more in his valice.—She refused his propositions, and told him she did not want him nor his money, and immediately started to run towards her little dwelling—upon which the ruffian leaped from his horse and pursued her. The poor woman could make but bad way, being far advanced in pregnancy, was soon overtaken by him; he laid violent hands upon her, and threw her down, and after scuffling with her until he tore almost all her clothes off of her, the poor woman being almost exhausted with fright and fatigue, he consumated his infamous intentions. This is the information given by her distressed and unhappy husband this morning It is therefore hoped, as this unfortunate family is poor, that a liberal reward will be offered by the government for apprehending and bringing the offender to a proper trial. It is supposed that the offender is a stranger in Charles City. The best description of him and horse that can be had at present, (the poor woman being very sick and threatened with a miscarriage is not in a situation to be interrogated much) is, that he rode, as well as she recollects, something of a roan or milk and cider horse, had a valice, either with a bear skin over it or covered with hair, had a good looking double reined bridle, was well dressed himself, a man of more than common size, full face, and had on a dark great coat or surtout; and says she should know him if she could see him again. This act was committed as she supposes, between 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th. A man answering this description was seen passing the road that way on the same day and near the time stated, and it is supposed that he must be going on towards Richmond A subscription paper is now out, and several persons have subscribed liberally, and it is expected a handsome reward will be raised in that way, which will be forwarded to Richmond as soon as possible. This outrage committed on Mrs. V. we hope will be a caution to hardy females who too frequently go abroad unprotected, and thereby put themselves in the power of such ruffians. Feb. 28, 1819.

From the Franklin Gazette.

John Forsyth, our Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain, will embark at Boston, and not as was supposed, at Annapolis. The conclusion of the late Treaty of cession deprives his mission of its interest. If however, the rumors afloat be correct, the disordered and revolutionary state of Spain may, unexpectedly, render his station both critical and important.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th ult. the wife of Mr S. Wheeler, of Carlisle, was safely delivered of three living children—two daughters and a son; the son, however, survived but a few hours—the mother and two daughters are likely to do well.

What is further remarkable, is, that Mr W. about 14 months since, buried a son and two daughters, in the course of ten days—two of which were interred in one grave.—*Middlesex Gaz.*

MARRIED

On the 17th inst. at Connecticut farms, by the Rev. Stephen O Thompson, Luther Goble, Esq of Newark, to Mrs Phœbe R Camfield, daughter of Dr. Caleb Halsted, of the former place.

At Philadelphia Robert S Coffin, esq. (*Boston Bard*) to Miss Sarah Moore.

The Muses were his mistresses of yore,
But to the nine behold he adds one *Moore.*

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Guildersleeve, Mr George Graham, to Miss Emma King, all of Bloomfield.

Lately, by the Rev. Aaron Condit, Mr. Ezra Baldwin, to Miss Hannah Zeluff.

By the same, on the 24th ult. Mr. Jesse Pierson, of Morris Plains, to Miss Polly Mulford, of Hanover Neck.

At Northfield, on the 3d. inst. Mr. Samuel Beach, to Miss Polly Edwards.

At Livingston, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. David Jones, Rev. John Watson, to Miss Betsey Ely, daughter of Mr. Moses Ely.

DIED

In Savannah, on the 3d. inst. Mrs Betsey Clark, wife of Mr. Thomas Clark, of Westfield, N. J.

THE PATRIOT.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1819.

The Prince Regent's speech which will be found in another part of our paper, is veiled with the same delusive covering, which has served to ornament it for a number of years; viz. "the progressive improvement of the Revenue," the "flourishing state of the Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures of the country," "that it has pleased Divine Providence to place the British Empire in a state of peace with all nations, and that the success of the army in India has been brilliant and complete, &c. &c." All this might do very well, but the English People have long since learned how to read the speeches of the Prince Regent or rather of his ministers. He does not tell them that peace has brought with it a debt of eleven hundred millions of pounds, which entails upon every man, woman, and child throughout Great Britain, the sum of six pounds sterling per annum, to pay the interest only—He does not tell them that the Revenue, for the last three or four years has fell short by one third of the yearly expenditure—He does not tell them that the *flourishing state* of the manufactures of Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leicester, and other places, have placed them in their flourishing *Poor Houses*—He does not tell them that those who are furnishing the poor with parochial relief are daily becoming bankrupts, and must soon become dependant on the bounty of their more fortunate neighbors—He does not tell them, that, after the Bank of England became insolvent, an act of parliament forced the people to receive their paper in lieu of gold—Neither has he told them, that the immense debt first contracted to prevent American Independence, has, upon the same principle, been raised, by the immaculate ministers of his Royal Highness, to the enormous sum of eleven hundred millions of pounds in overwhelming the liberties of France, and placing on the throne a man whom the people despise.

But the People of England wanted not his information concerning these things; the last twenty-five years have successively taught them as they rolled along, to detect the impositions of their designing rulers But the evil has arisen to so alarming a height, that nothing but a desperate remedy can effect a cure—Americans remember, that a Banking system, and a paper currency, have been the gradual ruin of the once flourishing Empire of Britain.

We have received from an anonymous correspondent, heavy complaints against some youths of this place, charging them with having outrageously attacked and abused a young lady returning from the forum of Monday evening last. He intreats the interference of the civil power to repress this growing evil. We lament that there should be any occasion for complaints of this nature but we understand that every person has the power vested in himself, (in the case of our correspondent) to take into custody such, who should interrupt us in our lawful pursuits; and, as our correspondent was in company with the young lady, he was of course her guardian and should have protected her, and, if incapable, have called to his assistance the neighborhood, or should he have a knowledge of one or more of the delinquents there is no doubt the civil power will take cognizance of such abuse

Among the appointments made by the President of the United States with the consent of the Senate, is that of THOMAS RANCE, Esq. to be Surveyor and Inspector of the district of New-Brunswick.

The Senate of the United States have discharged the Judiciary committee from the consideration of the petition of a number of inhabitants of Perth Amboy, in this state, praying that the District Court may be held there, instead of New-Brunswick.

Claims on Spain.... The Providence Patriot says there are claims in that town to a very considerable amount under the new Spanish treaty...and calculates that the five million appropriated will not pay 25 per cent of the whole amount of claims.

The Report in the Senate of the U. S. adverse to the conduct of the Seminole War, is long and elaborate—comprehending facts, arguments, and opinions, but offering no specific propositions for the Senate to act upon. The committee were divided on the Report—Mess. Lacock, of Pa. Burrill, of this state; and Eppes of Virginia, being in favor of—and Mess. Eaton, of Tennessee, and King, of New-York, against it. Mr. Lacock drew up the Report, which censures Gen. Jackson in strong terms, particularly for ordering Gen. Gaines to take possession of St. Augustine, and for employing volunteers, when he was directed to make requisitions of militia. This last is a new, and we should hardly think a tenable ground for censure; at least, the Senator from this State, one would suppose, could not consistently maintain it....*Providence Pat.*

Franklin Association.—The last question was indefinitely postponed The question to be discussed on *Monday* evening next is: "Which is best calculated to perpetuate republican governments, energy in the Executive, or liberty to the People?"

Swindling extraordinary.—Last week a person of gentlemanly appearance, who said he was a native of Long Island, that his name was Pearce, called at the house of Cooke & Murphy, clothiers, of Cherry-street, ordered a superb suit of clothes, which he desired to have sent to his boarding house in Water street, by Saturday evening, the taylor took them at the appointed hour, 9 o'clock, and fitted them on, he seemed much pleased with them, and desired the taylor to sit down in the parlour while he went to his bed chamber for the money to pay for them. He then left the parlour seemingly for that purpose, with the clothes in one hand and a light in the other, but instead of going up passed out through the hall door, and has not since been heard of. The public are cautioned against him, he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, slender make, sallow complexion, and covered his swindling under the strong appearance of piety. The police who have had him particulary described, have hopes of finding him.

[*N. Y. Merc. Adv.*

The Hon Samuel Bell is elected governor of New Hampshire for the ensuing year.

From the Goshen Patriot.

Trials for MURDER.

In former papers we have stated, that Jack Hodges had been convicted as a principal in the murder of Richard Jennings:—James Teed had been convicted as an accessary to the murder, before the fact; and that the summing up of counsel, in the trial of David Conkling, also an accessary before the fact, had commenced on Saturday evening. On Monday morning, Mr. Ely and Mr. Price, addressed the jury in behalf of the prisoner; and Mr. Duer in behalf of the prosecution. The cause went to the jury about half after three P. M. and they remained out until eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, when they returned a verdict of GUILTY. The principal difficulty before the jury, was supposed to be the testimony of David Hendershot, which was introduced towards the close of the trial, when it was too late to procure witnesses to falsify it. He swore in substance, that Conkling did not load the gun with which the murder was committed. This was a direct contradiction of that part of Jack's story; but in the trial of Dunning, which took place afterwards, three witnesses testified, that they had heard Hendershot say, about the time the body was found, that "Conkling did load the gun."

Mrs. Hannah Teed, being called to the bar, was arraigned as accessary to the murder of Richard Jennings after the fact, and with the advice of Mess. Fisk and Price, her counsel, withdrew her former plea, and openly pleaded guilty to the indictment.

Mr Betts, district attorney, then addressed the court, and remarked, that the Grand Jury had also preferred a bill against the prisoner, as accessary to the murder of Richard Jennings, before the fact: if he obtained the assent of the court, he should enter a *nolle prosequi* upon that indictment. The prisoner was represented to be a person of feeble understanding—and was the wife of one, and sister of the other, of the criminals convicted of the same offence.—The proof of those cases, showed that she rather acquiesced—and was rather a passive member in the atrocious confederacy, than that she was an instigator, or influential, or active in producing it. She might well be considered as controlled by her husband, in yielding the aid she did to the murder: and, although her conduct was deeply criminal, probably the ends of public justice would be better subserved by punishing her for the minor offence, than in exposing her to a public and infamous death. An additional reason of much weight was, the information communicated to the court, that the prisoner was now in a delicate situation, and one which must forbid her execution for many months, if she was convicted.—He stated to the court, that he had the assent of the Attorney-General, and of the counsel associated in the prosecution, to the course he proposed adopting.

The court declared their full approbation of the measures, and the district-attorney entered a *nolle prosequi* upon the indictment against Mrs. Teed for the capital offence.

David Dunning was then brought up and put on his trial as a principal in the murder. Mr. Betts opened the cause. The circumstances of the murder were first proved. Jack Hodges was the principal witness.—He swore that he went to the house where the prisoner at the bar and James Teed lived—had a short conversation with Dunning in his own room—they then went out of the house together, and there made their arrangements to execute the murder the first opportunity. Dunning was to decoy the old man to a certain place where they had been cutting wood, and Jack was to shoot him. On Monday morning, Mr. Jennings went past the house, and Dunning followed and overtook him. Jack then took the gun, and hastened by a different route to the place agreed on, where he observed them coming towards him. Mr. Jennings asked Jack if he had lent a hand to cut the timber that there lay on the ground? Jack replied, that he had, raising his gun and cocking it at the same time. Mr. Jennings asked him if his gun was loaded? Jack replied it was not. At this instant Dunning stepped off from the side of the old man, and Jack took aim at his head and fired. The old man fell on his seat, his head drooping forwards. Jack then turned round to go away, when Dunning, the prisoner at the bar, ran up to him, saying, "damn the old savage, he's not dead yet—why will you undertake a job and not finish it?" Dunning then siezed the gun and beat it over the old man's head and breast, until he broke it—he then took the broken pieces to Jack, who carried them to Teed's, and thence to Conklin's. Various attempts were made to prove that Dunning was not there, and could not have assisted in the murder; but the testimony of the black was so remarkably corroborated by circumstances—by other witnesses—and by Dunning's own confession, that the Jury, after having been out about five hours returned a verdict of GUILTY.

On Thursday morning the prisoners were brought into court, to receive their sentences:

Hannah Teed was then called up. The Judge stated to her in substance that in consideration of her sex—of the probability that the mandates of a stern and inflexible husband might have influenced her conduct in relation to the murder—in consideration of her peculiar situation, as represented to the Court—and also in consideration of the destitute situation of her children, already deprived of a father—that she was now to be their only protector—the only parent to whom they must in future look for support—that these, and a variety of other considerations, pressed themselves upon the minds of the Court, who, with the advice and consent of the Counsel, for the people, had thought proper to extend to her all the mercy the law would allow—She was, therefore, sentenced to *thirty days* confinement in the County Jail. Her crimes, the Court remarked, would justify a severer punishment, but they had a greater regard for her children than for her—and would therefore forbear.

James Teed, David Conkling, David Dunning and Jack Hodges, were next called up, and addressed with great solemnity, by Judge Van Ness. He stated to them the nature and enormity of the crime of which they had been convicted. He observed, that this was the first instance in this state, of a murder having been perpetrated by hired assassins. He spoke of the fairness of their trials, and implored them to cherish a forgiving disposition towards all men, &c. &c. He then pronounced their sentence, which was, *that they all be taken from the place where they then stood, to the prison from whence they last came; and that they be taken from thence to the place of execution, on Friday, the 16th day of April next, and there be hung by the neck, between the hours of two and three in the afternoon, until they were dead.*—An additional sentence was passed upon Jack, that after death, *his body to be delivered to the President of the Medical Society of this county, for dissection.* His duty as a magistrate, was then performed....but the judge did not stop here....he addressed them in the language of a fellow being—the language of a friend....the language of a christian; exhorting them to improve the few remaining days they had to live, in preparing for death and eternity. It was, indeed, a solemn and affecting scene. The wretched victims of despair stood before the tribunal of justice, an awful spectacle of human depravity.

BULL FIGHT IN SPAIN.

From M. M. Noah's Travels.

"I left the ramparts after enjoying a pleasant afternoon's walk, to attend the exhibition of bull fights at the *Plaza del Toro*. This is a vast ampitheatre, built of wood, open at the top, and having several tiers of boxes and seats, capable of accommodating near 10,000 people. It is situated near the walls of the city, to the north west, in sight of the castle of Santa Catalina—On my way thither I passed by a noble park of brass artillery, consisting of near 800 pieces, of various calibre, dismounted, and piled on each other transversely, without any covering, or apparently any guard. Some of those pieces bore various devices finely executed, and some were exceedingly old, having the arms of France, Spain, and Portugal, elegantly embossed upon them. There were several extraordinary sized mortars, used by the French at the siege of Cadiz, said to be cast at Seville, and left by the retreating army, at Port St. Mary's, opposite the city. These mortars bore inscriptions of French Marshals, and, instead of the former custom of inscribing fabulous names, as Mars, Bellona, Gorgon, Hydra, &c. (a very common usage) they were ornamented with the names of Soult, Ney, Junot, &c. names somewhat better calculated to inspire courage. From the immense crowds of ladies of fashion and elegance, who were bending their steps with eager haste, to the bull fight, together with the hurried gait of officers, and gentlemen with rapid strides, and the anxious expedition of the million, an idea may be formed of the attachment to this amusement, and the national character, which for centuries past it has acquired. I paid about three shillings for one of the best seats, and found the ampitheatre nearly filled. The ring was crowded with rabble, intermixed with soldiers, water-carriers, cake-sellers, peasants and sailors. A large box, over the entrance, was reserved for the municipality, who entered with extreme gravity, wearing large cocked hats. Another box, handsomely decorated, belonged to the governor and his suit; and the sports did not commence till he entered. A full band of music was stationed near him, playing national airs—A company of soldiers, headed by an officer, made their appearance from the grand arcade; they entered the ring, filed to the right and left, and passed around singly, facing the entrance. They then formed the line, marching very slowly by beat of drum; and, as the line extended from one end to the other, the rabble retreated as they advanced; and finally, the crowd having made their way out, the gate was closed, leaving the company of soldiers alone in the ring; and the rest of the house crowded at all points.—This was handsomely conducted, without noise or confusion. The company then went through their exercise, and were dismissed; each soldier clambering up into the boxes, to find a place to see the exhibition. After a pause, a large gate was thrown open, and forth issued a procession, consisting of the *Dramatis Personæ*. Four *Picadores* entered on horseback, their legs and thighs cased in leather, lined with tin or sheet iron, a large white Sombrero, or hat, tied under their chin by a ribbon, and tastefully placed on one side; a silk jacket and waistcoat, ornamented with gold and silver frogs, and a sash round their waist, with a long spear in their hands, tipped with iron; then followed six *Banderillas*, so called, whose task it was to annoy the bull, by fixing small sharp hooks in his flesh, ornamented with paper, and sometimes concealing fireworks; these men were dressed in silk jackets and small clothes, with light shoes, and silk cloaks of various colors, which they used in throwing at the bull, to divert him from any fixed object. The *Matadore* brought up the rear; he is the final executioner of the bull, and is considered a man of great importance, in sustaining the most difficult and dangerous part. The cavalcade first made a profound obeisance to the Governor, then to the Alcade and his officers, and finally to the whole company; after which they retired.—Another gate opened and all the bulls, amounting to six or seven, rushed out, headed by a man leading a tame bull, with a bell around his neck. The audience, at the sight, shouted forth applause, and he bulls, somewhat alarmed, rushed round the ring in great confusion; and it was with difficulty, that the man and his tame leader, enticed away the furious animals. The *Banderillas* entered, with their cloaks hanging on their arms, and concealed themselves behind strong wooden pallisadoes, affixed to the boxes, as a security against the pursuit of the animal. An awful pause ensued, and at the sound of the trumpet, the bolt was drawn from the gate, and one of the bulls rushed into the Arena. He paused, darting his fiery glances around, as if undecided where to make his first attack. He suddenly made at the first *Picadore*, and unhorsed him in a twinkling; he buried his horns in the bowels of the poor animal—when the banderillas rushed from their concealment, and with their cloaks diverted the attention of the bull.—The horseman slowly released himself from his dangerous position, and took shelter behind the pallisadoes; the bull then darted furiously at the other horse, but the spear, well directed, entered the fleshy part of his neck, and turned him off; with the third horse he was more successful, and killed him. The horses were then dragged off, but not without some danger. The banderillas commenced their part, by affixing the small spears and hooks, wrapped round with paper, into the neck of the bull. This was a difficult and dangerous experiment: custom rendered it necessary, that the bull should have fair play, and the audience generally took his part, applauded him with shouts, and the vibrations of innumerable handkerchiefs. To affix these banderillos, therefore, it was necessary to face the bull; and as he rushed towards the man, it required the utmost dexterity to effect his object, while he escaped his horns. These machines, some of which contained fireworks, exploded; and tortured the poor animal to madness. The sound of the trumpet announced the conclusion, and the matadore made his appearance, carrying in one hand a long and finely tempered sword, and in the other, a flag of red worsted, which he placed before the eyes of the bull, whose attention was immediately attracted by it. The animal darted at the red flag, and changed his position several times; finally the matadore finding him in a fit posture, placed his sword over the handle of his flag, and the bull rushing towards it, received it up to the hilt in his neck, staggered for a while, and then fell. Three horses, ornamented with flags, entered the ring, to which the dead animal was attached by a rope wound round his horns, and tied to a swingle-tree, and was thus dragged off amidst the shouts of the spectators, and the sound of music. The flesh is immediately cut up, and sold to the poor at a reduced price. From the overflowing audience, and the enthusiasm exhibited on the occasion, it will readily be perceived, that bull fights constitute the most important and national species of amusement. The greatest portion of this audience was composed of ladies of fashion and elegance, and who, from habit, could tranquilly view the torture of poor animals, for their amusement; nay, feel delighted if the savage fury of the bull destroyed all the horses, or threatened the lives of the men. So much for custom, blunting feelings, which, otherwise, are rather humane than callous.——The sight of this ampitheatre, crowded with well dressed persons, animated with the rapid sports of the ring, is really grand. The applause bestowed is by shaking the handkerchief, and the simultaneous movement of many thousands, appears like a heavy and rapid fall of snow, or the gathering of white clouds. The enthusiasm of the audience, at the spirit of the bull, or the dexterity of the actors, knows no bounds; they, indiscriminately, applaud one, with as much violence as they do the other. I recollect a small black bull, which, when let into the arena, killed five horses; and having cleared the ring, he remained sole master, glaring his fiery eyes around, with a proud look of defiance. The audience shouted forth applause, the ladies shook their handkerchiefs with violence, and when silence ensued, a peasant arose in his seat, and with looks of delight and congratulation, screamed out, "*Senories, questo toro una pisano meo de Tariffa*" "Gentlemen that bull is my countryman, from Tariffa." Nothing could be more droll to a stranger, than hearing a *Spaniard* claiming consanguinty to a *bull*."

Custom is the plague of wise men, and the idol of fools.

From the Queb. Gazette.

An extraordinary Cure of the LOCK JAW.

Mr. Neilson—The interest of suffering humanity tending at times to excite public attention, I send you the following case, which even the gentlemen of the faculty will not peruse with indifference, and which the generosity of my two undermentioned brother doctors engages me to make public. It is well known with how little success the medical art has hitherto struggled with that terrible disorder, known by the name of Tetanus, (Opisthotonos,) especially when caused by a wound.

On the 15th of December last, Mary Saint Gelais, 18 years old, a servant to Mr. Saul, fell on the glazed frost and lacerated the integuments of her right knee, but the wound not appearing dangerous, she continued her usual occupations; eighteen days after, although the wound appeared perfectly healed, she began to complain of a stiffness in the back of her neck, and a certain difficulty in moving her jaw; accompanied with a pain in her knee, which the curing of the wound had not been able to dispel. The pain having increased in an alarming manner during the day, the patient was carried in the evening to Dr. Blanchet, who prescribed something for the night—Dr. Iffland being called in, at Mr. Saul's desire, declared that the tetanus was then complete. During 3 days he employed in a masterly manner, every thing that the art prescribes in such cases, but perceiving all his efforts useless, he requested his friend, Doctor P. De Salles Latterriere, to form a consultation. Of this, the result was amputation; to which, nevertheless the patient and her relations positively refused their consent. They then contented themselves with enlarging the wound, and dressing it with the common stimulants, leaving the patient with such full conviction of her approaching death, that they thought it their duty to give her warning of her extreme danger, and her relations of the certainty of her death.

The disconsolate husband came to me soon after in tears, and requested me to go and see his wife, telling me she was at the last extremity; without, however mentioning one word of what had passed before—But on the road I met Doctor De Salles Latterriere, who informed me nearly, of what I have just related, adding that the case was quite desperate. Yet the success I had already met with from copious bleedings in similar cases, prevailed on me again to try the same fortune.

I found the poor woman in so violent paroxysm that her whole body was bent like a bow, and supported on by the back of the head, and on the heel. The jaws were so closed that it was impossible to introduce the blade of a knife; I confess that I also thought her on the very point of expiring, yet her pulse although weak and rapid, and much resembling such a one as commonly accompanies the inflammation of the brain, holding out tolerably well, I immediately came to the resolution of bleeding her until she fainted. I was obliged to take from her 36 ounces of blood—The fainting fit lasted a long time, but the contraction of the jaws, and the general spasm yielded visibly to that powerful depletion—I then took advantage of the slackness of the jaw to make her swallow four ounces of Castor Oil, and I prescribed the same quantity in a Clyster; after two hours she had two copious stools; she notwithstanding relapsed, and as violently as before; I repeated the bleeding, which was followed by a fainting after a fresh loss of eighteen ounces of blood.

During the three following days, she took each day an ounce and a half of good laudanum; the 4th day her mouth again closed, and the same convulsions began; another bleeding, *ad deliquium*, 30 ounces, and the patient found herself relieved as it were by enchantment. Her great repugnance to the Tincture of Opium, made me substitute in its place, the extract of opium, combined with calomel. The doses will appear more than extraordinary, and the success alone can justify them; I gave her three days successively, 60 grains of opium alone; the calomel did not cause any salivation; it acted powerfully on the bowels from which it expelled several worms of an astonishing length. The woman is at present perfectly cured of the Tetanus, though extremely weak, which weakness her excessive poverty will in all probability keep up but too long.

JOS. PAINCHAUD.

Quebec, 1st February, 1819.

Richmond (Vir.) March 2.

The following is the copy of a letter from the "friend of man and of learning," Mr J. Lancaster to the hon Burwell Bassett, on receiving the resolution admitting him to a seat on the floor of Congress hall; a motion introduced by Mr. Bassett with delicacy of feeling, goodness of heart, and unanimously accepted by that intelligent branch of the national legislature—

A compliment which introduces Mr. Lancaster in America, to an extensive sphere of usefulness, and leaves far as the lengthened shadow the solid substance, all the false glare of titled honour—all the empty praise of princes and deceitful courts, who, in Shakespeare's portrait "smile and smile and be a villain." The gratitude of every Philanthropist is due to the hon. B. Bassett, who, on the floor of that house, rose and submitted the high but deserved compliment, to a man who had left his aged father to extend a plan of education, calculated more effectually to diffuse the inestimable blessing of education.

To Burwell Bassett, a Representative From Virginia.

"Honored Friend—" How shall I express the feeling gratitude of an overflowing heart, when I peruse thy speech and the vote of the house of Representatives yesterday respecting myself—I had no notion that my motives to action, my humble services in a great and righteous cause, would have been so highly honoured and appreciated, I receive it with feelings as deep as they will be lasting.—When duty calls me to arduous exertion, it will be a stimulous to activity, a light on my path, to cheer me on my way. I hail it as a mercy from Heaven, granting me a most honorable introduction to a great nation—a new call to duty; a powerful passport to usefulness. But there is one point of view in which it is to me a consolation—a joy— an honour beyond all price, both in the thing done, as well as the time and manner of doing it.

I have left in my own country a venerable and beloved father, a pious old man of seventy five. I am his youngest son—the joy of his life, the consolation of his old age. On parting he wept over me with tears of joy—he gave me up freely, he said, without a sorrowful accent.—"Go, my dear son, God will bless thee—I rejoice that thou art going to be a blessing to the children of another nation." "The good will of him that dwelt in the bush, be with thee"—This honoured parent I am not likely to see any more, short of that mansion which he looks to as his own—an inheritance with the saints in light—a city that hath habitations, where God wipes all tears from his people's faces, and gives them joy unutterable without end—without alloy.

But the good wishes, and the God of my Father is with me, and the news of this honorable act of thine will reach him—will cheer his aged heart; will make his tears of joy to flow—will console perhaps, his dying hours, and tune another song of praise for mercies past, which shall rise to the footstool of Omnipotence as grateful incense, and bring down from thence the blessings of Heaven on thy head.

While the heart of the writer beats, thy name and gratitude will be the same word, mean the same thing, in my mind. May he who first loved little children, called them and blessed them, remember thy kindness to me as their friend, and reward with His love thy goodness to thy Respectful Friend, (Signed)

JOSEPH LANCASTER.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

WELSH INDIANS.

Lieutenant Roberts's account of his interview with a chief of the Welsh Indians; translated by Mr. Thomas Roberts, from the Greal, printed in 1805.

In the year 1801, being at the city of Washington, in America, I happened to be at an hotel, smoking my cigar, according to the custom of the country; and there was a young lad, a native of Wales, a waiter in the house, and because he had displeased me, by bringing me a glass of brandy and water warm, instead of cold, I said to him jocosely, in Welsh, "I'll give thee a good beating."

There happened to be at the time in the same room one of the secondary Indian chiefs, who on my pronouncing those words, rose up in a great hurry, stretching forth his hand, at the same time asking me, in the ancient British tongue, "Is that thy language?" I answered in the affirmative, shaking hands at the same time; and the chief said it was likewise his language, and the language of his father and mother, and of his nation. I said to him, so it is the language of my father and mother, and also of my country. Upon this the Indian began to inquire from whence I came, and I replied from Wales, but he had never heard a word about such a place. I explained, that Wales was a principality in a kingdom called England. He had heard of England, and of the English, but never of such a place as Wales.

I asked him if there were any traditions amongst them, whence their ancestors had come. He said, there were; and that they had come from a far distant country, very far in the east, and from over the great waters. I conversed with him in Welsh and English: he knew better Welsh than I did; and, as I asked him how they came to retain their language so well, from mixing with the other Indians? he answered, that they had a law, or an established custom, in their country, forbidding any to teach their children another language until they had attained the age of 12 years; and after that age they were at liberty to learn any any language they pleased. I asked him if he would like to go to England and Wales; he replied, that he had not the least inclination to leave his native country; and that he would sooner live in a wigwam than in a palace. He had ornamented his naked arms with bracelets, on his head were placed ostrich feathers.

I was astonished and greatly amazed when I saw and heard such a man, who had painted his face of a yellowish red and such an appearance, speaking the ancient British language as fluently as if he had been born and brought up in the vicinity of Snowden. His hair was shaved, except round the crown of his head, and there it was very long, and platted; and it was on the crown of his head he had placed the ostrich feathers, which I mentioned before, to ornament himself.

The situation of those Indians is about 800 miles southwest of Philadelphia, according to his statement; and they are called in general the Asguaws, or the Asguaw nation.*

The Chief courted my society astonishingly, seeing that we were descended from the same people. He used to call upon me almost every day, and take me to the woods to show me the virtue of the various herbs which grew there, and which were best to cure or remedy all sorts of fevers; for neither he nor his kindred were acquainted with compound medicine.

JOSEPH ROBERTS,
Formerly of Hawarden, Flintshire, North-Wales.

* Among the great variety of accounts of the Welsh Indians formerly collected, some of them point out a tribe of them agreeing in situation with the above; but the main body of that people is represented as situated at a very great distance from this, as to conceive a detached party; the country being on the upper branches of the Missouri, coming from the north west; and generally denominated Padoucas, and White Padoucas, in the maps, but in some early maps they are called Matocantes. They are called the White Indians and Civil Indians, in the United States. The Indians about the Illinois territory call them the Mud Indians, on account of their coming to the trading posts down the Missouri, at the season when that river is flooded by reason of there being not sufficient water for the passage of boats in the upper branches, from whence they come, at other times.

A doctor, on going into his boarding house, and not finding dinner ready, observed, "What, are there no *symptoms* of dinner yet?"...."No *appearance*," replied the lawyer...."There's a *sample* of it," said a merchant, as a servant appeared with a turkey......"Faith, and a fine *token* it is," rejoined a printer.

Pride....Pride and ill nature will be hated in spite of the wealth and greatness in the world. Civility is always sale, but pride creates no enemies.

THE

NEWARK PATRIOT, AND NEW-JERSEY GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"It was the glorious spirit of REPUBLICANISM, which animated Millions in America to prefer *Poverty* with LIBERTY, to *Gilded Chains* and *Sordid Affluence*—and to die in defence of their Rights, as MEN!—as FREEMEN!—*who* can resist this spirit?" CHATHAM

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1819. | *PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY PARES & SON.* | VOL I.—NO. 13

☞ The NEWARK PATRIOT, *will be published every Friday morning, opposite* Moses Roff's *Tavern,* Broad-Street, *and delivered to subscribers at* Two Dollars *per annum payable half yearly in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be neatly and conspicuously inserted three weeks for One Dollar *a square; and* Twenty five Cents *for each additional insertion. Longer ones in proportion. Advertisements to be paid for in advance.*

*** *Postage must be paid on all letters with Subscriptions, Advertisements, and Communications*

A WEEKLY ALMANAC,

1819. MARCH. APRIL.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.
26	Friday,	5 52	6 8
27	Saturday,	5 50	6 10
28	Sunday,	5 49	6 11
29	Monday,	5 48	6 12
30	Tuesday,	5 46	6 14
31	Wednesday,	5 45	6 15
1	Thursday,	5 43	6 17

New Moon 24d 6h 52m. morn.

PRICES CURRENT, IN NEWARK,

Corrected Weekly.

Flour, Wheat, pr Cwt.	$5
do Rye,	2 25
do Indian,	1 75 to 2
Oats, per bushel,	47
Corn	68 3-4
Cider spirits, per gallon,	50 to 53
Butter, per lb.	20 to 25
Lard	14 to 16
Plaister, per ton.	6 50 to 7
Salt coarse, per bushel,	75 to 87 1-2
do. fine,	75 to 87 1-2
Shad, per barrel,	12 to 14
[illegible]	7 to 9 50

PATRIOT OFFICE.

PARES & SON,

VERY respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newark and its vicinity, that they have received an assortment of NEW TYPE, for the immediate purpose of Printing in an elegant manner Job-Work of every description.

Newark, Jan. 1, 1819

BAND-BOX MANUFACTORY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MRS J. PARES and DAUGHTERS, very respectfully solicit the favors of the Ladies of Newark, and the State of New-Jersey in the above branch of Business, assuring them that every attention will be assiduously given, to furnish them with the best and most fashionable article; the most fanciful and modern papers will be used for covering, and orders will be punctually attended to in nests for exportation, Stores will be supplied on the shortest notice, and on terms preferable to any yet offered to the public.

Hatters, Milliners, &c. &c. will have a liberal discount allowad on taking large quantities

Opposite Roff's Tavern, Newark, Jan. 22. 1819.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

ON application of JOHN GOULD & ABRAHAM ACKERMAN, administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of EUCREAS GOULD, deceased, to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided: IT IS ORDERED by the Court that the said administrators give public notice to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said decedent within twelve months from this day, [13th January 1819] by setting up copies of this order in five of the most public places in the county, for the space of two months; and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed and published at Newark, in this State, for the same space of time: And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debts, claims, or demands within the said period of twelve months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditors shall be for ever barred of his or her claims against the said administrators.

A True Copy.

TH. T, KINNEY, Surrogate.

Philadelphia, Boston & New-York best Editions.

(JUST PUBLISHED.)

VALUABLE NEW BOOKS,

FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF

PARES & SON,

Printers, Booksellers, Bookbinders & Stationers,

Opposite Moses Roff's Tavern, Broad-street, Newark.

OCTAVO.

- DARBY's Tour from New-York to Detroit—1819—*Maps*
- Travels in England, France and Spain, and the Barbary states, in the years 1813.—'14 and '15, by M. M. Noah
- Wilson's sketch of the military and political power of Russia—*Map*
- Historical illustrations of the fourth Canto of Childe Harold, by John Hobhouse, Esq.
- Anecdotes of the Life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff.
- Barrington and Beaufoy on the North Pole—*Map*
- Phillippart's Memoirs of General Moreau.
- O'Reilly's Greenland—*Maps.*
- Capt Hall's account of the great Loo-Choo Islands
- Rambles in Italy, by an American
- Hall's Travels in Canada and the United States
- Capt. Tuckey's expedition to the river Zaire or Congo
- Phillip's Recollections of Counsellor Curran.
- Junius Identified.
- De Stael on the French Revolution.

TWELVES.

- Letters from the South (by the author of John Bull and Brother Jonathan)
- Plumtres' Tales of Wonder, Humour, and Sentiment—2 vols
- Manners, a Novel—2 vols
- Biographical Sketches of my Literary Life and Opinions, by S T. Colleridge, esq
- Styles' D D. Memoirs & Remains of Charles Buck.
- Rhoda, a Novel—2 vols
- Comic Dramas, by Miss Edgeworth
- Tales of Fancy, by Miss Burney.
- Rosabella, or a Mother's Marriage—3 vols.
- The Fast of St Magdalen—2 vols
- Women, or Pour et Contre, by the author of Bertram.
- Paris Revisited—in 1815.
- Felix Alvarez, or manners of Spain, including the Peninsula War—2 vols.
- Florence Macarthy, by Lady Morgan—2 vols
- Valentines' Eve, by Mrs Opie—[illegible] vols
- Hazlett's Characters of Shakspeare's Plays.
- Letters from the Cape of Good Hope.
- Battle of Niagara, a Poem by John O'Cataract.
- Correspondence between a Mother and Daughter, by Mrs, Taylor, and Jane Taylor.
- Memoirs of the French War in Spain, by M. Rocca
- Birbeck's Letters from Illinois,—*map of the Western States*
- Tales of my Landlord, by J. Clairbotham—4 vols. in two.

EIGHTEENS.

- Hannah Moore's Sacred Dramas for Young People
- Rokeby, a Poem, in Six Cantos by Walter Scott
- Descent of Liberty, a Mask, by Leigh Hunt.
- Cowper's Poems—3 vols
- Memoir of the Early Life of Wm Cowper, esq written by himself.
- Christabel, Kubla Khan, a Vision
- Ilderim, a Syrian Tale, in four Cantos.
- Death of Gen Montgomery, or, the Storming of Quebec
- Sopha, or the Dangerous Indiscretion, Founded on Facts.
- The Antiquary, by the author "Waverly" and "Guy Mannering,"—2 vols
- Memoir, relating to the Highlands, with Anecdotes of Rob Roy and his Family.
- Edgeworth's Moral Tales—3 vols.
- Woodland Tales—2 vols
- The Lord of the Isles, a Poem, by Walter Scott.
- Lara, a Tale, Jaqueline, a Tale, Poems—in 1 vol
- Mador of the Moor, a Poem, by James Hogg, author of the Queen's Wake, &c.
- Childe Alarique, a Poets' Reverie
- The Corsair, a Poem by Lord Byron.
- Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, a Poem by Ld Byron
- The Poetic Mirror, or, the living Bards of Britain
- Harold the Dauntless, a Poem, in six Cantos, by the author of "The Bridal of Triermain"
- Original and Translated Poems, by Richd Dabney
- Irish Melodies and Sacred Songs, by T. Moore esq
- Seige of Corinth, and Parisina, Poems—in 1 vol.

Patriot Office.

BOOKBINDING.

THOSE who please to favor the Proprietors of the Patriot with commands in the above department of Business, will be gratified in having their Books bound in a firm and elegant manner. PARES SEN. *flatters himself that after thirty years experience, devoted in general to the variety of Bookbinding, to merit a share of Public Patronage.*

JAN. 1, 1819

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS ANDREW WOODRUFF, Administratror, of all and singular, the goods, chattles and credits of George Woodruff deceased hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as they can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday, the 19th day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Special Term, 6th February, 1819

WHEREAS DAVID HETFIED, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of MERRICK MARTIN, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday, the nineteenth day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

TO RENT.

A [illegible] HOUSE, fronting the Lower Common, now occupied by Mrs Ann Kirkby —Possession given the first day of April next; for terms apply to William Tennison, No 110 Greenwich street, New-York, or to James W. Burnett, Esq. at Newark

Newark, Feb. 18, 1819. 3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DANIEL CONGLETON, deceased, are requested to make payment; and such as have demands against said estate, are desired to present them for adjustment to

ELIAS F SPEER, Administrator.

Little Falls, Feb 26, 1819

3w-9

Partnership Dissolved.

ALEXANDER CALDWELL, and WILLIAM BRIER, have this day dissolved partnership—All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment immediately, at their residence, at the upper end of Newark.

FEB. 24, 1819.

SHINGLES.

A CARGO of the first quality Cedar SHINGLES, just received; together with a general assortment of BOARDS, PLANK, LATHS, and LIME, are for SALE by

AARON WARD.

NEWARK, MARCH 12.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS DAVID CRANE, and WM. SAYRE executors of the last will and testament of EPHRAIM SAYRE, deceased, have made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as they can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree that all person interested in the estate which was of said deceased appear before this Court on Monday the 19th day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

White Wood & Maple.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

1000 Feet 3-8 pliant WHITE WOOD Boards, from 16 to 34 inches.

500 Feet 5-8 of a *stronger sort.*

Do Do. 1 INCH MAPLE,

With some 3-4 Do.

Enquire personally, or by letter, (post paid) of the editors of the Newark Patriot.

Feb. 19, 1819.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS GILBERT HEARD, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of Elizabeth Winans, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estates and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday the 19th day of April next, to shew cause if any they should have, why so much of the land, and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay her said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH T KINNEY Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

ON application of N[illegible] Matthews, and Abraham W[illegible] administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of James [illegible]ornwell deceased, to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, in pursuance of the Saatute in such case made and provided IT IS ORDERED by tha Court that the said administrators give public noticee to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said decedent within twelve months from this day, (18th January, 1819,) by setting up copies of this order in five of the most public places in the county, for the space of two months and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed and published at Newark, in this State, for the same space of time: And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debts, claims, or demands within the said period of twelve months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her claim against the said administrators.

A True Copy.

TH T. KINNEY, Surrogate

Essex Orphan's Court.

Special Term, 6th February, 1819.

ON application of David Hetfield, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of Merrick Martin, deceased, to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided: IT IS ORDERED by the Court that the said administrator give public notice to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, claims and demands against the estate of the said decedent within twelve months from this day, (6th February 1819,) by setting up copies of this order in five of the most public places in the county, for the space of two months; and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed and published at Newark, in this State for the same space of time: And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debts, claims, or demands, within the said period, of twelve months, public notice being given as afore said, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her claim against the said administrator.

A True Copy.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

BLANKS.

Mortgages, Justices' Summons' Warrants, Executions, & Subpœnas. Attorneys' Summons' &c.

For sale at this office.

BRIDGPORT, (Con.) March 10.

MURDER.—A distressing affair happened last Wednesday at the store of Capt. Daniel Leavenworth in Huntington, between a couple of dissolute characters of the names of John T. Beers, and Phineas Taylor, who had been drinking together, and who, animated, probably, by the intoxicating draught, fell into an angry dispute, when a challenge was given to fight, and they left the store for that purpose, here Beers declining the engagement was pursued by Taylor as it is stated, when Beers, arming himself with a stake from an ox sled and turning on his pursuer gave a blow on the head, which terminated his existence on the Saturday following. Beers has absconded taking with him his rifle, declaring he will not be taken. We understand that he has been pursued but has not as yet been heard of.

As we desire our readers to learn whatever new and strange is going on in the world, we copy, for their information, the following from the Baltimore papers, received by the last mail, in which it is inserted as an advertisement: *Nat. Int.*

"TRACENA.—A new mode of travelling, combining the advantages of carriage, horse, and foot. It has a saddle as a horse, it has wheels as a carriage, yet the driver derives his progress from his own feet. It exhibits the principle of skaiting on land.

This curious, useful, and simple machine, was invented in Germany, by Trace. J. Stewart claims the merit of constructing and introducing them here, with improvement which he has patented, and is ready to execute them to order. These horses are cheap, they are safe, and do not fail without the rider's consent.

In that part of Germany, where they are introduced, they are not only possessed by numbers, but hired out as horses are.

The public are informed that the above Tracena will be exhibited to-morrow and Saturday, at Concert Hall, South Charles street, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

Another Mail Robbery—A letter from the postmaster at St. Genevieve, to the postmaster at Shawaneetown (Illinois territory) state that on the 1st Februaty the mail from Chariette, Boon's Lick &c. was robbed by one person, who is particularly described. It appears that he took the mail bag, horse, saddle, bridle, spurs, &c.

Specie.... Four hundred thousand dollars in specie left Cincinnatti for the U. S. Bank at Philadelphia. This causes some complaint.

The inhabitants of the District and members of Congress gave a splendid Ball on Friday last at Crawford's Tavern, to Mr and Mrs. Bagot previous to their departure for England. ..after supper the health of Mr. and Mrs B. was drank with great applause; in compliment to the occason, the band struck up the English national air God save the King; which was immediately followed by Yankee Doodle.

Mr. B. returned thanks in a handsome manner, and expressed his grateful sense of the attention which he had received since his arrival in this country, and his sincere wishes for the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the nation.

Mr. B has by the amenity of his manners, the respect which he has believed to have always shown towards the government, and the uniform politeness with which he treats every body, gained a greater degree of good will than has been experienced by any other English Minister with the exception, perhaps of Mr Erskine. He has shown how easy it is to combine with the most sincere attachment to his own country and its institutions, the most perfect respect for others. Mr. B. is truly an Englishman; his departure will excite the most sincere regret of all who have had an opportunity of knowing him.....*Geogctn. Mes.*

POETRY.

To the Editors of the Newark Patriot.

GENTLEMEN,

I was much surprised a few days since on seeing in the Columbian of March 9, a beautiful little song entitled, MARIAN'S BOWER, purporting to be extracted from the Savannah Museum Now this truly charming little piece, is from the pen of a Lady in Newark, who has of late enriched with her favors the columns of the PATRIOT under the signature of CLAUDIA Proud of my native State, which is so eminently favored by the *Poetic* muse—and solicitous for the honor of Newark, I wish through the medium of your invaluable paper, to correct this error.

I have sent you the Centinel of July 14, 1818, in which it appeared: by inserting it as it there stands you will oblige a CONSTANT READER

For the Centinel.

Mr Tuttle,

If the following parody on Moor's "*Eveleen's Bower*," meets your approbation you are at liberty to give it a place in the Centinel

MARIAN'S BOWER.

Oh! blest was the hour,
When to Marian's bower,
Young Edwin of the village a wooing came;
The moon shone bright,
In the heavens that night,
And cheer'd the lover's journey with her vestal flame.

O'er the green sward way,
"The narrow path lay"
Which led to the bower of Marian fair;
The violet 'neath his tread
Scarcely bow'd its beauteous head,
For light were his footsteps as the passing air.

"The next sun's ray,"
Shone on the happy day,
When Edwin led his Marian to church so gay;
Their mutual vows of love
Were registered above,
And all nature seem'd to smile on the nuptial day

Now with hearts devoid of care,
To their labor they repair,
While their little ones so merrily are sporting near;
O, may that "light above,"
Ever bless their virtuous love,
And pleasure and contentment crown each happy year

For the Patriot

Solution of the Enigma signed GORDIANA.

My BED though formed long ago,
Is every morning made I know;
I use it most when I'm asleep,
And long I wish the same to keep;
But not by sickness or disease—
I wish to leave it when I please
BLOOMFIELD.

The following singular instance of self nomination, is stated to have been published in St Lawrence county:

"Notes is Here Given to the Respectebel in Habeonts of the County of St. Lawrnc that I Purpus to Go Forred As yours Assemblyman or Repre sentetive For the Ear in suen. If yours Respectl Bodes Se Fit to Giv me yours votes or sufferage I Will serve yours to the Best Wewl Fare of the Countey.

Given under my At Oswagatchie Febuy 27—1819.

GEORGE DAVIES"

1000 *Dollars Reward.*

Ran away from the subscriber within a few years, his whole estate, consisting of houses, land, &c. They gradually and almost imperceptibly stole away, after being put in motion by the magic art of one Intemperance, who lived in the family. Any person who will put me in posession of said estate, shall be entitled to the above reward. TOPER.

N. B All persons are cautioned to beware of said Intemperance, who, as I am told, has established one or two places of rendezvous in this town, where numbers of the incautious are daily seduced.—*Baltimore paper.*

Bonaparte.—While the Emperor Napoleon was walking in the garden of the Thuilleries with the Empress Maria Louisa and some officers, the Empress accidentally stumbled, and an officer to preserve her from falling, caught her in his arms—when Napoleon peevishly remarked, "hav'nt you learned to walk?"—"Yes! (retorted the piqued Empress) but did your Majesty never take a *false* step?

Drunkards beware.—A bill has passed both houses of the Pennsylvania legislature, which provides that on application of any relation of a person who is an habitual drunkard, and is wasting his estate, commissioners shall be appointed to take the charge of said drunkard and his property, which will be dealt with as in case of persons who are *non compotes mentis.*—*Col.*

From the Nat. Intel. March, 16.

STATE INSOLVENT LAWS.

Great interest having been excited respecting the recent decisions of the Supreme Court, on the subject of the State Bankrupt and Insolvent laws, we have obtained a statement of the points decided by the Court, the accuracy of which may be depended on, and which we now lay before our readers. The opinions at large, with the cases, and argument of counsel, will very soon appear in the 4th volume of Mr. Wheaton's Reports. It would be obviously impossible to include all these in the compass of a newspaper; and we have, therefore, limited ourselves to a brief analysis of the opinions of the court.

The first case on this subject which was heard and determined by the court, was that of Sturgess against Crowninshield. This was an action of assumpsit against the defendant as promissor upon two promissory notes, both dated at New York, 22d March, 1811, for the sum of $771 86 each, and payable to the plaintiff, one on the first of August, and the other on the fifteenth of August, 1811. The defendant pleaded his discharge under "an act for the benefit of insolvent debtors and their creditors," passed by the legislature of New York, the third day of April 1811. After stating the provisions of the act, the defendant's plea averred his compliance with them, and that he was discharged, and a certificate given to him the day of 1812.

To this plea there was a general demurrer and joinder. At the October term of the circuit court, 1817, this cause came on to be argued and heard on the demurrer, and the following questions arose, viz:

1. Whether, since the adoption of the constitution of the United States, any State has authority to pass a bankrupt law, or whether the power is exclusively vested in the Congress of the United States?

2. Whether the act of New York, passed the third day of April, 1811, and stated in the plea in this case, is a bankrupt act within the meaning of the constitution of the U. States?

3. Whether the act aforesaid is an act or law impairing the obligation of contracts, within the meaning of the constitution of the U. States?

4. Whether the plea is a good and sufficient bar of the plaintiff's action?

And, after hearing counsel upon the questions, the judges of the circuit court were opposed in opinion thereupon; and upon motion of the plaintiff's counsel, the questions were certified to the Supreme Court, for their final decision.

On the first question, the Supreme Court were of opinion, that, until the power contained in the constitution of the United States, to pass uniform laws throughout the union on the subject of bankruptcies, be exercised by Congress, the states have authority to pass a bankrupt law, providing such law contains no principles violating the 10th section of the 1st article of the constitution of the United States, which declares that "no state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts."

This opinion, of course, rendered it unnecessary to consider the 2d question.

On the 3d question, the Court were of opinion that the act of New York, which was pleaded in this case, (and which not only liberates the person of the debtor, but discharges him from all liability for any debt previously contracted on his surrendering his property in the manner it prescribes) is an act or law impairing the obligation of contracts within the meaning of the 10th section of the 1st article of the constitution of the United States. In delivering the judgment of the court, the chief Justice stated, that, as to what was intended by the framers of the constitution when they used the terms "*any law impairing the obligation of contracts,*" it would seem difficult to substitute words which are more intelligible, or less liable to misconstruction. A contract is an agreement in which a party undertakes to do or not to do a particular thing. The law binds him to perform his undertaking, and this is, of course, the obligation of a contract. In the case at bar, the defendant had given his promissory note to pay the plaintiff a sum of money on or before a certain day. The contract binds him to pay that sum on that day, and this is its obligation. Any law which releases a part of this obligation, must, in the literal sense of the word, *impair* it. Much more must a law impair it which makes it totally invalid, and entirely discharges it.

It was not necessary, nor would it have been safe, for the framers of the constitution to enumerate particular objects to which the principle they intended to establish should apply. The principle was *the inviolability of contracts.* This principle was to be protected in whatever form it might be assailed. To what purpose should the convention enumerate the particular *modes of violation*, which should be forbidden, when it was intended to forbid *all?* Had an enumeration of all the laws which might violate contracts been attempted, the provision must have been less complete and involved in more perplexity than it now is. The plain and simple declaration, that no state *shall pass any law* impairing the obligation of contracts, includes insolvent laws and all other laws, so far as they infringe the principle the convention intended to hold sacred, and no further. But, the convention did not intend to prohibit the passage of *all* insolvent laws. To punish honest insolvency by imprisonment for life, and to make this a constitutional principle, would be an excess of inhumanity, which would not readily be imputed to the illustrious patriots who framed our constitution, or to the people who adopted it. The distinction between the *obligation* of a contract, and the *remedy* given by the legislature to enforce that obligation, exists in the nature of things. The remedy may be modified as the legislative wisdom shall direct, without impairing the obligation of the contract. Confinement of the debtor may be a punishment for not performing his contract, or may be allowed as a means of inducing him to perform it. But the state may refuse to inflict this punishment, or may withold this means, and leave the contract in full force. Imprisonment is no part of the contract, and simply to relieve the prisoner does not impair its obligation.

The court also intimated that it had been contended at the bar, that this construction of the constitution would extend to statutes of limitation and laws against usury. The Court *did not think so* Statutes of limitation relate to the remedies which are furnished in the courts. They rather establish that certain circumstances shall amount to evidence that a contract has been performed, than dispense with its performance. But, if, in a state, where six years may be pleaded in bar to an action of assumpsit, a law should be passed declaring that contracts already in existence, and not barred by the statute, should be construed to be within it, there would be little doubt of its unconstitutionality. So with respect to the laws against usury. If the law be, that no person shall take more than 6 per cent per annum for the use of money, or that if more shall be reserved the contract shall be void, a contract made thereafter reserving 7 per cent would have no obligation in its commencement. But, if a law should declare that contracts already entered into and reserving the legal interest should be usurious and void, either in the whole or in part, it would impair the obligation of the contract, and would be clearly unconstitutional.

The court stated, that this opinion was confined to the case actually under consideration. It was confined to a case in which a creditor sues in a court, the proceedings of which, the legislature, whose act is pleaded in bar, had not a right to control: and to a case where the creditor had not proceeded to execution against the body of his debtor within the state whose law attempts to absolve a confined insolvent debtor from his obligation. When such a case should arise, it would be considered. Of course the 4th question was resolved in the negative.

The next case that came on for argument on this subject, was that of *M'Millen* against *M'Neill.* In this case the debt was contracted in the year 1813, in the state of South Carolina, both the parties then residing there. The debtor removed to Louisiana, and obtained his discharge in 1815, under the insolvent act of that state, passed in 1808. In 1817 a suit was commenced against him, by the creditor, in the district court of Louisiana. The discharge under the law of that state was pleaded in bar; the plea was determined to be insufficient; judgment was rendered for the plaintiff; and the case was brought, by writ of error, before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Court determined that the case was not distinguishable, in principle, from that of *Sturgess* against *Crowninshield;* that the law of Louisiana, so far as it purported to discharge the debt, was unconstitutional; and that the circumstance of the debt being contracted subsequent to the passage of the law by which it was attempted to be discharged, made no difference in the application of the principle.

NEW YORK, March 16.

Interesting Law Case—A very interesting application of the decision of the supreme court of the U. States, relative to constitutionality of state insolvent laws, was made in a case brought by John Stuyversant against Jacob Barker, and tried on Friday before Mr. Justice Bartlett.—Stuyversant, the plaintiff, demanded from Barker, the defendant, $15, deposited by the plaintiff in the defendant's bank. Barker, the defendant, admitted the deposit, but interposed a set-off against the plaintiff's demand, of $53 12 cents, and claimed the ballance. A respectable jury of the 6th ward was impannelled to try the cause. At the trial, the following facts appeared in evidence. In 1817, the plaintiff opened an account at the defendant's bank, and after a short interval overdrew the bank $52 12 cents, and then obtained a discharge from all his debts under the insolvent act of this state. Some months after this discharge he made a deposit of $15 in the defendant's bank, which the defendant applied in part payment of the old account. The plaintiff produced his discharge in evidence, and his counsel insisted that it was a full bar to the defendant's set-off, and that the plaintiff was therefore entitled to the amount deposited.

The defendant's counsel insisted, that the discharge was void, the law under which it was obtained being unconstitutional, inasmuch as it impaired the obligation of contracts, and that the defendant had, therefore, a right to apply the deposit to the old debt. His honor the Justice charged the jury strongly in favor of the plaintiff—he allowed them, on the suggestion of the defendant's counsel, to take the constitution of the United States and the state insolvent laws with them into the jury room, and directed them to find for the plaintiff the amount of his demand, if they believed the law constitutional, and for the defendant the balance due to him, if they considered it unconstitutional.

The jury retired, and in about 20 minutes returned a verdict for the defendant, Barker, for $38 12 cents, being the balance due.

Talmadge, counsel for plaintiff—Anthon, for defendant.—*E. Post.*

CHARLESTON, March 10.

One of the unfortunate colored seamen, who were brought to this port shortly after the late war, in a cartel, and committed to the work-house, and who were, on leaving it kidnapped and carried off to the inferior and sold into slavery, has been identified and discharged, under a writ of habeas corpus, by the Judge of the Oakmulgee Circuit, in the State of Georgia. The following are stated as the circumstances, in a communication in the Georgia Journal of the 2d inst.

"Some short time ago, an application was made to the Judge, at his chambers, for his sanction to a writ of habeas corpus, founded upon a detail of facts, in form of a petition, which alledged that the applicant was unjustly held in slavery, and, though of a sable complexion, a free man by birth. His honor sanctioned the writ, and in due time the applicant was brought before him. In the course of the examination, it appeared in testimony that the applicant was born of free parents, in Bristol, R. I.; had served during the late British war on board of one of the private armed vessels of the United States; was taken by the enemy, conveyed to Dartmoor, and incarcerated within its blood stained walls. After the conclusion of the peace, he was conveyed, with his companions in misfortune, to Charleston, S. C. in a cartel ship. Shortly after his arrival, he was seized by one of those worthless characters usually termed kidnappers—by him conveyed to this State, and sold to perpetual slavery. The circumstances of this nefarious transaction were disclosed before the Judge, by the most positive and unequivocal testimony, equally free from the least scintilla of doubt and the lightest shade of suspicion, upon the facts, thus developed, the Judge thought himself bound to discharge the applicant which he accordingly did."

The above statement goes to prove the honorable sentiments and just decision of the Judge, in the cause of injured humanity.

Query, would not the same principle act on every man (improperly) called slave in the United States—For "all men are born free and equal," not every white man, but every man,

Equal rights, Impartiality.

ZANESVILLE, (Ohio,) Feb. 24.

Villainous transaction.—Drowned in the canal in this town on Tuesday, the 16th inst. Mr. Jacob Ovar, aged about 35 years. The deceased has left a wife and several small children to deplore their loss.

The circumstances which led to this sad catastrophe, as nearly as we can learn, are, that the deceased, who resided about 3 or 4 miles distant had come to town on business, where he was cheated, by swapping his horse after dark, for one that was totally blind. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, the deceased set out for the Company Mills in West Zanesville. Not aware that his horse was blind, and the darkness of the night preventing him from seeing his way, the horse missed the bridge and plunged himself and rider into the canal, which is twenty five feet deep, including about ten feet water.

On Tuesday morning his friends impatient at his unexpected stay, sent to town to enquire for him; and upon search being made, his body was found in the canal, and about four rods from where there were evident marks of the horse having fallen in. Thus has a honest, worthy, and industrious man, in the bloom and vigor of life, been sent to an untimely grave, through the sordid baseness of acquiring a little paltry pelf, through fraud and falshood.

PLATTSBURGH, March 13.

Public Dinner—In testimony of the respect in which they hold the character of the officers of the 6th regiment U. S. Infantry generally, and their perfect satisfaction with their conduct while stationed at this post, the citizens of Plattsburgh and its vicinity have determined to give them a public dinner, at Isreal Green's, on Monday next, previous to their leaving this place for St. Louis. where they have been ordered.

NEWBURGH, March 16.

River Navigation—During the last week most of the sloops of this village and neighborhood, commenced plying to and from N. York, and our store houses and docks begin to assume the appearance of business.

For a great number of years the river has been closed between two and three months during the winter, and it is a singular fact, that for the last, it has remained unclosed and the navigation rarely obstructed by ice.

CINCINNATI, (Ohio) March 9.

A Murder—Last evening about 9 o'clock, in Walnut-st near Third, George Dunseth, a citizen of this place in an affray with a Mr Lewis, a stranger here, committed the desperate act of Murder upon his adversary, by the discharge of a loaded pistol. A reward of one hundred dollars by the town of Cincinnati was proclaimed by the Mayor, for the apprehension of the murderer. He was lodged in jail this morning.

FIRE AT PETERSBURGH.

From an article on this subject, in a Petersburgh paper, we extract all that is immediately interesting as follows:—

The fire was discovered about 4 o'clock, in a building formerly used as a lumber house. Some persons say, it was communicated by the wadding of a swivel, fired from some vessel coming up the river. But no one we believe states this in a confident manner, and therefore, we do not give it entire credence.

We think about sixty houses are destroyed; all of them of wood, and

the greater part in a very decayed state.

Petersburgh as a town will suffer but little by this conflagration. But the individuals upon whom the blow has immediately fallen, will feel it most sensibly.—This part of Blanford was inhabited chiefly by poor people; and many of this class have lost every thing, and all of them have lost more than they can "afford to lose." We fear very little of the property destroyed have been insured.

The greatest sufferer is Mr. Francis Boyl—besides his buildings, which were valuable, a large quantity of materials for the soap and candle business, was destroyed. The Society of Blanford Lodge have lost their building, and with all the moveables belonging to it.

It affords us pleasure to hear, the Common Hall has taken the case of the Blanford sufferers into his consideration. We hope some plan, having for its object their speedy relief, will be adopted without delay.

NEW-JERSEY BANKS.

The following statement, which we copy from the Treasurer's accounts, exhibits the amount of Banking Capital in this state, and of the tax paid thereon to Government:

	Capitals.	Am't of tax.
Newark Bank	$ 00 000	$1 00 00
Camden, do.	500,000	3,000 00
Trenton do.	214,740	1,073 70
N. Brunswick do.	163,450	8 7 25
Cumberland do.	50,000	250 00
Newark State do.	200,000	1,000 00
Farmer's State do.	100 000	500 00
Trenton State do.	92,400	462 00
N. Brunswick State do.	142,000	709 00
Elizabeth-Tn State do	99 975	499 88
Morris State do.	100 000	500 00
Paterson State do.	120,000	600 00
	$2,180,565	$10 902 83

Trenton True American)

NEW POST OFFICES, &c.

The following new Post Offices have been established, and Post-Masters appointed, in this state:

Hightstown, Daniel Mount.
Squancum, James Parker.
Manasquan, Samuel F. Allen.
Tom's river, Elijah Robins.
Cedar Creek, William Hornack.
Manahawkin, Edward Jennings.

Post Roads.—The following new post roads are established by an act of the late session:

From Newton, in Sussex county, by Stillwater, Marksborough, Butts bridge, to Columbia Glass manufactory on the Delaware river.

From Baskingridge, by Liberty Corner, to Doughty's Mills, in Morris county.

From the city of New York, across Staten Island, by the Richmond and Woodbridge turnpike roads, to New Brunswick.—*Tren True Amer.*

Superstition.—On the 22d inst. at Chazy, in this county, the body of Shepherd Woodward, who was buried about 18 months since, was taken up and burned on a pile previously erected for that purpose. The person whose body has thus been consumed, died of a consumption, and this measure was executed in pursuance of a superstitious belief that burning the body of the deceased would prevent the further progress of consumptions in that family.—*Plattsburgh Repub.*

Duelling.—A correspondent in the Baltimore Federal Republican, says it may be worthy of consideration, whether a law, causing every person who fights a duel with their friends, to be publicly *whipt* in the market place, would not put an end to the practice, more effectually, than by fining or *hanging* the parties? This thought, is indeed, worthy of consideration.

Manslaughter.—James Boyd, of Baltimore, is convicted of manslaughter for killing his neighbor *Martin* by stabbing him while drawing water from a pump at his (Boyd's) door.—He is sentenced to ten years confinement in the penitentiary, six months of which in the solitary cells.

From Europe.—The ship Ann, Capt. Crocker, has arrived here from Liverpool, but brings no later advices than via Norfolk. She has 4000 letters. The Gazette observes, that "the King of England had stumbled over a chair, and hurt his left leg—an alteration in his regimen and diet was ordered. His only exercise was a wheeling about in a garden chair. It was apprehended that his dissolution was fast approaching."—*N. Y. Col.*

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

The London Morning Post indulges in some very severe remarks on the execution of *Mister* Arbuthnot and Mr. Ambrister, as he calls them, and which, he says, "turns out to be a monstrous mockery of justice," and an "inhuman murder," with sundry other declarations equally as horrible, and which seem to convey the idea, that the American people, and the American General, are but a pack of blood hounds, reckless of justice or humanity, and deaf to principal or to honor Without stopping for one moment, at the well understood case of these two miscreants, who have caused so much bloodshed, it is proper to ask, How long is it since the British have undertaken to preach up doctrines of humanity and law? how long since their sensibilities have become so tender, as to be alarmed at the execution of two savages, who threw the fire-brands of war into the dwellings of peaceful settlers? Turn to the History of England since William the Conqueror, or examine their Chronicles—look into their statutes—follow them to India—trace them to this country—look at the Jersey prison ship—at Little York, and at the River Raisin—open their papers and daily journals, and read the accounts of executions for stealing what could only keep life together; but, in a national point of view, look at their horrible atrocities in Ireland—the innocent and valuable blood they have shed—their numerous, unnecessary and cruel, legal and illegal murders. Before this nation, which has sinned beyond forgiveness, undertakes to assail our humanity and justice, they should feel that their own "withers are unwrung." Give them full scope in this country; allow them to burn our cities—let loose the savages upon us—murder women and children—cry, "booty and beauty, "havock, and let slip the dogs of war;"—do all this in suffering patience and they will not complain of our shocking murders. Let them hold Canada on the right and Florida on the left, and thus chained and fettered by them, we should, at least, enjoy their good opinion, if we lost our liberty. Let justice be always done and fear no consequences—our catalogue of sins will, at all events, bear a close comparison with that of Great Britain.

Hoaxes.—The Washington City Gazette informs us, that "The report of the loss of Aury's squadron by a tornado, and the desertion of M'Gregor's troops for want of pay, are now both discovered to be hoaxes, set agoing by the royalists." May not the reports received here from Vera Cruz rest on no better foundation?

A Decent Hog.—A Sow, 21 months old, fattened and killed by Mr. James Mentor, of Hawley, on the 5th ult. weighed six hundred and sixty-three and a half pounds. She produced him in April last, twelve pigs, 9 of which she suckled through the season.—Sold for $79 62 cents.

Another.—A Hog belonging to the widow Smith, (Hadley, Upper Mills,) twenty one months old, was killed last week, which weighed six hundred and forty five pounds.—*Hadley Gaz.*

South Berwick Mammoth Hog.—February 17th, Mr. David Nicholls, a worthy member of the society of Friends, has this day killed a hog, aged 21 months 13 days, half blooded of the Newbury whites—his girth 6 feet 5 inches, unusually short in proportion to his size, weighing with the rough fat, 670 lbs. precisely, having gained at least 1 lb. per day since he was littered—he was sold for 12 and half cents per pound.—*Kennebunk pap.*

Fire.—On Tuesday, the 9th inst. between 3 and 4 P M. the *Coal House* of Capt. Wm. Scott, of Rockaway Valley, Morris County, took fire from the Forge chimney, and was consumed Loss estimated at 1,500 dollars.

John Hale has been discovered to be the person who cut the baggage from the Post Chaise on the night of the 23d of February, near Philadelphia, and has been convicted before the Quarter Sessions of that city of one larceny of a trunk of clothing for which he was sentenced to the State Prison for 3 years, and of another of 50 pounds of sewing silk, for which was added two years—in all, five years imprisonment at hard labour for one night's work. The goods stolen, were recovered by the owners.

THE PATRIOT.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1819

The present number of our paper completes the first quarter of its existence; an event, which however unimportant our readers may deem it is by no means devoid of interest to us.

The puling infant whose countenance has scarcely yet assumed form, is very commonly considered by its parent the very pink of perfection, and all the outlines of its future beauty and gracefulness are distinctly seen, by the affectionate imagination of the being that has given it birth. The surrounding spectators, uninterested and unaffected, however, can see only infantine unmeaningness of feature: they behold in this darling of its possessor, nothing more than one of the most helpless, and imperfectly formed of all animals, in the first stage of its existence; for such is man at his entrance on life.

Now though we should be unwilling to admit, that our partiality to our mental off-pring is so undue as that of the fond parent; and certainly should not be at all flattered by the belief that our readers, like the spectators above mentioned, have seen in this "bant ling of our brain," nothing but weakness and imperfection; yet there is one sense in which we wish our simile to apply, to our readers and ourselves.

A new paper, to continue our figure a little varied, though the child of particular parents, must yet be very generally the child of the public's adoption; must receive their fostering notice and strengthening patronage, ere it can be reared to literary strength, or attain to the perfect stature of public utility and private benefit

On our part we flatter ourselves, that no exertion will be wanting to give the PATRIOT all the attractions, with which our understandings and imaginations can endow it; we shall endeavour to cull from the abundant mass of hebdomadal and diurnal literature, which the American press so plentifully furnishes, such intellectual covering for this our intellectual child, we shall make it at once the handmaid of information and amusement to its patrons; who on their part we trust will continue to give it that progressively increasing support, with which they have hitherto favored it

To drop figures, and deal in realities; we have to acknowledge our gratitude to the public for that measure of their support, which they have already given to our infant establishment; a support which we are quite willing to admit, has arisen more from their desire, to reward our *efforts* to please, than from any excellence which we have yet been able to attain Many difficulties lay in our way, many [illegible] to be overcome, owing to various causes which it is unnecessary to detail, and some of them springing solely out of circumstances now removed; which have prevented our making this paper, all which we wished it to be, and all which we are determined it shall be. On its own merits it must stand, and if we may take the increasing list of our subscribers as a just criterion, the public are already of opinion that it is rising in its claims on their support. This circumstance, whilst it is satisfactory to us, is also advantageous to our advertising friends; whom we beg leave to inform, that our paper now circulates in as *many places*, if not in so great a number in each place throughout the neighbourhood, as any other,—and is therefore become, as good a medium for the circulating of information, as other publications.

We attended the Lecture on Elocution, delivered by Mr. Turner, on Wednesday evening, which will be repeated, with additions, this afternoon, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column of this paper; we should be happy to see the Lecturer well attended on such an admirable science.

Mr. Turner's qualifications, as a scientific explainer of the various branches of Elocution, are evidently great—his recitations are judiciously arranged; and his transitions from "serious to gay" —from "lively to severe," are those of a master We have no doubt, that the attendance of our citizens will be amply repaid, by the pleasure which they will derive from the exhibition of his talents

Mail Robbers.—Thursday next is the day appointed by law, for the Circuit Court of this District, to sit at Trenton; when it is expected, that the Mail Robbers, recently apprehended, will have the benefit of a trial—Judge Washington, we understand will preside.

At a meeting of the Directors of the State Bank of Elizabeth Town, yesterday, Mr. James Crane, of this town, was unanimously chosen Cashier of the institution.

TOWN MEETING.—We are requested to give public notice that, application will be made at the ensuing Town Meeting, (12 April,) to raise the sum of $400, for the purpose of defraying the expense of the Free-School, in this town, for the ensuing year.

Worthy of imitation.—A meeting of citizens has taken place at the Merchants' coffee house in Baltimore, to take measures for encouraging *domestic manufactures.*

It is *officially* announced that Gen. Lacock has determined to reply to the "Strictures" lately published as a vindication of General Jackson's conduct in the Seminole war.

The legislature of Pennsylvania have agreed to adjourned on the 30th inst.

A Bill has been reported to the House of Assembly of the state of N. York, making it felony to dig up or remove, or the aiding or assisting there in, the body of any deceased person, for the purpose of dissection, the punishment of which is to be confinement in the state prison not less than three, and not more than five years.

A piratical ship, called the Louisa, has been blown up off Charleston bar; and her commander, *George Clark*, arrested in Charleston, examined, and committed to prison to be tried for piracy—11 of the crew are in Charleston jail, 8 in Savannah jail, and one in Baltimore jail, awaiting their trials.

The great cause of the Batture at New-Orleans, so long depending, has at length been decided by the Supreme Court of Louisiana against Mr. Livingston. The property in dispute was estimated at more than a million and a half of dollars.

Green Peas were brought to Charleston market for the first time this spring on the 6th instant, and sold at the rate of twelve dollars a bushel!

In Huntingdon county, Penn. the dwelling house of Mr. William Giffert, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 3d instant, and two young ladies perished in the flames.—Accounts of several other fires have reached us during the last week. They ought to have the effect of increasing our vigilance for the prevention of fires, and perfecting our preparations for their extinguishment.—*True Amer.*

In Batavia, N. Y. George Clark was sentenced to the State Prison, five years for perjury, and four years for grand larceny—John Britton, for burglary, for life—Joel Ballard, for assisting prisoners to break jail, four years—Augustus Campbell, for passing counterfeit money, eight years—Lemue Wood and Abraham Pier, for the same offence, 10 years each.

The *Masonic Hall*, lately destroyed by fire in Philadelphia, was a splendid edifice, and cost 80,000 dollars. It was insured for 20,000. Zealous efforts are making to rebuild it in its former style.

The proceeds of the Olympic Theatre at Philadelphia, for the benefit of the Grand Lodge, exceeded [illegible] hundred dollars. A benefit was also to be given to the fire and chose companies.

A society has lately been established in the Scotch-Plains, Essex county, consisting of about sixty members, who have assumed the name and style of the "*Scotch Plain Thief detecting Society*," by which the members have pledged themselves, each to the other, to use all lawful means in their power, to detect and bring to justice all persons who may be guilty of burglary, larceny, horse-stealing, or any species of theft which may be committed on the property of any member thereof. The expenses which may accrue in bringing any such offender to justice, is to be paid by the members of the society, in proportion to their state tax.

A Vincennes paper contains a brief statement of facts, respecting the recent discovery of John Tanner, who at the age of nine years, (in 1790) while picking nuts on the Ohio, near his fathers residence, was carried off by the Indians.—In 1795, and again 1798 and the three following years, one of his brothers travelled in search of him through all the Indian nations, and supposed him dead.—Last year, from information received thro' Lord Selkirk, this indefatigable brother proceeded again in search, and on the 17th of last month, found him near Detroit. He had been into Ohio in search of his relations but was returning unsuccessful to his family among the Chippeway Indians They were introduced to each other through an interpreter, after 28 years separation; and the accounts says, although they cannot converse, "they look upon, and act towards each other with the most ardent fraternal affection." Tanner (who has nothing of the savage ferocity about him,) is going to reside this winter with his friends, and in the Spring his brother will accompany him for his family, consisting of a wife and seven children! He is remarkably clean in his person, manly in his appearance, and temperate in his habits. He speaks most of the languages of the northen Tribes.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

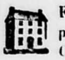
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the direction of the Act lately passed, entitled "An act to authorise the inhabitants of the Town of Newark to raise money for certain purposes," that a meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Newark, being owners of dwelling houses and other edifices and buildings, in the said Town within the limits prescribed in the said act, will be held at the house of Moses Roff, Inkeeper in the said Town, on Saturday the 10th day of April, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety and expediency of raising money by a tax, for the objects in the said act mentioned, and of transacting such other matters as by the said act are authorised and required to be done.

JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER,
CHARLES T. SHIPMAN,
LEWIS THIBOU,
ISAAC NICHOLS,
DAVID BEACH,
SMITH BURNET,
JONATHAN KEEN,
JABEZ CAMFIELD,
DANIEL HARRISON,

Freeholders, inhabitants of the said Town, and owners of dwelling houses, &c. in the same.

Newark, March 20, 1819.

TO RENT,



From the first of April next, part of a House, situated in Court-Street; for further information, apply to

JOHN BALE.

Newark, March 24, 1819.

To the Inhabitants of Newark and its Vicinity

WM. BRYAN,

(FROM LONDON)

DYER, &c.

39 Spruce street, New-York,

HAS been induced at the solicitation of several Manufacturers and others, of Newark, to appoint an Agent for receiving and forwarding any article or goods which the Ladies or Manufacturers may favour him with; and begs to inform them that he has every convenience for executing orders on the most extensive scale. Cloths, Kerseymeres, Worsted, Wool, Silks, Crapes, &c dyed any fancy color.

N. B. Ladies silk and crape dresses dyed the fast black or other colors, warranted not to rub off. Mourning for families, on the shortest notice

W B. flatters himself that his humble endeavors will merit the support of a liberal and discerning public.

_ All orders will be received and punctually attended to at the Patriot Office, by Pares & Son, Agents.

March, 26, 18[illegible]

PUBLIC LECTURE ON ELOCUTION,

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Newark are respectfully informed that Mr TURNER, will deliver, at Mr. MOSES ROFF'S Court room, THIS AFTERNOON, at half [illegible] three o'clock, a *NEW AND ORIGINAL LECTURE*, upon the science and practice of ELOCUTION. After the lecture, will be given, new selected [illegible]tations, from the choicest and most interesting [illegible] of American and English literature, by which [illegible]T. will obviously illustrate, without the awkwar[illegible] of regulated example, the powers that may be [illegible]played in Reading and Oratory.

N. B Imitations of the London Performers will be given

Tickets of admission may be had of Mr Turner at Mr Roff's—at the Patriot Printing Office—and and of the bar keeper.

Newark, March 26, 1819.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev Mr. Jones, Mr Shannon, to Miss Jemima Baldwin, daughter of Capt Nehemiah S Baldwin, all of this town.

At Parsippany on the 2d inst by the Rev Mr. King, Mr. Ezekiel Hill, to Miss Margaret Doremus, all of Hanover Township Morris County.

DIED.

On Thursday last, a Child of Mr. James Carrington, aged 4 years.

At Richmond, Va. on the evening of the 15th inst. Mr. George Willis, of this town He was a hand on board the Sloop Fox, Capt Bosworth: in returning to the vessel, a little dog fell into the Dock, and in attempting to save him, George experienced a watery grave. He has left a widow and one child to mourn his loss

Franklin Association—After substituting the word "information" for that of "liberty," in the last question, it was discussed for some time, and indefinitely postponed. The question "Can a greater misfortune befal an individual, than disappointment in marriage?" is appointed for Monday evening next.

From Nile's Weekly Register.

GENERAL JACKSON.

Whilst the people were tendering the honest homage of their hearts to the MAN OF ORLEANS, and conferring upon him every public honour which they had the power to bestow—whilst they recognized in the intrepid soldier the polished manners of a gentleman, with the mild deportment of the citizen, a committee of the senate of the United States—the most dignified tribunal known to the constitution, save that from which all lawful authority is derived, was engaged in preparing very solemn and serious charges against him—to bring him before the bar of the public reason, loaded with reproaches, as a flagrant violator of the most important fundamental principles of right, justice and law.

We have no present intention to examine the facts stated in this report, nor to make any remark upon it. But, however, we feel it our duty to say—that we believe them to be untenable, by proof, or to be excused, *as to the general himself*, by the sanction of his superior, the president of the United States—all which will probably appear before many days.

It is not our practice to interfere in *party* politics—to extol the *ins* and censure the *outs*, or *vice versa*; and we do not care to the value of a one dollar Owl Creek *bank* note, whether a *president* of the United States comes from the east, west, south or north: else we might say much, and would say it *warmly* too, about the proceedings that have been had respecting general Jackson. If we do not *know*, we certainly believe, that among his opponents, in or out of congress, there are some men who have been influenced only by a generous love for the constitution and liberties of our country; but we are equally certain, that others have been led to array them selves against him through passion and prejudice, or with a secret design to affect the *approaching election of president*. In short, and in common phrase, that they have "struck at another man over his shoulders." This is our serious *opinion*.

The story has been so often told in the newspapers, that *party* had nothing to do in the question relating to the Seminole war, that many have believed it. We always believed the contrary, and the happy contrivance of record- nomination, is stated to have [illegible] publish the yeas and nays, proves that we were correct—unless we admit that one of the two great *political* sections in congress is much more regardful of the constitution of the United States than the other, an idea that cannot be tolerated is this "era of good feelings!"

It is of no importance, at this time, for us to declare yea or nay, whether all that general Jackson has done is in conformity to our opinions of right, though we take it for granted, that every transaction of his, since he took the field, has resulted in a present good to his country; yet as 'gold may be purchased too dear,' a good thing may be produced by dangerous means—and, *if* he has committed wrong to the constitution and laws of his country, or outraged humanity, let him be tried and punished. But even *Arbuthnot* and *Ambrister* were suffered to plead in their own defence, and shall we refuse the like privilege to a man whose deeds of high renown are as imperishable as glory, as the history of the [illegible]. Still, his services must not be plead in extenuation of a solitary wrong, wilfully committed. We would rather that Jackson should perish, than that any one in the United States should be above the law—but it is due him that he should be fairly tried, and upon *his own* merits.

With due deference to the "collected wisdom of the nation" in Congress assembled, yet knowing also that the members are mere men, liable to errors in judgment, and subject to the influence of party, prejudice and passion, like others—we contend that both houses have mistaken their power in supposing that the General was directly responsible to either of them for any transaction of his military life, circumstanced as he was. Admit that the majority of both houses had agreed to censure Gen. Jackson, where are their means to punish? Can it be believed that a simple vote of disapprobation in Congress, would punish him sufficiently for the outrages with which he was charged? Nay, nay—if he is guilty of the things preferred against him, his life would be a poor forfeit to the insulted justice of his country.

If such punishment is due, but that Congress has no power to inflict it—what would all the long reports and long speeches have amounted to? Only to this—to prejudice the tribunal before whom the General might be summoned to appear, in order, *to order it to condemn him!* Thus, in our opinion, Congress acted as unadvisably as the General is charged with doing; having fallen into the very error that was reprehended in him, as though he punished without trial!

The fact is universally believed, that the President has sanctioned the conduct of Jackson, *in extenso*—in many cases by an open approval, or justification of his proceedings, and in all the rest by a tacit acquiescence in them. The General, then, is exonerated from blame, until the President is found guilty of wrong. If his acts were unsupported by the constitution and laws of his country, they are now the acts of the executive. the *agent* being approved by it; let the executive be punished first, and the general will naturally suffer.

If this view of the subject is correct—if the acts of General Jackson have by any means become the acts of the President, (and they must be so regarded, seeing that the general has not been put upon his trial for any of them,) what shall we think of the House of Representatives, as the grand inquest of the nation, and of the Senate, as the Supreme judge, for acting on the case as they have done? Does it not appear as if they would have indicted, tried and punished the President, when the general only was *seemingly* before them. They might have requested, and perhaps ordered (at least we hope that there is such a power in the representatives of the people,) the President of the United States to institute an inquiry into the conduct of the general, and possibly have directed a court martial to be held upon him. What then?—if the President refused to carry such order into execution, he might be brought before the bar of the senate; but if the order was put into operation, the President would stand as impeached for neglect of duty in not having done it before! In every view that we can give to the matter, this seems to be the conclusion—*that it is the president, and not the general, who is responsible to congress for acts committed in the Seminole war*, as things are now situated

We do not know whether this ground has been taken or not, by any of the speakers of Congress, having yet read but few of the speeches, and those very slightly.* We apprehend, however, that it will appear so manifestly just to the people, that they will, like ourselves, be *nearly* ready to believe it was the president who was really under trial instead of General Jackson.

If this belief is founded upon the facts of the case, and the general has been condemned in the *senate*, for calling out or accepting the volunteers from Tennessee—and he, to justify himself, had shown that that act was approved by the executive, in the warmest terms,—what would be the state of the affair? The Senate we know are the judges of an impeachment of the President, and the result would have been, that they had already found him guilty, though unarraigned, of a violation of the constitution! In courts of law, in cases of appeals, the judge who has decided on a controversy, retires from the bench,—would not then the Senate, according to common sense and common law, have been rendered incompetent to try the President—*seeing that the sanction of the President must be accepted as the justification of his* SUBORDINATE *officer?*

* We have just observed that this ground was taken by Mr. Poindexter and others during the debates about the Seminole war, in the House of Representatives. It seemed to be admitted, by the opposite side, that no *act of legislation* could grow out of the proceedings; but it was contended, that the house had a right to express an "opinion" on the subject. Thus then, the House of Representatives spent three weeks of most precious time, to the neglect of much important business required by the nation, and the postponement of the just claims of many private citizens, to the ruin, perhaps, of some of them, to give an "opinion" which could not have had any *legal* bearing upon the person or his conduct censured by it!

We like plain dealing—in common phrase, we wish that "every tub would stand on its own bottom." We are not interested in the re-election of Mr. Monroe—though generally pleased with his administration, because we have fallen into the opinion that the republic would be better served, if the presidency were held for four years only. Still, he claims of his countrymen a frank and honorable opposition. For his sins of commission or of omission, he ought to be directly charged, if any such are sufficient to divest him of the good will of the people; but we dislike all round-about ways for arriving at truth, and decidedly reject the practice which too often prevails amongst *politicians*, of censuring one man in the name of another.

The reader must not suppose by the preceding remarks that we intend to devote the Register to party politics and electioneering purposes, though we have felt it right to say something on a subject which has so much engaged the attention of Congress and the people. We shall not do either; simply desiring on this occasion to present our impressions concerning a very important affair, and to recommend republican frankness to all *politicians*.

We have only to add, that the principal charge in the report of the senate, as to the acceptance of volunteers, was, as we are informed, justified by former usage, and positively approved in this. The order respecting St. Augustine depended on a contingency—that is, if the facts reported were true. The Washington City Gazette says that Messrs. King and Eaton, two of the committee, were opposed to the report, and intended to have presented a counter statement, (as the editor understand) "but that the session was too near a close to attempt any thing like discussion." There are some who believe that the *late* appearance of the report was not incidental to, or in any manner connected with the period at which a knowledge was possessed of the things it reproves—and it seems unfair, that General Jackson should remain subject to all the odium which the report can cast upon him until the next session of Congress, or treat the Senate with what may be constructed in to disrespect, by defending himself before his fellow citizens It is like "hanging a man first and trying him afterwards."

From the Bal. Tel. March 15.

Late European Intelligence.—On Saturday morning the ship Belvidera, arrived in 42 days from Liverpool, by which we have received a complete file of the London Courier from the 19th of December to the 23d of Jan. and the Liverpool Advertiser to the 25th, which enables us to present our readers with a summary of foreign events from December 20 to January 25, inclusive

SUMMARY.

ENGLAND, Dec. 31.—Agricultural prospects cheerful; innumerable robberies during the fog; Monthly Reporter announces the general good health of the King—his malady unchanged; British foreign trade reviving; augmented one third this last year, a valuable law book, the work of years, published, "a systematical arrangement of Coke upon Lyttleton;" the late Queen's horses are sold averaging about 140 guineas a head; lord Castlereagh, and the emperor Alexander are pledged for the accession of Portugal to the general resolve for treating slaveships as pirates after 1820. We are declared to be miserably deficient in republican gratitude to our revolutionary defenders (general Stark for instance.) Correspondence of Cobbett and Bardett seems to make a great noise

ENGLAND.—Income of the consolidated fund for this year 12,130.000 pounds. Increase of this quarter about half a million.

Jan. 21.—The new parliament had commenced operations.

The first letter of Algernon Sydney has been republished in the traveller, London: it occupies four columns. We are not sorry to see—it is honorable to our country. That writer is one among the few who have stood forward to defend their country against the reproach of countenancing military despotism, as sanguinary and horrible as any that ever stained the records of history. Mr. Coleridge is continuing his lectures. There is also another literary phenomenon appeared. A Mr. Budbeck has returned from the interior of Africa, after a six months residence, with a geographical account of the country.

Our Liverpool papers, as we stated, are down to the 25th. There is nothing of interest, however, to be extracted, if we except the following articles. It is horrible indeed. The curiosity of man is terrible in its scrutiny. Who knows but we may yet operate upon graves and sepulchres, like the trumpet of the archangel?

Horrible Phenomenon! Galvanism—On the 4th of Nov. last, various galvanic experiments were made on the body of the murderer Clydsdale, by Dr. Ure, with a voltaic battery of 270 pairs of 4 inch plates.—The results were truly appaling. On moving the rod from the hip to the heel, the knee being previously bent, the leg was thrown out with such violence, as nearly to overturn one of the assistants, who in vain endeavored to prevent its extension!—In the 2d experiment the rod was applied to the phrenic nerve in the neck, when laborious breathing instantly commenced, the chest heaved and fell; the belly was protruded and collapsed, with the relaxing and retiring diaphragm; and it is thought, that but from the complete evacuation of the blood, pulsation might have occurred!! In the 3d experiment, the supraorbital nerve was touched, when every muscle in the murderer's face "was thrown into fearful action."—The scene was hideous—several of the spectators left the room, and one gentleman actually fainted from terror or sickness!! In the 4th experiment the transmitting of the electral power from the spinal marrow to the ulnar nerve, at the elbow, the fingers were instantly put in motion, and the agitation of the arm was so great that the corps seemed to point at the different spectators, some of whom thought it had come to life! Dr. Ure appears to be of opinion, that had not incisions been made in the blood vessels of the neck, and the spinal marrow been lacerated, the criminal might have been restored to life

Dr Wolcot, better known as *Peter Pindar*, was buried on the 12th of January in the church yard of St. Paul, Covent Garden, close to the spot which contains the remains of Butler, the celebrated author of *Hudibras*.

France, Jan. 8.—The following specimen of French magnanimity is worthy of the days of chivalry; Duclos, repeatedly assaulted col. Fabvier, and at length provoked him to accept a challenge. They met; Duclos fired first, and grieviously wounded colonel Fabvier in the shoulder. The latter answered by firing in the air, and pronounced the following words, which display a great mind: "Duclos, I was willing to become the victim of such a man as thou art, but honor forbids me to consider thee as my adversary."

Naples—Slight eruptions of Vesuvius, took place on the 4th of Dec.

Holland—160 persons missing in the fog at Amsterdam, and supposed to be drowned.

Extract of a letter from Bavaria.

Extraordinary occurrence.—"We have witnessed here a superbe funeral of the Baron Hornstein, a courtier; but the result is what induces me to mention it in my letter Two days after, the workmen entered the mausolemn, when they witnessed an object which petrified them! At the door of the sepulchre lay a body covered with blood—it was the mortal remains of this favorite of courts and princes. The Baron was buried alive! On recovering from his trance he had forced the lid of the coffin, and endeavoured to escape from a charnel house—it was impossible! and therefore, in a fit of desperation, as it is supposed, he dashed his brains out against the wall. The royal family, and indeed the whole city, are plunged in grief at the horrid catastrophe."

TYPHUS FEVER.

A London paper states that Doctor Smith, obtained from Parliament five thousand pounds for the following recipe for the cure of the Typhus Fever: "six drachms of powdered nitre, six do. of oil of vitrol; mix them in a tea cup by adding to the nitre one drachm of the oil at a time. The cup to be placed during the preparation on a hot hearth, or plate of heated iron, and the mixture stirred with a tobacco pipe. The cup to be placed in different parts of the sick room."

LAUNCH.

BLAKELEY, (A. T.) FEB. 2.

On Saturday was launched from the ship yard in this place, the elegant Steam Boat Mississippi, burthen 400 tons. She is built for a company of Merchants in New Orleans and intended to navigate the waters of the Mississippi.

This is the first steam boat ever built in this place, and the second in the territory; there is also another ready to be set up, and will be launched in a month after her keel is laid.

What a wonderful country is ours! Blakely 18 months ago was a wilderness of impenetrable woods, and inhabited by the ruthless savage—but now by the undaunted American. Nothing is now seen or heard but the din of business, and the stroke of the axe resounding through the distant woods—buildings raising their heads in almost every quarter of the town, and the constant arrival and departure of vessels, present a scene both beautiful and interesting to the contemplative mind, and the man of business.

IMMOLATION.

The following account of burying a woman alive with her deceased husband, is from the Calcutta Gazette, 9th July last.

"A hole being dug for the purpose, about 8 or 9 feet deep, and 3 in diameter, the bodies were placed upright therein; upon which their relations threw in the earth, and the eldest son, about 19, dancing over the bodies in the hole, and treading the earth down as it was thrown in, until it came over the heads, when a general shout closed the monstrous and horrid ceremony. No complaint or cry was uttered by the patient sufferer. The above shocking instance of superstition and depravity, took place about 10 miles from Calcutta, and in the same place, during the preceeding year, 26 widows were burnt alive with their deceased husbands."

ANECDOTE.—*Fidelity of Dogs*

The following is a fact, says the Baltimore Telegraph, within our own observation. It is one, of a nature to lower the self-sufficiency of man, and to elevate the other creatures of the earth, to some participation in his dignity. Such anecdotes ought to be remembered and collected. There are hundreds on the same subject—all tending to show a wonderful attachment of dogs to small children. It is even a fact, confirmed by much observation, that this attachment diminishes with the helplessness of the child. We know of dogs that have successively transferred their affections, from one child to another, through a large family; always adhering, in foul weather and in fair, to the youngest—sleeping by it—playing with it—and guarding it forever, with something more than a brute consciousness of its helpless dependance. These anecdotes are delightful to people of all ages and conditions—old and young, the simple and the wise; and volumes might be produced, were they collected in season, of anecdotes, each most miraculous in itself, but mutually confirming and establishing each other. But they are generally passed over, or only *talked* about in a limited circle; and when recorded, have lost all that *circumstantial* character which stamps fidelity upon a story.

The fact is as follows:—During the late ceremonies in honor of General Jackson, an unfortunate little girl, incapable of taking care of itself, got among the crowd, and was separated from the servant that attended it. Inquiry was made in all directions, but to no purpose. The day passed off, night came, and no tidings were heard of it. At length it happened that two gentlemen, whose walk had led them some distance from the city, between one and two o'clock that night, were furiously attacked by two dogs The animals seemed to be neither vicious nor mischievous, but exhibited a certain whining, anxious manner, that is known to be peculiar to themselves, when they would excite you to follow them. One of the gentlemen proposed to examine into the cause of this, but the other refused for some time; thinking it too romantic, or childish, to hunt for an adventure, on such an invitation. But the other persisted: they followed the dogs, and were conducted to a sort of quagmire, where the little girl was found nearly suffocated, and completely exhausted, with her struggling and crying. Thus was she saved by the providential agency of two dogs.

THE

NEWARK PATRIOT,

AND NEW-JERSEY GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"It was the glorious spirit of REPUBLICANISM, which animated Millions in America to prefer *Poverty* with LIBERTY, to *Gilded Chains* and *Sordid Affluence*—and to die in defence of their Rights, as MEN!—as FREEMEN!—*who can resist this spirit?*" CHATHAM.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1819. *PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY PARES & SON.* VOL. I.—NO. 14

☞ The NEWARK PATRIOT, *will be published every Friday morning, opposite* Moses Roff's *Tavern,* Broad-Street, *and delivered to subscribers at* Two Dollars *per annum payable half yearly in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be neatly and conspicuously inserted three weeks for One Dollar a square; and Twenty five Cents for each additional insertion. Longer ones in proportion. Advertisements to be paid for in advance.

*** Postage must be paid on all letters with Subscriptions, Advertisements, and Communications.*

A WEEKLY ALMANAC,

1819 MARCH. APRIL.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
2 Friday,	5 42	6 18
3 Saturday,	5 40	6 20
4 Sunday,	5 39	6 21
5 Monday,	5 38	6 22
6 Tuesday,	5 36	6 24
7 Wednesday,	5 35	6 25
8 Thursday,	5 33	6 27

New Moon 24d. 6h 52m. morn.

PRICES CURRENT, IN NEWARK,

Corrected Weekly.

Flour, Wheat, pr Cwt.	$5
do Rye,	2 25
do Indian,	1 75 to 2
Oats, per bushel,	47
Corn	68 3-4
Cider spirits, per gallon,	50 to 53
Butter, per lb.	20 to 25
Lard	14 to 16
Plaister, per ton.	6 50 to 7
Salt coarse, per bushel,	75 to 87 1-2
do. fine,	75 to 87 1-2
Shad, per barrel,	12 to 14
do. half barrel,	[illegible] 8 50

PATRIOT OFFICE.

PARES & SON,

VERY respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newark and its vicinity, that they have received an assortment of NEW TYPE, for the immediate purpose of Printing in an elegant manner Job-Work of every description.

Newark, Jan. 1, 1819

BAND-BOX

MANUFACTORY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MRS J. PARES and DAUGHTERS, very respectfully solicit the favors of the Ladies of Newark, and the State of New-Jersey in the above branch of Business, assuring them that every attention will be assiduously given, to furnish them with the best and most fashionable article; the most fanciful and modern papers will be used for covering, and orders will be punctually attended to in nests for exportation, Stores will be supplied on the shortest notice, and on terms preferable to any yet offered to the public.

Hatters, Milliners, &c. &c. will have a liberal discount allowad on taking large quantities

Opposite Roff's Tavern, Newark, Jan 22, 1819.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

ON application of JOHN GOULD & ABRAHAM ACKERMAN, administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of EUCREAS GOULD, deceased, to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided: IT IS ORDERED by the Court that the said administrators give public notice to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said decedent within twelve months from this day, [18th January 1819] by setting up copies of this order in five of the most public places in the county, for the space of two months; and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed and published at Newark, in this State, for the same space of time: And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debts, claims, or demands within the said period of twelve months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditors shall be for ever barred of his or her claims against the said administrators.

A True Copy

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Philadelphia, Boston & New-York best Editions.

(JUST PUBLISHED.)

VALUABLE NEW BOOKS,

FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF

PARES & SON,

Printers, Booksellers, Bookbinders & Stationers,

Opposite Moses Roff's Tavern, Broad-street, Newark.

OCTAVO.

DARBY's Tour from New-York to Detroit—1819—*Maps*
Travels in England, France and Spain, and the Barbary states, in the years 1813.—'14 and '15, by M M. Noah
Wilson's sketch of the military and political power of Russia—*Map.*
Historical illustrations of the fourth Canto of Childe Harold, by John Hobhouse, Esq.
Anecdote, of the Life of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff.
Barrington and Beaufoy on the North Pole—*Map*
Phillippart's Memoirs of General Moreau.
O'Reilly's Greenland —*Maps.*
Capt Hall's account of the great Loo-Choo Islands
Rambles in Italy, by an American
Hall's Travels in Canada and the United States
Capt. Tuckey's expedition to the river Zaire or Congo
Phillip's Recollections of Counsellor Curran.
Junius Identified.
De Stael on the French Revolution.

TWELVES.

Letters from the South (by the author of John Bull and Brother Jonathan)
Plumtres' Tales of Wonder, Humour, and Sentiment—2 vols
Manners, a Novel—2 vols
Biographical Sketches of my Literary Life and Opinions, by S T Colleridge, esq
Styles' D D. Memoirs & Remains of Charles Buck.
Rhoda, a Novel—2 vols
Comic Dramas, by Miss Edgeworth
Tales of Fancy, by Miss Burney.
Rosabella, or a Mother's Marriage—3 vols.
The Fast of St Magdalen—2 vols.
Women, or Pour et Contre, by the author of Bertram
Paris Revisited—in 1815.
Felix Alvarez, or manners of Spain, including the Peninsula War—2 vols
Florence Macarthy, by Lady Morgan—2 vols
Valentines' Eve, by Mrs. Opie— vols.
Harlett's Characters of Shakspeare's Plays.
Letters from the Cape of Good Hope.
Battle of Niagara, a Poem by John O'Cataract.
Correspondence between a Mother and Daughter, by Mrs, Taylor, and Jane Taylor.
Memoirs of the French War in Spain, by M. Rocca
Birbeck's Letters from Illinois,—*map of the Western States*
Tales of my Landlord, by J. Clairbotham—4 vols. in two.

EIGHTEENS.

Hannah Moore's Sacred Dramas for Young People
Rokeby, a Poem, in Six Cantos by Walter Scott
Descent of Liberty, a Mask, by Leigh Hunt.
Cowper's Poems—3 vols
Memoir of the Early Life of Wm. Cowper, esq written by himself.
Christabel, Kubla Khan, a Vision
Ilderim, a Syrian Tale, in four Cantos.
Death of Gen. Montgomery, or, the Storming of Quebec.
Sopha, or the Dangerous Indiscretion, Founded on Facts.
The Antiquary, by the author "Waverly" and "Guy Mannering."—2 vols.
Memoir, relating to the Highlands, with Anecdotes of Rob Roy and his Family.
Edgeworth's Moral Tales—3 vols.
Woodland Tales—2 vols.
The Lord of the Isles, a Poem, by Walter Scott
Lara, a Tale, Jaqueline, a Tale, Poems—in 1 vol
Mador of the Moor, a Poem, by James Hogg, author of the Queen's Wake, &c.
Childe Alarique, a Poet's Reverie
The Corsair, a Poem by Lord Byron.
Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, a Poem by Ld Byron
The Poetic Mirror, or, the living Bards of Britain
Harold the Dauntless, a Poem, in six Cantos, by the author of "The Bridal of Triermain"
Original and Translated Poems, by Richd Dabney
Irish Melodies and Sacred Songs, by T. Moore esq
Seige of Corinth, and Parisina Poems—in vol

Patriot Office.

BOOKBINDING.

THOSE who please to favor the Proprietors of the Patriot with commands in the above department of Business, will be gratified in having their Books bound in a firm and elegant manner. PARES SEN. *flatters himself that after thirty years experience, devoted in general to the variety of Bookbinding, to merit a share of Public Patronage.*

JAN. 1, 1819

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS ANDREW WOODRUFF, Administratror, of all and singular, the goods, chattles and credits of George Woodruff, deceased hath made and exhi bited to this Court, under oath a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as they can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday, the 19th day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Special Term, 6th February, 1819.

WHEREAS DAVID HETFIED, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of MERRICK MARTIN, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday, the nineteenth day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, shouldnot be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

TO RENT.

[illegible] pleasantly situated BRICK [illegible], fronting the Lower Common, now occupied by Mrs Ann Kirkby —possession given the first day of April next; for terms apply to William Tennison, No 110 Greenwich street, New-York, or to James W. Burnett, Esq. at Newark.

Newark, Feb. 13, 1819. 3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DANIEL CONGLETON, deceased, are requested to make payment; and such as have demands against said estate, are desired to present them for adjustment to

ELIAS F SPEER, Administrator.

Little Falls, Feb 26, 1819.

3w-9

Partnership Dissolved.

ALEXANDER CALDWELL, and WILLIAM BRIER, have this day dissolved partnership.—All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment immediately, at their residence, at the upper end of Newark.

FEB. 24, 1819.

SHINGLES.

A CARGO of the first quality Cedar SHINGLES, just received; together with a general assortment of BOARDS, PLANK, LATHS, and LIME, are for SALE by

AARON WARD.

NEWARK, MARCH 12.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS DAVID CRANE, and WM. SAYRE executors of the last will and testament of EPHRAIM SAYRE, deceased, have made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as they can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order and decree that all person, interested in the estate which was of said deceased appear before this Court on Monday the 19th day of April next, to show cause if any they should have, why so much of the land and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

White Wood & Maple.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

1000 Feet 3-8 pliant WHITE WOOD Boards, from 16 to 34 inches.
500 Feet 5-8 of a *stronger sort.*
Do. Do. 1 INCH MAPLE,
With some 3-4 Do.

Enquire personally, or by letter, (post paid) of the editors of the Newark Patriot

Feb. 19, 1819.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1819.

WHEREAS GILBERT HEARD, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of Elizabeth Winans, deceased, hath made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estates and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing thereupon that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The court thereupon order and decree, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday the 19th day of April next, to shew cause if any they should have, why so much of the land, and real estate of said deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay her said debts.

A True transcript from the Record.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January. 1819.

ON application of Noah Matthews, and Abraham Winans administrators of all and singular the goods chattels, and credits [illegible] deceased, to the Orphan's Court [illegible] County of Essex in pursuance of the Saatute in such case made and provided IT IS ORDERED by the Court that the said administrators give public noticee to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, claims, and demands against the estate of the said decedent within twelve month from this day, (18th January, 1819,) by setting up copies of this order in five of the most public places in the county, for the space of two months and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed and published at Newark, in this State, for the same space of time: And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debts, claims, or demands within the said period of twelve months, public notice being given as aforeiaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her claim against the said administrators

A True Copy.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate

Essex Orphan's Court.

Special Term, 6th February, 1819.

ON application of David Hetfield, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of Merrick Martin, deceased, to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided. IT IS ORDERED by the Court that the said administrator give public notice to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, claims and demands against the estate of the said decedent within twelve months from this day, (6th February 1819,) by setting up copies of this order in five of the most public places in the county, for the space of two months; and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed and published at Newark, in this State, for the same space of time: And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debts, claims, or demands, within the said period of twelve months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her claim against the said administrator.

A True Copy.

TH. T. KINNEY, Surrogate.

BLANKS.

Mortgages, Justices' Summons' Warrants, Executions, & Subpœnas. Attorneys' Summons' &c.

For sale at this office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the direction of the Act lately passed, entitled "An act to authorise the inhabitants of the Town of Newark to raise money for certain purposes," that a meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Newark, being owners of dwelling houses and other edifices and buildings, in the said Town within the limits prescribed in the said act, will be held at the house of Moses Roff, Inkeeper in the said Town, on Saturday the 10th day of April, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety and expediency of raising money by a tax, for the objects in the said act mentioned, and of transacting such other matters as by the said act are authorised and required to be done.

JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER,
CHARLES T. SHIPMAN,
LEWIS THIBOU,
ISAAC NICHOLS,
DAVID BEACH,
SMITH BURNET,
JONATHAN KEEN,
JABEZ CAMFIELD,
DANIEL HARRISON,

Freeholders, inhabitants of the said Town, and owners of dwelling houses, &c. in the same.

Newark, March 20, 1819.

TO RENT,

FROM the first of April next, part of a HOUSE, situated in COURT-STREET; for further information, apply to

JOHN BALE.

Newark, March 24, 1819.

To the Inhabitants of Newark and its Vicinity.

WM. BRYAN

([illegible] LONDON)

DYER, &c.

39 Spruce-street, NEW-YORK,

HAS been induced at the solicitation of several Manufacturers and others, of Newark, to appoint an Agent for receiving and forwarding any article or goods which the Ladies or Manufacturers may favour him with; and begs to inform them that he has every convenience for executing orders on the most extensive scale. Cloths, Kerseymeres, Worsted, Wool, Silks, Crapes, &c. dyed any fancy color.

N. B. Ladies silk and crape dresses dyed the fast black or other colors, warranted not to rub off. Mourning for families, on the shortest notice.

W B. flatters himself that his humble endeavors will merit the support of a liberal and discerning public.

*** All orders will be received and punctually attended to at the Patriot Office, by Pares & Son, Agents.

March, 26, 1819.

BONAPARTE.

Count Las Casas has published, in Germany, a work, entitled "Projet de Petition au Parliament Angleterre," the object of which is to persuade the English nation to grant Napoleon Bonaparte, a free residence either in Great Britain or North America.

A sailor who had just returned from sea, with his pockets filled with gold, was stopped by a highwayman, who threatened to blow his brains out if he did not deliver his purse—"Fire away," cried the sailor, "*I would rather be without brains than without money.*"

A good natured friend of Sir Hudson Lowe (the present governor of St. Helena, and who is remarkably despotic in the exercise of his authority) on learning that his excellency had been attacked with a complaint in his *bowels*, said he was glad to hear it, as he did not think he was susceptible of any *feeling* in that quarter.

POETRY.

From the Independent Balance.

A DANDY'S—WHAT?

A Dandy's what? a thing composed
Of whalebone, brass and leather;
A reed, in shirt of steel inclosed—
A sort of stiffened feather.

A Dandy's what? a walking cane,
With twenty-two surtouts on;
A pissmire, nearly cut in twain—
Two handspikes with two boots on.

A Dandy's what? a minute glass,
That's smallest at the middle;
A bus of Time—a spire of glass*—
A broken bellied fiddle.

A Dandy's what? a brainless elf,
Devoid of sense or reason;
A thing that loveth but himself—
A corn-stalk out of season.

A Dandy's what? a weed that grows
And withers in a night, sir;
A yankee ghost, to scare the crows,
When in a field they light, sir.

A Dandy's what? a pair of tongs—
A Jemmy Linkum Feedle;
A thing that squeaketh simple songs—
An egg upon a needle.

A Dandy's what? a poker, flat—
A thing that loves to strut, sir,
A barber's pole beneath a hat—
A *white poke*, with one gut, sir.

A Dandy's what? a petticoat
Upon a pair of shears, sir;
A beardless sort of nanny-goat—
A worm with ass's ears, sir.

A Dandy's what? a thing whose foot
The ground most gently touches;
A strangled toad—a Frenchman's boot—
A weasel upon crutches.

A Dandy's what? a grinning ape—
A sorry kind of monkey;
A thing that has no real shape—
A stupid, half-starv'd donkey.

A Dandy's what? a sapling tree,
Without a single *bough*, sir;
A jointless limb, above the knee—
Like fore-leg of a cow, sir.

A Dandy's what? no more I'll sing
About the tribe of Dan" sir;
A Dandy's like most ev'ry things
Except a *fellow-man*, sir.

BOSTON BARD.

* Of that kind called TIMOTHY.

Shaving.—It is said that men first began to shave their beards in the time of Alexander. At Anthens the introduction of the custom occasioned the cognomen of the *Shavers*. Diogenes, seeing one without his beard, said, "Do you complain of nature because she made you a man instead of a woman?"

Garrick attending the rehearsal of *Venice Preserved*, when a new actress, highly recommended to him, was to make her *debut* in *Belvidera*, she repeated that tender exclamation, "Would you kill my father, Jaffier?" with so much *sang froid* in her voice and countenance, that, after several attempts to set her right, he whispered her nearly in the same tone, "Can you chop cabbage, madam?"

A great drinker was ill of a fever, attended with a great thirst. A consultation of physicians was called; who debated among themselves, how to cure the fever and remove the thirst, "Gentlemen" said the patient, "do you cure the fever and I will remove the thirst myself"

The celebrated British poet Dr. Simon Wolcott, commonly known by the name of Peter Pindar, died lately at an advanced age, in great indigence, in the neighbourhood of London. For many years past he had subsisted on the scanty bounty of a few friends.

A benevolent gentleman of Georgia, has made a donation to the American Education Society of *thirty five shares in the Bank of the United States*, through their agent, the Rev. Richard S. Storrs.—*Con. Cou.*

SPAIN.

The decree of the 14th of January, announcing the punishment of death to all foreigners who shall be found in arms aiding the Patriots, will be considered, and justly, as the last effort which Spain can make against the independence of South America. Expedition after expedition has been ordered—conscripts have been raised, and soldiers pressed—and these efforts have all failed; a want of means, a want of inclination, and a want of discipline have united to retard their operations, and eventually to defeat these attempts at ending the revolution; and this last decree, it is expected, will prevent succours in men or ships, and may be considered as levelled principally at this country. It is, however, well known, that South America does not depend on foreign resources for success; that however beneficial auxilaries may be in making captures on the high seas, it is on the territory where the great struggle must be maintained, and on the nerve and patriotism of the natives the most arduous of duties devolve. During our revolutionary contest, Great Britain held forth the same tone of defiance, but it had an effect very contrary to what they expected, and in this case it will be the same. We find that expeditions are openly fitted out in England, and men recruited in the streets—yet no opposition was made to it by the government. Whole squadrons have been fitted out for South America, and yet it appears that our co-operation is the most censured and reprobated. We hear of Americans being thrown into dungeons, and if Englishmen are captured, they are demanded by their government and obtained. It is, however, an undeniable proof of a reverse of fortune when threats only can be fulminated, and it should be the last resort of any power who has the means and the inclination to command respect. If such threats could have any influence on men embarked in the cause of liberty; their bravery and patriotism would be very doubtful, and this decree, we are persuaded, will have the effect of creating desperation in all the contests, and men will fight with a view of giving no quarter. Such a course will soon end the contest, and will end it very much to the disadvantage of Spain.—*National Advocate.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Capt. Gillender, of the ship Hector, has favored the editors of the Gazette with London papers, several days later than before received.

A case of *crim con.* was decided before a Sheriff's Court in London on the 22d of January. The plaintiff was a Capt. Temple, an officer in the Buckingham Yeomanry; and the defendant a Mr Poulett, nephew of Lord Poulet, and an officer of dragoons. Mrs. Temple was a lady of great personal beauty; was the mother of six children, and pregnant with the seventh. The damages were laid at 20,000*l.* but the jury brought in a verdict of 5,000.

London, Jan 26.—It was last night agreed in Parliament, that the Duke of York should be entrusted with the King's person.

The vacancy in the Council occasioned by the death of Lord Ellenborough, is to be supplied by the present Chief Justice.

The question respecting the Bank restrictions was also agitated. A committee was appointed, at the request of the Bank, to inquire into the state of its concerns previous to the introduction of a bill for extending restrictions of its cash payments.

The king of France has given permission for more banished persons to return to France—among them a General, who, when the King was on his flight to Lisle, pursued him at the head of some cavalry. Soult, and M. Arnaud, will, it is said, be also invited to return.

The last accounts from Sweden and Norway to the 1st inst. state, that there had been no frost or snow, and that primroses, &c. were in blossom.

The Kitty, an American vessel of 300 tons, was wrecked on the 11th inst. near Fishguard—no persons or papers to be found. Tobacco in mass on the beach; water discoloured, and fish poisoned with its juice.

TRANSLATED

From French papers, received at the Office of the Columbian.

EXTRAORDINARY MALADY.

A young lady, a native of Paris, quitted this city some time since, at the age of 15 years, and went to reside at Bergerac, in the department of the Dordogne. Having witnessed the administration of the sacrament to a dying peasant by the Cure of the village her imagination was so affected by the melancholy scene that she left the house pale and trembling, and soon after fell into a swoon. For some days she complained of bad appetite and a disgust of food, and finally refused every species of nourishment.

The œsophagus was contracted in a manner as if it were hermetically sealed, and during eighteen days would not permit the introduction of any substance, either liquid or solid, not even a drop of water. Secretion, during this time, had wholly ceased; and notwithstanding she preserved the freshness of her complexion, nor was her plumpness in the least diminished.

During the whole course of this cruel malady, she exhibited symptoms of nervous or pulmonary affections; the respiration was free, never interupted by cough, nor was there any palpitation of the heart, and the pulse continued calm and regular.

During the constant and complete abolition of the digestive faculties, a great irregularity was remarked in the nervous phenomena of animal life; the use of the principal senses were successively suspended.—Thus, one day she was absolutely deprived of sight, her eyelids being so firmly closed as not to admit the rays of light to the organ of vision.

The next day the sense of sight was restored, but that of hearing was lost in its turn. Another day the faculty of speech would be found wanting. These extraordinary mutations—these species of changes took place most frequently in the night, and during profound sleep; from which she would awake blind or deaf; and ere long would find herself deprived of 2 faculties, being alternately deaf and dumb, dumb and blind, blind and deaf.

During this apparent or real slumber of the principal organs of the senses, her intellectual [illegible] preserved their entire vivacity and energy. Her mind remained unimpaired, but to what purpose would it have served, if nature, by a new species of prodigy, had not replaced these means of communication of which she had been deprived. Thus, when her eyes were closed to the light, she read, and read very distinctly, by means of passing her fingers over the letters, whether by day or during the most profound obscurity of the night. Mr. Delpit, her physician, attests this fact—"I made her read," says he "billets which I had expressly prepared before I visited her. Was it the sense of feeling that then supplied the want of seeing? I confess that I cannot answer; but I affirm that she read sufficiently correct by means of touching the letters with her fingers! She once asserted, that with some more efforts (I quote her own words) she would acquire the means of reading with her toes."

Though the alterations which have existed in the suspension of the three faculties of seeing, hearing and speaking have been constant, yet they have not been so regular in their exhibition, as to preserve uniformity; it is blindness that most frequently returns alone, or accompanied by deafness or the loss of speech

During his time a strong excitation is transmitted to the locomotive muscles; and deprived of sight, she ascends from the ground floor to the garret with an amazing rapidity!

This singular nervous affection is variable, also, in its progress; pharmacy can furnish no remedy, as the interior exhibition of medicine is impossible, deglutition having totally ceased. The external means of bleeding in the feet, and warm baths, practised in the beginning, were relinquished, as they served only to aggravate the symptoms, and although the physician visited her three or four times a day, it was only with the view of observing this extraordinary disease, and encouraging her parents, whose fears and inquietude were momentarily encreased by its *protean* forms.

In the mean time, the symptoms increased, and the suspension of those three senses which had hitherto taken place alternately, now became general and permanent, and the young lady lost all that amiable gaiety which she had hitherto so happily preserved. Deprived all at once of sight, hearing and speech, and preserving, notwithstanding her intellectual faculties, she could no longer make any exterior communications, except by writing, the characters of which she still retained the power of tracing and comprehending. Knowing very well where to find the writing table, pens and ink in the chamber, she employed herself almost constantly in writing billets to her mother, her physician and her sister—some of those which she addressed to him contained the most lively picture of her distressful situation, and her ardent desire to be relieved from the state in which she was; whilst in one addressed to her mother she endeavoured to console her, and prayed her not to afflict herself; that she would not be long ill, and in three days she would be cured. But the next day she was siezed with a *tetanus*, which affected every muscle from the crown of her head to the soles of her feet. Stretched on her bed, immoveable and stiff as a bar of iron, all the phenomena of life seemed to have departed, except respiration and the circulation of the blood; but these remained free and complete, and served to sustain the hopes of her physician. Motion and sensibility, apparently annihilated, were found to be concentrated in the exterior envelope of the abdomen. It is there at least, and there only, that any symptoms were exhibited, and by as fantastical a sign as any that the physician had hitherto witnessed.

In applying his hand, or even the top of his finger, to the epigastrum, he beheld the envelopes of the stomach instantly expand and swell the abdomen to the same size as in an advanced stage of pregnancy. On withdrawing his finger or hand the womb would sink and assume its ordinary volume. "I was able, says Doctor Delpit, to renew this phenomenon at will and excite sensibility at pleasure. Applied to any other part of the body my hand produced no such effect."—Whilst the physician feared that nature exhausted by long abstinence, must yield to this complicated disorder, he derived but small hopes from the prediction of his patient, who requested him to visit her without delay on the day she had predicted for the accomplishment of her recovery.

He came, expecting as usual, to be a painful witness of her sufferings. On his arrival, he found the marks of joy on every countenance, and on enquiry, was informed that the young lady's mother having entered the chamber of her daughter in the morning, she spoke to her immediately, saying—"*Ah! that is thee mamma! I see thee! I speak thee! I am therefore cured!* At the same instant, she sprung from the bed, where she had been as a corpse for three days, and threw herself on her mother's neck.

From this moment, the whole of the symptoms were nearly dissipated; the œsephagus, so long shut, now re-opened; and she was able to take jelly broth.

Her nourishment was insensibly augmented, daily and with great caution. In a short time the functions were re-established.

During some days more the alternate suspension of the faculties again took place, and the œsephagus closed as before, so as to render deglutition impossible; but these interruptions were of short duration, and the patient again was enabled to take nourishment.

After three weeks of convalescence, more or less troubled with the momentary return of some of those anomalies, which had particularly characterised this multivious disease, the young lady was completely restored to health, which she continues still to enjoy.—She returned from the country, and resides at present in Paris.

Lord Erskine.—The marriage of this eminent Lawyer is not generally known, although it took place so far back as October last, at Gretna-Green. It is certain that little notice of this remarkable event has yet appeared in the public prints. In October his lordship arrived at Gretna, accompanied by Miss Sarah Buck, the present lady Erskine, by whom he had had several children out of the pale of wed lock. He was dressed in fashionable female attire, with a large Leghorn bonnet and long vail. On the arrival of the officiating Priest of the Temple of Hymen, his lordship threw off his dress, and appeared in propria personæ, and the usual ceremony being gone through, the parties were declared man and wife. His lordship again put on his female vestments, and was on the point of taking his departure, when his son, the Hon. Thomas Erskine, made his appearance in a chaise and four; but the knot was tied, and shortly after, the new married couple drove off.—The bride is about thirty-seven years and, the noble bridegroom nearly seventy.—The object of this extraordinary step is said to be for the purpose of legalizing the children of this connection, who, according to the Scottish law, cease to be illegitimate of their parents at any time.

London Paper.

DEFENCE OF ENIGMAS IN A LETTER TO A LADY.

It is with wonderful satisfaction I find you are grown such an adept in the occult arts, and that you take a laudable pleasure in the ancient and ingenious study of making and solving riddles. It is a science, undoubtedly, of most necessary acquirement and deserves to make a part in the meditation of both sexes. Those of yours may by this means very innocently indulge their usual curiosity of discovering and disclosing a secret; whilst such amongst ours who have a turn for deep speculations, and are fond of puzzling themselves and others, may exercise their faculties this way with much private satisfaction, and without the least disturbance to the public. It is an art indeed which I would recommend to the encouragement of both the universities, as it affords the easiest and shortest method of conveying some of the most useful principles of logic, and might therefore be introduced as a very proper substitute in the room of those dry systems which are at present in vogue in those places of education. For as it consists in discovering truth under borrowed appearances, it might prove of wonderful advantage in every branch of learning, by habituating the mind to separate all foreign ideas, and consequently preserving it from that grand source of error, the being deceived by fals econnections. In short, Timocles, this your favourite science contains the sum of all human policy; and as there is no passing through the world without sometimes mixing with fools and knaves, who would not choose to be master of the enigmatical art, in order, on proper occasions, to be able to lead aside craft and impertinence from their aim, by the convenient artifice of a prudent disguise? It was the maxim of a very wise prince, that "he who knows not how to dissemble knows not how to reign:" and I desire you would receive it as mine, that "he who knows not how to riddle, knows not how to live"

But beside the general usefulness of this art, it will have a further recommendation to all true admirers of antiquity, as being practised by the most considerable personages of early times. It is almost three thousand years ago, since Sampson proposed his famous riddle so well known; though the advocates for ancient learning must forgive me, if in this article I attribute the superiority to the moderns; for if we may judge of the skill of the former in this profound art by that remarkable specimen of it, the geniuses of those early ages were by no means equal to those which our times have produced. But as a friend of mine has lately finished, and intends very shortly to publish, a most learned work in folio, wherein he has fully proved that important point, I will not anticipate the pleasure you will receive by perusing this curious performance.

In the mean while let it be remembered, to the immortal glory of this art, that the wisest man, as well as the greatest prince that ever lived, is said to have amused himself and a neighbouring monarch in trying the strength of each others talents in this way; several riddles it seems having passed between Solomon and Hiram, upon condition that he who failed upon the solution should incur a certain penalty. It is recorded likewise of the great father of poetry, even the divine Homer himself, that he had a taste of this sort; and we are told by a Greek writer his life, that he died with vexation for not being able to discover a riddle which was proposed to him by

some fisherman at a certain island called Jo.

Fitzosbornes Letters.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

Improved Fire-Arms.—The Board of Officers sitting in this City, after a series of numerous, severe, and long continued experiments with Captain HULL's improved rifles, unanimously reported in favor of their adoption in the public service. This invention, it is understood, unites all the advantages of the musket and the rifle, combined with material improvements. One peculiarity of this fire-arm is, that it is loaded in the breach.

Public Lands.—The Missouri Gazette, speaking of the Public Sales of Land which have been held at St. Louis, surmises that the average price will not exceed three dollars and fifty cents per acre.

CHARLESTON, March 12

Capt. Hauschildt, of the ship Gertrude, arrived yesterday from St. Ubes, states that the day previous to his sailing, a Portuguese officer informed him that accounts had been received of a misunderstanding which took place at a Ball in Paris, between the Portuguese Minister and the British Minister Lord Stewart, in consequence of which challenges passed—the parties met and fought with small swords. Lord Stewart was run thro' the body, and immediately died.

Savannah, March 18.

Dreadful Fire! Last night about 9 o'clock, the citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire. It commenced in a small grocery store of J. M Carter, under the Bluff, above the Exchange, which was set on fire by a candle carelessly left on the counter. The store houses of Gray and Pinder, Nicbols, Dobson & Hills, Hall & Hoyt, Rea & Butler, E. S. Kempton, A G Semmes, J B. Cremor, H. S. Slocum, J. R Gifford, T. C. Hayward & Co.——& Watson, and David Hill & Co. Thus the labor of many men for many years is consumed in a moment. The lateness of the hour prevents us from ascertaining particulars. The amount lost must be at least four hundred thousand dollars.

Boston, March 27.

We yesterday saw at a stall in the market, string beans, ——, and radishes more than six inches long, all the product of this spring.

Capt. Cole, 18 days from Curacoa, informs that the Patriots were fitting out an expedition at Margaretta, but their object and destination was not known. *Merc. Adv.*

A letter from Buenos Ayres of Dec. 12th, received at Philadelphia, says "We have no further news except the change of a supreme executive director ad interim in the person of Don Jose Rondeau, Mr. Pueyerdon having had the misfortune to loose his right hand by the explosion of a powder-horn in it." *ib.*

It is stated says a London paper, on the authority of letters from a Missionary at Malta, that *nine men*, belonging to the different British vessels lying at Smyrna, had *publicly denied Jesus Christ* the Saviour of the world, and had embraced Mahometanism!! This practice among the English sailors, the same letter adds, was becoming quite customary at Smyrna.—*Boston Patriot.*

Americans in Spanish Dungeons—Capt. Swaine, who arrived at this port last week, reports, that the following Americans are imprisoned in the Castle of St. Juan de Lua, in Vera Cruz:—Saml. Galvin, of Connecticut; Edward Laroque, and Augustus Dunkel, of Baltimore; James Lovegrove, of the state of New York; and Philip Cheron and John Meja, place of birth not recollected.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Wm. Ogden, a colored man, steward of the steamboat Bellona, and formerly a teacher in the African School in this city, was unfortunately drowned on Tuesday night last, while in the act of going on board the steam boat then lying at New-Brunswick, N. J.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

Extraordinary Circumstance.

VAN ALSTINE was executed pursuant to his sentence on Friday last, at Schoharie. The rope broke the first time he was turned off. He reascended the ladder, and spoke some minutes.—*Alb. Arg.*

THE PATRIOT.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1819.

☞ The advertisement in our first page of 'part of a house to rent,' is already taken, which render further application unnecessary.

Mail Robbers—We understand that Mr. Green, one of the Deputy Sheriff's of this County, has received legal process to summon thirty six grand and petit Jurors from this County, to attend the circuit Court of the United States for the New Jersey districts, now ensued at Trenton; consequently the arraigned Mail Robbers will not be tried in this Town as was anticipated. The Jurors summoned and attending will be allowed $1 and 25 cents per diem, and 5 cents for each, and every mile to and from Trenton.

Elizabeth-Town, March 30.

A quantity of goods, (supposed to be smuggled or stolen,) were discovered in a barn, in this place, on Friday morning, and secured: among which were 97 elegant plated castors, and 26 pieces of corduroy. It is conjectured they were illegally taken from the wreck of the ship Andrew, stranded on the 31st December last, on Island Beach, Monmouth County.

A row boat from Brooklyn, with nine passengers, was upset by a wave on the 21st, about 100 yards from the New-York shore—six of the passengers were, with difficulty, saved—and three were drowned.

Military and Naval Power of Europe—In a statistical survey of Europe lately published at Vienna, it is estimated that the armed force of Europe on the peace establishment consists of 1,762,000 men, and on a war establishment, of 3,906,000. The marine is calculated at 462 vessels of of the line, 301 frigates, and 1033 vessels of lesser rank.

Franklin Association—The question appointed for last Monday evening's discussion, was by an unanimous vote, postponed till Monday evening next; the question—"Is the savage state as conducive to happiness as that of civilization" adopted in its stead, which after considerable discussion was indefinitely postponed.

AGE OF EXPERIMENT.

By an advertisement in this day's paper, it will be seen that the new and elegant *steam ship* SAVANNAH, is to leave our harbor to morrow. Who would have had the courage, 20 years ago, to hazard a prediction, that in the year 1819, a ship of 300 tons burden, would be built in the port of New-York, to navigate the Atlantic, *propelled by steam?* Such, however, is the fact. With admiring hundreds have we repeatedly viewed this prodigy; and can also bear witness to the wonderful celerity with which she is moved through the water. On Monday last a trial was made of her speed, and although there was at no time more than an inch of steam upon her, and for the greatest part not half an inch, with a strong wind and tide ahead, she went within a mile of the anchoring ground at Staten-Island and returned to Fly-market wharf, in 1 hour and 50 minutes. When it is considered that she is calculated to bear 20 inches of steam, and that her machinery is entirely new, it must be evident that she will, with ease, pass any of the steam boats upon our rivers. Her cabin is finished in an elegant style and is fitted up in the most tasty manner. There are 32 births, all of which are state rooms. The cabin for ladies is entirely distinct from that intended for gentlemen, and is admirably calculated to afford that perfect retirement which is so rarely found on board passenger ships.

For beauty of model the Savannah has seldom been exceeded. She is commanded by Capt. Moses Rogers, an experienced engineer, and belongs to a company of enterprising men in Savannah, who have spared no expense in rendering her an object worthy of public admiration and public patronage. She is so constructed as to be navigable in the usual way, with sails, whenever the weather shall be such as to render the use of her wheels in the least degree dangerous.

This vessel is intended as a "Savannah and Liverpool Packet," and we sincerely hope the liberal minded proprietors may be abundantly rewarded for their efforts to facilitate the communication between Great Britain and America.—*N. Y. Merc. Adv.*

For the Patriot.

WOMAN.

I think I have never met with so simple, so comprehensive, and so endearing a description of female character, as the one contained in the following beautiful lines of the *Wise Man*: "She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness." How full, and how amplified are all the parts of this character! How amiable! How dignified! and yet how simple! It is replete with every noble sentiment, and every lovely feeling.

How merciful was it on the part of the *Great Creator*, when man had incurred the penalty that doomed him to sorrow, to toil, and to suffering, to provide *him* with such an "help meet" Who would not contemplate with pleasure, the hour that promises his union with such a woman? None methinks, (except those who are insensible to merit) but would hail it as the most happy period of their life; and regard it as the vestible to the most honourable and rational felicity attainable in human life. Such a woman will not only be an antidote to the miseries, but will also augment and sweeten every enjoyment of life. In the hour of prosperity she will endeavour by her own prudence and discretion, to aid her companion to prescribe proper limits to his desires; and by reminding him of his absolute dependance, on that *Being* who has thus bountifully crowned their months, and their years, with *his* loving kindness and tender mercies she will prevent an undue elation of his feelings. And when the bitter, and trying blasts of adversity are felt, how inestimable will she appear to him. He will then appreciate her worth more than ever. The most afflicting event, she will soften and ameliorate, by her sympathies and her prayers. The bitterest reflection will be forgotten, while he listens to the solacing accents of kindness and affection that falls from her lips. And the dreariest moment will be cheered and animated, by her example of composure, cheerfulness, and resignation to the divine will of *him* who directs and governs all events and all things. She will not only double the joys, but will divide the sorrows of life. The fidelity and constancy of her attachment, will secure to her his regard, affection and attention. And thus will the ills of this variable and chequered life be sustained without fretfulness, discontent or repining. But she will do more. She will make her husband a better man. Her bright example cannot be lost on him: no—it will impose a gentle, but powerful restraint, and its dictates will be felt and obeyed.

But alas! we have been contemplating a character that is seldom found, even in this enlightened age, when every virtue is carried to its most refined extreme. There has been such an awful departure from that real simplicity, among females of the present generation, that a man might almost as well hunt after perfection, as expect to find that simplicity of manners, sentiment and demeanour, that alone renders the female character truly amiable; and what would make the connubial state a "heaven's best blessing."

Before I take my leave of my ——, I will do them and myself the justice, to inform them, that the one, who has thus obtruded on their regard, is an old man, whose cheek has often been furrowed with the tear of compassion; while he reflects on the vanity, pride and extravagance of the rising generation; and they will please to recollect, that these hints are suggested by one who feels a lively interest in their welfare. Y. Z.

NMEMONICS.

SECOND COURSE

THE subscribers to the second Course of Lectures, on the System of Artificial Memory, are reminded, that the *first* Lecture, will be given THIS EVENING at 7 o'Clock, at the house of Mr. Moses Roff

Any Gentlemen who wish to attend, and have not yet subscribed, may become subscribers, on attending at the above hour and place.

Friday Morning April 2, 1819.

TO RENT.

AND possession may be had immediately, the 2 Story Brick House, lately occupied by Archibald Turner, together with the store, situated in Broad Street a first rate stand for a retail Merchant. For particulars enquire at the Store of Caleb Baldwin and Son, next house above the Premises

Newark April 2.

State of New-Jersey.

An act to authorise the inhabitants of the town of Newark, to raise money for certain purposes.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall and may be lawful for the inhabitants of the town of Newark in the County of Essex, being owners of dwelling houses and other edifices and buildings in the said town of Newark, and within the bounds or limits hereinafter prescribed, to meet annually at some convenient place in the said town, on the first Monday in April, or on some other day in the month of April, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety and expediency of raising money by a tax on such houses, edifices and buildings as aforesaid, to be applied to the purchase of a fire engine or fire engines for the use of the said town, with hose, ladders, fire hooks, ropes, buckets and other necessary and usual apparatus and implements for extinguishing fire, and for keeping the same, together with the engines now belonging to the said town and their apparatus, in good and sufficient repair. *Provided always*, that public notice of the time and place of such meeting, signed by at least five respectable freeholders, being inhabitants of the said town, and owners of dwelling houses or other buildings therein, be given by posting up the same in at least, five of the most public places in the said town, and by publishing the same in the newspapers printed in the said town for at least fifteen days previous to such meeting.

2. *And be it enacted*, That the persons assembled in pursuance of said notice, being not less than forty in number, being such inhabitants and owners of houses and buildings as aforesaid, shall between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon of the day of meeting, elect by plurality of voices, a person then present to be moderator of the meeting, and another person then being also present to be clerk of the meeting; that after the moderator and clerk are chosen, and before the meeting proceeds to any further business, a copy of the notice which may have been given of the said meeting shall be produced and read by the clerk, and the posting up and publication of the same, in the manner prescribed by this act, shall be proved by the oath or affirmation of one or more persons, which oath or affirmation the moderator of such meeting is hereby authorised to administer, and the same being reduced to writing and signed by the moderator, shall together with a copy of the notice of the meeting be fairly entered at large in a book to be provided for recording the proceedings of such meeting, and all other proceedings that may be had and adopted by virtue of this act.

3. *And be it enacted*, That the meeting so convened and organized, may proceed to determine whether they will raise money by tax on dwelling houses and other buildings in the said town of Newark for the purposes mentioned in the first section of this act: *Provided always*, that no such tax shall be levied, unless a majority of the persons assembled shall agree to the same; and for the more orderly conducting of such meeting, and to prevent all mistakes, it shall be the duty of the clerk to record the name of every person present who may be entitled to vote at such meeting; and upon every question relating to the raising of money by tax and the amount to be raised the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, the clerk calling upon every person present entitled to vote by name and recording his answer in the affirmative or negative: *Provided always*, that no person shall be entitled to vote at such meeting who shall not be at the time an inhabitant of the said town, and the owner of a dwelling house or other building or buildings within the limits hereinafter prescribed, of the value of two hundred dollars at least.

4. *And be it enacted*, That if a majority of the persons so assembled, shall determine to raise any sum of money by tax for the purposes aforesaid, or for any of them, a copy of such resolution signed by the moderator and clerk of the meeting, shall within ten days thereafter be delivered by the moderator to the assessor of the township of Newark, for the time being, whose duty it shall be to assess the same upon dwelling houses and other buildings of the value of two hundred dollars and upwards in the town of Newark, within the limits herein after prescribed, having due regard to their value and relative exposure to injury or destruction by fire, from which assessment any individual considering himself agrieved may appeal to the commissioners of appeal for the time being of the township of Newark, who shall hear and determine such appeal at the same time and in the same manner as appeals in other cases of taxation are heard and determined.

5. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the assessor of the township of Newark for the time being, to make out such assessment and deliver a copy thereof to the collector of the township of Newark, at the same time when by law, he is or may be required to make and deliver to him a duplicate of his assessment in the case of state taxes, and also at the same time to deliver a duplicate of said assessment to the chairman of the committee of fire wardens, herein after directed to be appointed.

6 *And be it enacted*, That the township collector shall proceed in the collection of the said tax in all respects as is directed in the act entitled "An act concerning taxes;" and in case of non-payment shall make the like return of delinquents to a justice of the peace as by that act is directed, which justice shall issue a like warrant, and the constable to whom the same may be directed shall proceed in like manner as in and by the said act is directed.

7. *And be it enacted*, That the township officers and magistrates and constables who may be called upon to perform any of the duties required of them by this act, shall be entitled to the same fees and subject to the same penalties and responsibilities as are given and prescribed for similar services and neglects in the act entitled "An act concerning taxes."

8. *And be it enacted*, That in case the inhabitants of the town of Newark shall at any meeting authorised by this act, vote or determine to raise money for the purposes aforesaid or for any of them, such meeting shall forthwith proceed to the election of seven p[...] entitled to vote at such meeting [...] shall be called the committee [...] wardens, who shall continue [...] until a new election shall take p[...] some future meeting pursuant [...] act: *Provided always*, that [...] any of the persons so elected fi[...]dens shall resign, remove or d[...] surviving or remaining warden[...] supply such vacancy or vacancie[...] the person or persons so app[...] shall continue in office until new [...] shall be appointed at some future m[...]ing pursuant to this act.

9 *And be it enacted*, That the [...] wardens so appoinsed, shall meet [...] the evening of the day of their fi[...] appointment, and afterwards upon th[...] own adjournments; that four of the[...] shall be a quorum to transact busines[...] that they shall have power to appoin[...] a Chairman of their own body[...] surer and a clerk; that they sh[...] the management and superinte[...] of the appropriation [...] may be raised in pu[...] under such regulati[...] as may be adopted [...] appointed them, a[...] or cause to be kept [...] proceedings and a [...] all monies that may [...] received by virtue [...] the manner and objects in and [...] which they shall be expended, and lay the same before the next subsequent meeting of the inhabitants that they may be held pursuant to this act.

10. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the township collector to settle his accounts in relation to the tax hereby authorised with the said committee of fire wardens, and to pay over the money received by him to the treasurer of the said committee on or before the first day of January next after the laying of any such tax by virtue of this law.

11. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the committee of fire wardens to require and take from their treasurer before he enters upon the duties of his office, such security, and for such sum of money as may be directed by the meeting who appointed them.

12 *And be it enacted*, That this act shall extend to and comprehend all the houses and buildings within the following bounds, that is to say extending from the bridge over the first river in front of the house formerly occupied and owned by Samuel Ogden, Esq. deceased, at the north end of the town, to the brook or run of water near David Hayes' at the south end of the town, including the west side of High street on the west, and extending to the Passaic river on the east from where the first river enters into the Passaic, down to the south corner of the commercial dock, and then up Market street including both sides thereof to Mulberry-street, and thence down Mulberry-street to the neck gate including the east side of said street; and in case of any dispute whether any house or building that may be assessed, shall be within the limits above mentioned, such dispute shall be settled and determined by the commissioners of appeal in manner aforesaid.

13. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall be and continue in force for the space of three years from the passing thereof and no longer.

Passed February 4, 1819.

From the Village Record.

Too proud, or too lazy, to weave him a net;
No fly for his supper the spider will get.
—'Tis right; for the laborer's entitled to bread;
The idle deserve to go hungry to bed.

And it is no matter, gentle reader, whether it be a two, or a four legged spider; one with two eyes or six. Gids. did you ever look at a spider through a microscope?—You would not, perhaps, if you should, discover all the strange things described by LEWENHOECK; but it is a curious and, well worth your minute examination. He has six beautiful eyes, and the tenuity of his thread surpasses belief. The microscope unfolds the wonders of a new world; and if a survey of the heavenly bodies tends to awaken in the mind exalted notions of the Deity, the close inspection of his minutest works is not less calculated to impress the soul with admiration, reverence and love.

But my subject runs away with me. My intention is to point out a remedy for an acknowledged evil.—There is great complaint of dull times, and the stagnation of business. It is true, the times *have changed*. We have been doing the business of Europe for 25 years, buying—selling—and carrying. Peace has changed the aspect of commercial affairs: Europe is able to manage her own concerns—and we must ... the country as well as the ci... the hands employed in trade ... dlation or unemployed altoge... is necessary. Profits so ... ided become insufficient for ... ous support, even to the ... ous. As for the idle—the ... in society—the spiders that ... weave themselves webs—it is no ... how soon they starve.

... little resolution and the work is ... Mother earth is kind as ever. ... ic of every good gift, when wooed and courted, she offers to repay attention—the whitest bread—the best beef—and a profusion of good ... Now my notion is, that every ... who reads this, who is gaining ... going behind hand, should ... attention to agriculture. No ... whether he is a merchant— ... ician—with- ... without cli- ... he has ... r a ticket ... th is an ... regular ... delightful ... be ... e of Cin- ... of this ... rice honored, ... his labors in this field. Washington gloried in the pursuit.

Nor is it, as some would believe, a business in which learning would be so useless, that the man of education could find no exercise for his knowledge in the employment. The complete farmer should be an accomplished scholar. His acquirements in chemistry, geology, mathematics, and even astronomy, might be rendered serviceable, for though "ignorance may sneer," the influence of the planets upon the products of the earth, is not unworthy a thought of the wisest. A metaphysician the farmer need not be, it is a bewildering path, and leads to darkness and doubts. Of law, we should know enough to keep clear from its toils; and of physic, to depend more upon temperance and exercise, for health, than upon the drugs of the apothecary.

A few years ago, there was in our neighborhood a young man of fine education—lively and enterprising. But he longed to be a merchant and grow rich faster than his father had done on his farm. He moved to the city—entered into trade—married a charming girl, lived genteely, but not extravagantly, compared with his associates. For a time he was reputed prosperous—nay, rich. But when I last visited him, in town, I could discover an occasional sigh, and flitting clouds of gloom, shading his sprightly countenance, and was satisfied, that even when his face beamed with smiles, that his heart was the seat of anguish. Time confirmed my conjectures.—After struggling with insurmountable difficulties, he closed his affairs without a stain upon his honor, and retired to a farm.

Now reader, it would do your kind heart good to go and see him. The house is small, but snug and neatly furnished. The barn is crowded with hay and grain; and fifteen head of cattle feed in the barn yard. Milk flows in abundance, and Mary tells me, she can make as excellent cheese as she used to make pound cake.—the ducks and geese swim in the pond below the house; and an hundred fowls display their glossy plumage before his door.

Frank does not toil like a slave; but he sees to every thing; rises with the robin, attends to his concerns: and labors it necessary until dinner. The afternoon, unless business presses, more especially during the winter, he devotes to reading and social converse. A happier fellow you never saw; and he insists upon it labor is not an evil—but that it gives to food, to society and to repose an exquisite zest, to which the sons of ease and indulgence are entirely strangers.

It would be a happy day for our country, if we could see thousands following the example of Frank Woodgrove. Many an aching heart would then beat cheerily. Then would farming become, as it ought, the first among the most honorable professions. The science, which is yet in its infancy, would be highly improved—ten acres be made to produce the present crop of twenty; and happiness be sought, where alone it can be found, in a middle fortune—as far below wealth and splendor as it is above want.

The following singular advertisement is copied from the New-London, Connecticut Gazette:—

THE SUBSCRIBER

Being determined not to move from this state, requests all persons indebted, to pay particular attention to his *New* definition of an *old* Grammer, viz.

Present Tense.

I am. Thou art. He is.

I am*	In want of money.
Thou art†	Indebted to me.
He is‡	Shortly to be authorised for the want thereof to take the body

Unless immediate payment is made you must expect to take a lecture upon my *new plural.*

The subscriber offers for sale at his store, two rods south of the fish Market, the following articles, viz:

Solid Arguments

Hot Oysters, Boil'd Lobsters, Hams and Eggs, Butter and Cheese, &c.

Agitations.

Cider, Vinegar, Salt, Pickles, &c.

Grievances.

Pepper-sauce, Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, &c.

Punishments.

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Bitters, &c.

Superfluities.

Snuff, Tobacco, Segars, Pomatum, &c.

Extraordinaries.

Sea Serpent's Bones, Wooden Shoes, Water Witches, &c.

N. B. The above articles will be exchanged for

Necessaries, viz.

Bank Bills at par, Crowns, Dollars, Half do. Quarter do. Pistareens, Ninepenny pieces, fourpence 1-2 penny do. or cents.

Terms of payment—

One half the sum down and the other half on the delivery of the articles.

Rudiments gratis, viz.

Those indebted for	Arguments
Must not be	Agitated
Nor think it a	Grievance
If they should meet	Punishment
For calling for such	Superfluities
Nor think it	Extraordinary
That I find it	Necessary
To demand immediate	Payment.

The smallest favour thankfully received. ANDREW SMIMH.

* Andrew Smith † Any one the coat fits.
‡ Hesekiah Goddard, Sheriff's Deputy.

EMIGRATION.

Under this head, one of our late London papers remark—"The emigrations from this country to America, are not confined to the lower order of society—on the contrary, great numbers of families not only possessing wealth, but also a knowledge of the mechanical professions are quitting England, from the disgust they feel, at the enormous taxations with which we are at present burthened. We understand that a vessel is now building for the express purpose of taking out several respectable families to the Illinois territory, where there are upwards of 9000 acres of land preparing for cultivation. Some of the parties, who will sail in the above vessel, are citizens of great opulence and intelligence; the number of men, women, and children, amount to one hundred; they take with them all the necessary implements of agriculture, &c. and the amount of money amongst those families is upwards of 100,000*l*.—It seems it is their intention to form an English settlement among themselves, under the American Government, and from the prospects held out there is no doubt it will be a flourishing concern. Several of the gentlemen going, are men of science, literature, and general information."

London Morning Post of January 5.

ATTEMPT TO EFFECT THE ESCAPE OF BONAPARTE

A gentleman just arrived from St. Helena, gives the following particulars of the late attempt to effect the escape of Bonaparte from that island. Our information is derived from a most respectable source, and we therefore, without hesitation, lay it before our readers just as we receive it:—

"An American vessel, apparently dismasted and otherwise injured, but purposely damaged, to avoid suspicion made her appearance off St. Helena. The necessary repairs were entered on with the greatest activity, whilst other schemes were prosecuting with industry in the interior. It had for some time previously been deemed expedient to have a daily view of the person of Bonaparte by a person appointed for that particular duty;—his medical attendant, however, now caused it to be notified that the precarious state of the Emperor's health was such as to render it necessary that he should remain perfectly quiet at home, unannoyed by any personal inspection. In this feigned state of indisposition the witty Napoleon secretly quitted his bed-room about midnight—by means the most artful he actually passed the guard, and eluding the vigilance of no less than seven sentinels, succeeded in reaching the beach.

This was a juncture of high interest indeed! The means of escape which the Ex-Emperor was led so confidently to expect were, however, not yet perfect. It had been concerted that a signal should be given by him on his arrival at the beach. The signal was duly given, by hoisting a lantern at the end of a walking stick; but the boat which was to receive him not having yet sufficiently approached the shore, a single sentinel (of whose station on the beach Bonaparte had not been apprised,) on perceiving the light, came up, and with a fidelity equal to his resolution, seized the once Great Captain, whose very name had been the terror of millions. He instantly forced him to the guard-house, from whence he was conveyed back to Long-wood, where, it is scarcely necessary to add, he has ever since been watched with increased vigilance, though not treated personally with any, the slightest, degree of rigour."

Jack Hodges, who is now under sentence of death for the murder of Richard Jennings, is perhaps one of the most ignorant beings we can possibly imagine, considering that he is near forty years of age, and has been bro't up and lived in a civilized community. When under examination in the trial of James Teed, he was asked whether he knew of such a place as Albany—of a governor—of a legislature, or of a pardon? He replied, that he beleived he had heard of such a place as Albany, but he did not know where it was: He might have heard of a governor, but he did not know what it meant: He had never heard of a legislature, or of any such thing as a pardon for crimes in this world. he had lately heard of the pardon of sin. At the time of his sentence, when the judge told him his body was to be delivered to the Medical Society for dissection, he understood it to mean, that his body was to be lacerated and cut to pieces before his execution, and remained in the greatest distress of mind until he was undeceived. But notwithstanding his profound ignorance, he possesses a strong mind—and an excellent memory.

Melancholy Accident—On Thursday last Mr. David Case, of Craigsville, Blooming Grove, made a miss step, as he was crossing the race way of Mr. Craig's mill, which he tended, and fell across a beam, by which he received an injury that caused his death the next day. He was a temperate, industrious and respectable man.

Nat. Ad.

INDIANS.

[The following feeling and eloquent picture of the wretched situation of the Indians, is extracted from Mr. Hopkinson's speech, on the Seminole war, and is perhaps the finest passage in the whole speech, which yields in excellence to none which that interesting subject has drawn forth.]

I may say, however, that I presume the origin of this war is the same with all our Indians wars. It lies beyond the power of eradication, in the mighty wrongs we have heaped upon the miserable nations of these lands. I cannot refuse them my heart felt sympathy. Reflect upon what they were; and look at them as they are. Great nations dwindled down into wandering tribes; and powerful kings degraded to beggarly chiefs. Once the sole possessors of immeasurable wilds; it could not have entered into their imagination, that there was a force on earth to disturb their possessions and overthrow their power. It entered not into their imagination, that from beyond that great water, which to them was an impassable limit, there would come a race of beings to despoil them of their inheritance, and sweep them from the earth. Three hundred years have rolled into the bosom of eternity, since the white man put his foot on these silent shores; and every day, every hour, and every moment has been marked with some act of cruelty and oppression. Imposing on the credulity or the ignorance of the aborigines, and overawing their fears by the use of instruments of death, of inconceivable terror, the strangers gradually established themselves, increasing the work of destruction, with the increase of their strength. The tide of civilization, for so we call it, fed from its inexhaustable sources in Europe, as well as by its own means of augmentation, swells rapidly and presses on the savage. He retreats from forest to forest, from mountain to mountain, hoping, at every remove, he has left enough for his invaders and may enjoy in peace his new abode.—But in vain: it is only in the grave, the last retreat of man, that he will find repose. He recedes before the swelling waters; the cry of his complaint becomes more distant and feeble, and soon will be heard no more. I hear, sir, of beneficent plans for civilizing the Indians, and securing their possessions to them. The great men who make these efforts will have the approbation of God and their conscience; but this will be all their success. I consider the fate of the Indian as inevitably fixed. He must perish. The decree of extermination has long since gone forth; and the execution of it is in rapid progress. Avarice, sir, has counted their acres; and power, their force; and avarice and power march on together to their destruction. You talk of the scalping knife; what is it to the liquid poison you pour down the throats of these wretched beings? You declaim against the murderous tomahawk; what is it, in comparison with your arms, your discipline your numbers? The contest is in vain; and equally vain are the efforts of a handful of benevolent men against such a combination of force, stimulated by avarice, and the temptations of wealth. When, in the documents on your table, I see that, in this triumphant march of general Jackson he meets, from time to time, (the only enemy he saw.) groups of old men and women, and children, gathering on the edge of a morass, their villages destroyed, their corn and provisions carried off houseless in the depth of winter, looking for death, alternately, to famine and the sword; my heart sickens at a scene so charged with wretchedness. To rouse us from a sympathy so deep, so irresistable, we are told of the scalping knife and the tomahawk; of our slaughtered women and children. We speak of these things, as if women and children were unknown to the Indians—as if they had no such beings amongst them—no such near and dear relations; as if they belong only to us. It is not so. The poor Indian mother crouching in her miserable wigwam, or resting under the broad canopy of heaven, presses her naked infant to her bosom, with as true and fond emotion as the fairest in our land; and her heart is torn with as keen anguish if it perish in her sight.

Blame not, before thou hast examined the truth; understand first, and then rebuke.

St. Louis (*Missouri*) Feb. 17.

Murder.—On Monday, the 25th ult. the inhabitants residing near the mouth of Salt river, were thrown into a state of the utmost alarm by the wanton murder of an Indian belonging to the Fox tribe. The fellow who committed this act, had no excuse to palliate, or justify, in the smallest degree, the cruel deed which jeopardizes the lives of hundreds of innocent families, now engaged in improving their late purchases from government.

The Indians and whites, on the upper Mississippi, have been, since the peace, in habits of social intercourse; and, by mutual acts of courtesy, the chain of friendship was daily becoming brighter, until a fiend, of the name of Samuel Thompson, came into the settlement, broke the chain, and raised the tomahawk, which had been so deeply buried.

Thompson was in the employ of a Mr. Masterson, a gunsmith, and had repeatedly threatened the Indians, that if they did not keep in their dogs from worrying Masterson's hogs, he would shoot some of them. On the day mentioned, some Indian dogs ran among the hogs, whose cry brought out Thompson with his rifle. The deceased Indian was, at the time, endeavoring to call off the dogs, when he was shot through the heart. He was a nephew of Black Tobacco, a Fox chief, who has always been friendly to the whites. A young man of the name of Flemming, and a mulatto, were hewing timber in the woods at the time of the murder, and were attacked by 3 Indians, who fired on them. The mulatto made his escape unhurt; but poor Flemming, an industrious mechanic, had three fingers shot off his right hand. We learn that the criminal, Thompson, was shamefully suffered to go at large and make his escape, although the chiefs were assured that the fellow should be brought to justice, and had agreed to wait the issue of that promise.

From the Charleston Cou. of the 18th.

Prisoners escaped.—We learn that early last evening, Martin Toohey, convicted of the murder of James Gadsden, esq. and George Clark, late commander of the piratical ship Louisa, made their escape from the jail in this city. We are not informed of particulars, but understand that the turnkey disappeared with the prisoners, and that Toohey's irons were left in his room uninjured. It behoves every good citizen to be on the alert, lest he should be the next victim to the assassin's dagger.

CHARLESTON, March 20.

Apprehension of Martin Toohey.—Martin Toohey, who escaped from jail on Wednesday night last, was this morning apprehended in the vicinity of the four mile house. He was found in the woods, we understand reading a book, and being closely pursued, ran into the marsh. Mr. Morris, a relative of the deceased Mr. Gadsden, was closest upon Toohey, who fired upon Mr. M. and the ball slightly wounded him. The latter then cut him down with his sword. The party of gentlemen with their prisoner, were probably on their way to town, when we put to press.

3 o'clock—We have just time to state, that Thomas H. Fery, the turnkey, who accompanied Toohey, is also apprehended, and both have been brought to town.

Another MURDER.—On Monday the 8th ult. Alphonso C. Stuart, Esq. attorney at law, was murdered at Belville, Illinois, by a man of the name of Bennet.—We understand that the murder was of that description which results from the practice of duelling; and that the surviving principal and the seconds are well ironed in Belville jail, there to await the punishment due to the violators of the laws of God and man. Since writing the above, we have learned that the prisoners have been admitted to bail.—*St. Louis Gaz.*

Two of the prisoners who lately escaped from the Philadelphia state prison, were yesterday re taken in this city. They made a desperate resistance, armed with a knife and a hatchet, but were eventually taken without bloodshed. Their real names are James M'Ilhenry and Wm. Stevenson. The former has been a tenant of our State prison.—*N. Y. Col.*